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Lessons in Practical Writing. No. VIII

BY HENRY C. SPENCER. Copyrighted, January, 1883, by Spencer Brothers

Front position at desk. Correct position of arms and bands.

COPY 1 is a movement exercise, which may be profitably traced lightly, with the dry pen, and then practiced freely with ink, forming and joining the letters throughout the combination with combined movement and making the compound sweeps left and right with forearm movement. Put vim into this exercise, and continue until you can execute it easily and well. Observe that the loops are the same in width as the small o's, and ou the same slant.

COPY 2 requires study before practice Ruled slaut lines upon the page, and headlines, each an i-space above the base-line, will assist in securing correct slant and hight. Again, study the relation between short and extended letters: See how the first and second strokes of i and its dot, apply in j; how the third, fourth and fifth strokes in n form also the first part of y; how the first four strokes of a apply in g_j how the first and second strokes of n apply in z and the o, lengthened to 2½ apaces, forms the lower Also, see in the monogram how all extended letters, both above and below the ruled line, depend upon the loop as their principal stein. Observe that j has no shade, that y, g, z and f are each slightly shaded on their second strokes. Make all the strokes of the letters with prompt movements, watched by a critical eye quick to detect faults. A fault most common in writing the lower loop letters is, slanting the loop too much. If, as is often the case, this fault he the result of turning the hand over to the right, or, because the third and fourth fingers are not drawn back under the middle of the hand away from the first and second fingers, to allow them unabstructed play in making descending strokes, the only remedy is to correct the position-to thus remove the cause of the defect.

COPY 3, gives word-practice on the letters just taught. Other words giving such practice may also be written. Such as the following: just, justice; yours truly; faith, faithful; amaze, amazing; good, goodness, etc

Be careful that you do not make your

loops too long below the ruled line - must not exceed two i will interfere with the short letters on the line helow;

And TEACHERS'

tuation marks: The figures are of even greater importance than the letters, because they are so often employed to show important results. They should always be unmistakable. If a letter in a word is uncertain, its character may be determined by its connection; but it is not so with figures-they are independeut characters.

which is a serious fault, one that gives writ-

COPY 4 teaches figures, sigus and punc-

ing a confused, tangled appearance.

The figure I, if commenced on the left with a short oblique stroke, as is often seen, is liable to be mistaken for a seven or a nine; and a naught, O, made with its right side shortened, is liable to be mistaken for

The copy shows all the figures, except the six, to be one and one-half times the i-space in hight. It shows the six to be half a space higher, and the seven and nine to be half a space louger below the base line.

Analyze the figures naming their coustituent elements-the straight line, right curve, and left curve; also, study forms and proportions, and observe that each has a slight shade.

Learning to make the figures correctly may be greatly facilitated by placing trans parent-paper or tracing-linen over the copy and writing upon that, guided by the con rect forms beneath. Then the pupil may write the figures upon his transparent-paper away from the copy, and correct by placing them over the copy, and amending them to conform to it.

COPY 5. THE FIGURES IN SQUARES. Practice in writing the figures in squares

has been found excellent for the purpose of securing proper hight, spacing, and vertical columns. Draw a square four medium ruled spaces in hight, which is just one and onehalf inches. Be careful to have the four



sides equal. Divide the square by vertical and horizontal lines into fourths, then into sixteeuths, then into sixty-fourths, according to model. With pen and ick write in the figures like the copy. The hight of all, except the six, should be three-fourths the hight of the squares. The six should be the full hight of a square, and the seven and nine extend below base line one-fourth of a square.

COPY 6. LETTERS SIMPLIFIED. " To save time is to lengthen life," some one has truly said. In this copy we show how the labor of writing may be materially diminished and much valuable time saved to the writer. This is done, mainly, by omitting the first upward stroke in upper loop letters, and in other letters that have top angular joinings at the beginning of words, as in a, b, c, d, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, o, p, t, u, w; also, by omitting the last curve from lower loop letters occurring at the end of words, and

from short letters where their essential character is not affected thereby, as in f, g, o, s, y, z, final in copy.

GUIDE. ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE OF NEW YORK, N. Y., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

The final d in and, r in her, p in peep, t in tint, in copy. are modified in form to: eure greater simplicity. In the figures a saving of strokes is made in the 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8 is somewhat simplified by beginning with a shorter left curve, descending and completing with the usual compound curve. Thus you have, in a nutshell, the method

by which time and labor can be readily saved in writing the small letters and figures. Study and practice will soon put you in possession of the art thus simplified.

In lessons to follow we shall teach the capitals.

The Scrap-Book.

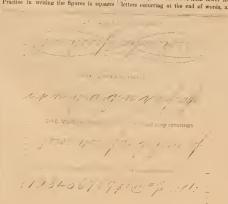
BY A. SHEBMAN,

Yes, my sou, it is possible in almost every case to judge correctly of a penman's ability from a single page of his work, for a master-hand in any department of art will show itself in its every production. Through one combination of simple colors, one finished period, one burst of melody, glows the genius of a great painter, orator or musiciac. Our opinions are not formed entirely from the merit of the effort itself, but also from an invisible something in even the least work of a master, which seems to say, "The power that made me was not exhausted in my production, but is capable of infinitely more than you see in me." is an indication of what is called reserved power, and it is always shown in real works of art.

We see this clearly illustrated in the art of penmanship: for the penman whose work does not indicate that he has skill and power in reserve will not be accounted great; and such a one is he who prepared the specimen on the first page of your scrap-book. It is prepared, in the fullest sense of the word, like too many specimens, till it has lost the beauty that is the result of ease and freedom. We, perhaps, might have forgiven him for presenting so meagre a variety of capitals and so few loop letters, if he had not attempted to improve what he had written by fixing the shades, smoothing the lines, and finishing it generally. He has yet to learn that it is the highest art to conceal art, and that no matter how great the production, half the charm is lost if it seems to cost an effort.

But here are a few lines from a penman who mixes brains with his ink, and work with his genius, till every letter that flows from his pen is the embodiment of grace and beauty, and every word on his pages seems not only proud of itself, but happy that it be born in such good company. With what ease it all appears to have been done; but that ease is the result of herd and

patient etudy, well-directed and long continued effort. But little is attempted, but that little is that we are led



; poine. h ive. blue oon no.

to believe vastly more is possible. Displaylines are few, and so aptly used and perfectly made that they seem a necessary part. Every stroke on the page indicates reserved power; and we say, almost unconsciously, he

can do even better than this. The next specimen was written by one of the "movement" peamen. Yes, it is written with remarkable freedom—in fact, freedom is its principal and only noteworthy characteristic. These peemen take more pride in the manner in which they execute, than they do in the work itself; consequently, they are famous only to those who see them write. Occ common feature in the work of these pennen is the indiscriminate connecting of any or all capital letters, and they might be properly called the Capital-Connectors. If they had charge of the christening of mankind, we would all have at least six initials to our names, that they might show their marvelous skill by writing them all without once taking up the pen, and even after they had finished the sixth letter their pens would still go swooping on, seeking new worlds to conquer. In this specimen, my son, your name is written in a wonderful manner. See the billowy waving end what an effort the G is making to climb up on the back of that great spreading C, whose encirching arm entirely surrounds the orieroscopical small letters of the surname It is a marked peculiarity of the Capital-Connectors, that with the most colossal capitals they always use the ticiest

That "Dear Sir" is a study, a bewildering study; for it is so thoroughly connected and skillfully written that has almost lost its identity; but in the signature is the grand culmination-or, hetter, the grand splurge of all. At first sight the rolling, mazy mass fairly mukes one dizzy, and it is only by pa tient effort that the taugled hues can be made to tell us who it was that made them; but it was written, small letters and all, without taking up the pen, and, stranger still, like space in which the planets revolve, it has, apparently, no heginning nor no end. Yes, all good penmen connect capitals to a certain extent, but only those letters whose form permits un easy, a graceful join-The Capital-Connecting Period ie the life of a peuman is analogous to the Hair Oil Period in the life of a man; something to be expected, the result of which is serious only when the attack becomes chronic.

small letters.

My sou, remember this: he is accounted the greatest speaker who says the most in the fewest words; and he is accounted the greatest artist who produces the required effect with the fewest strokes

(To be continued.)

Repetition-Skill.

By C. H. Peince, of Keokuk, Ia.

New things attract. Novelty excites curiosity. Strange things awaken the imagina-We weary of repetition. No one drudgery. "Familiarity breeds conloves drudgery. tempt," fauntiarity also begets love. We may see and admire a thing in a moment; we may learn a new truth in a few seconds; but skill in the use and application of truth is gained only by familiarity and repetition.

All practical truths require repetition. Precept must be upon precept, hue upon line; here a little and there a little. Every useful life is one of constant repetition, and repetition of little things.

If you like you may call a useful life a life of drudgery; some even call it slavery. Nothing is truer than the old adage: "No excellence without labor." No one ever rises high in maything without labor. "Precept must be upon precept." It is a law of life-of all life. Constant repetition, here a little and there a little, is the only way to advance. The idle and careless caunot rise. The diligent, industrious,

persevering do rise. Great things are newho neglects little things will never strend to great things. He who wastes pennies will never save pounds; neglecting dimes and neglecting dollars are the same in kind. Do one thing at a time and do that one thing well, if you want to succeed. Learn one thing at a time, and learn that one thing well, if you want to be wise. Do one thing and do it well, and you have done something; try many things and fail in all, and you have done nothing. Such doing implies repetition. Repetition implies familiarity; and familiarity, that the thing is old, dry, and perhaps uninteresting.

Frivolous, idle people want and seek new things; they do it because they want to be amused, entertained.

Good teachers repeat often; they teach a few things and teach them well. They teach old lessons. An old lesson is dry, poky, stupid to the average mind. must not forget that "there is nothing new under the sun," or above it either as far as we know

There is no thorough knowledge gained, no real skill obtained, no growth anywhere except by repetition, and repetition is a sort of dradgery, a phase of slavishness, and must beget weariness.

The laborer, the business man, the artist, the professional, must each alike repeat oud repeat the same thing egain and egain to

in emusements the same is true. No one can be an expert at a game without long and careful practice

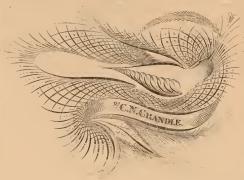
Theoretical knowledge is not enough; applied knowledge is quite as essential, and that comes by practice alone. A man may be a genius, but genius cannot get on without labor. Genius implies ability; it may help to give one inspiration-but to dispense with labor, it cannot. Genius shows us the need of patient, persevering effort; and even the man with smaller gifts-what might not be called genius at all-will oftentimes surpass a real genius or one of greater gifts, just because he submits to a careful training, pursues a diligent course of application and makes good use of the talent he has.

The fact is, that many a man who has the name of being a genius, is no genius, but only a careful, diligent, unremitting worker

The man of small gifts has the good sense to apply himself, and by application he succords; while the man of greater gifts, the genius, lacks the good sense to apply himself, and of course he does and must fail. Every great man is a great worker.

The reason why an expert can do a thing easily, quickly and well, is because he has done the same many many times be-

Study, precept upon precept; thought, line upon line; labor, here a little and there a little, is the only way ever to shine as a doer of great, good and useful deeds.



The above cut was photo-engraved from copy executed by C. N. Crandle, teacher of penmanship at the Western Normal College and Commercial Institute, Bushnell, Ill.

know, to understand end have skill in his calling.

The difference between the ignoramus and the scholar, the emateur and the expert, is that the one has trained the mind, the hand, the eye, the ear, each and every faculty of the body, or some one particular gift, by long continued practice, till the thing done once has by repetition become second nature, a part and parcel of himself, and repetition has made the whole thing easy and eatural.

Why is one man skilled, an expert in business, at a given kind of labor, or some urtistic haudicraft f Just because he begins at the bottom, learns thoroughly by careful repetition each little thing, and by contiqued, persevering repetition gains skill in application and manipulation.

Another man may know just as much. but he is not an expert; and he is not, just because he lacks experience, training, the skill that comes only by practice.

What makes one man a scholar and another man not one f It is not knowledge. It is a long-continued, careful training of the perceptive and reasoning faculties until one can see quickly, see correctly, compare accurately and judge with precision. The scholar has a well-trained set of mental faculties, while the man of knowledge has only a brain crammed with ideas. One is an expert, the other an amateur. Even | Sample cepies of the Jounnal, 10 cents. | and I may want them again."

Great souls feel the peed and know the value of lahor, so do not dispense with it. Small souls do not appreciate the need and value of labor, of close and careful application, so they fail and must fail. Doll, dry, poky as routine may be, it is withal a

Our nature is such, and the world we live io is such that the only road to knowledge, to skill, to be an artist in anything, to do anything really good, easily and well, is by working it into our nature by long-continued practice, is by making it second nature, is by making it a part of ourselves, working and weaving it into our character.

Practice makes the thing instructive; hard at first, it becomes easy by repetition. After a while we go streight and do the right thing, io the right time, in the right way, just because it is hard not to do so.

There are not many great things for any of os to do in a lifetime, but there are many little things to be dons.

We may learn the truth in a moment, but with patience, through weariness, by many repetitions we get skill in execution.

The crowning effort will greet you, not because attention was paid to any one thing, but because you were sharp and smart enough to blend everything into one barmonious whole.

Ben, Gaylord on the Situation. By W. P. Cooper.

"Well," said Uncle Ben, setting his staff against the counter, as he entered the store, and turning to the clerk, "I have inst returned from a visit to that commercial college on the corner. A fine concern upon the whole-a fine concern that. Those professors ere well qualified, energetic and efficient. They evidently understand every thing about their business, and they spare no pains to put their pupils ahead, and they," said Uncle Ben, emphasizing the word they, "sir, themselves work early and late They deserve encouragement and something more-they should reach success. But in this as other businesses, there are difficulties in the way, difficulties, perplexities, obstruc-Yes, sir, I have looked about; I think I comprehend the situation."

"There are grand fellows at some or those desks: noble fellows; I could pick out chaps worth their weight in gold in any office, any counting-room - sharp, quick eritical and correct." "Yes, sir," repeated Uncle Ben, in a voice loaded with terrible cuphasis: "They are critical, temperate, reliable and correct That is the sort wanted here, there, everywhere. Those fellows need no urging; they are on hand at eight in the morning. They leave when the halls close, and not before. Not a note, principle, paragraph, explanation, or suggestion es-

capes them. If they crowd their teachers a little with business, they trent these masters with the most profound respect. They know their value to themselves, and they have faith in their words."

"But in that school there are other fellows-other fellows of quite another sort; in fact, many sorts. They are not from any special craft or quarter. They hail from all localities. These young men are, first of all, our countrymen-Americans to the manner born. have health, muscle, physical stamine, brains, quick eyes and ready ears, and plenty of means; but they went hackbone, steadfast energy and firmness of purpose. They require urging, need watching, long for flattery, ask too many graces, beg too many privileges, fag the professors with repeated importunities too often, and, most of all, they lack attention, perseverance and application. They abound too much in fits and starts, in stops, absences and rests. Some of these fellows are spuiled boys, loaded with the pernicious fancies, whims, caprices of princely names."

"Or, they have rocked off the golden days of many seasons in the well-feathored and wadded cradles of Hamilton, Yale, or other princely endowed institutions. These are not all alike, are not all affected in the same way. They fill up the beuches, but are The windows are too near their poor stock. desks. They see too much of the outside of the college, too meny pretty faces, fast horses, gay equipages, fine facey articles of dress, etc., etc. Their minds are absorbed with foreign matters, trifles, fictions, stale and unprofitable trash. All of these drawhacks are not the fault of the original materiel, but they are the unhappy drawbacks of accident - of national, local and home foolishoess and nousense. I say it is a great pity that all of this sort of college stock could not be revivified and converted to use.

"This thing is possible. I wish," said Uncle Ben, after a moment's pause, "I wish that I could reach the capable eers of all of these fellows myself, a few times. I helieve that I could impress their really bright minds, naturally, with the true status of the situation. I should love to welcome them to a place in the front line. Indeed, I have in my life given the right hand of fellowship to a great many of these very fellows, after all drawbacks. The college is a good thing, and I heartily wish it success, and I am ready to help and encourage these enterprises on as I have in the past. I have had grand clerks from these very concerns

THE PENMINS TO MET JOURNAL

Robert C. Spencer.

By S S PACKARD.

It would have been the graceful and proper thing for the eldest son of the author of Spencerian Permanship to have inherited and intensified the paternal qualities; to have realized, in the work of his own hands, the higher ideals to which his father's genius pointed. But Robert, though a dutiful son, and having a proper seuse of his derived greatness, discovered early in his career, that while his intellect could grasp the principles of "pure Speneeriao," and his muscles execute the straight lines and curves which enter into good writing, he lacked the artistic temperament, if not the plodding patience, sary to make a proficient pen-artist. By the time he had arrived at man's estate, he was a good, strong, plain penmen, his writing possessing a torce and character sel dom acquired at that age, and was

qualified to teach the art. At the age of twenty-three he became associated with Mr. Rice, as teacher of penmanship in the public schools of Buffalo, succeeding that gentleman as the Superintendent of Writing. In 1e53 he joined Mr. Rice in commercial school in Buffalo, which, the following year, was merged into the Bryant & Stratton enterprise, being the second link, as Cleveland was the first, of the renowned "chain" of Colleges. the Fall of 1856 he went to Chicago to assist Mr. Uriah Gregory in his attempt to compete with Judge Digby V. Bell, who for six years had been building up a vigorous institution in that smart town. About this time, Mr. Stratton concluded that a "chaiu" of National Commercial Colleges without a link in Chicago would be too much like the play of Hamlet without the Prince of Deumark, and so began at once to move on the enemy's works Gregory had conceived the brilliant idea of placarding Robert as the great exponent of Spencerian Penmanship. Stratton "saw" the challenge, and " went one better," in the production of the veteran author hims If; and a genuine business competition was waged between the two schools, father and sou being played against each other, with all the warmth and zest of those pinneer days. Finally, the family harmony was restored by the induction of Robert into the principalship of the Bryant & Stratton school. The success of the Chicago enterprise was immediate and positive, eventually absorbing the two other schools. Io the Fall of 1859, Mr. Spencer went to St. Louis, to establish an other link of the rapidly lengthening chain. He remained here for four years, and finally, in 1863, went to Milwaukee, ostablishing there, iu connection with Bryant & Stratton, the school of which he is now proprietor.

During all these many years Mr. Spencer has been a most faithful

worker in the educational field. Although by choice and from peculiar fitness ability and temperament, devoted to the specialty of business or commercial eduention, he has taken a deep and wide interest in general education, and in philosophical and humane movements. ing a large share of his sejourn in Milwaukee he has been an active member of the School Board. He was also one of the origiual promoters of the Wisconsiu Humane Society, and its first secretary, and has been president of the Wiscousin Phonological Society, devoted to the education of deaf mutes upon the German or articulation method.

Mr. Spencer has always stood well with co-workers, and there has been no time in the history of business college associations when the highest positions of honor ware

not at his service. Of the old Bryant & Stratton Association be was always an active and influential member, as also of its successor, the International Business College Association, of which he was a president When the Penman's Convention - subsequently merged in the Business Educators' Association of America - held its first session in New York, Mr. Spencer was the one spoken of for the presidency, but being absent, Mr. Mayhew of Detroit, was called to fill the chair. At the meeting in Cleveland, in 1878, he was mentioned for the position, but graciously withdrew in favor of Mr. Peirce, of Philadelphia. To 1879, at the meeting in Chicago, be was cho-en president, which position he held at the Cincionati Conventiou in June last; and no one who was present at that convention will soon forget the signal ability and judicial Drill -- Drill, By W. P. COOPER.

The columns of the Journal on the subject of drill have been sufficiently explicit, but inasmuch as every professor or amateur knows that there is no such thing as fixing or converting knowledge without review, if we again urge the consideration of matters already quite thoroughly discussed, it will be nothing of surprise to the

where you have folly, in the Dreember number, of Stem Capitals and their legitimate drill—muscular movement. We have said that there are persons who can produce all capitals, large and sonall, with whole arm movement. This power is accured partly by tenactiy of drill, and partly it is reached through a natural muscular and mechanical ability possessed by but very few persons.

enough. It is worth a round hundred dollars—that is, with hand or muscular movement; still, to get it is possible, and that is enough; and further to aid you in getting this power, we will give a few more suggestions. You will remember that we are told that while practicing this movement we rest the arm two or three inches below the elhow. This rest is more properly a semirest or movable rest; that is, it is not a fixed and immovable rest at all. You will observe by trial, that a point under the arm here describes, only on a smaller scale, each charaster produced by the pen upon the paper, from first to last.

The exercises furnished, is the past numbers of the JOURNAL, to perfect this feature of the drill, are all good for practice. Here is a very good one: commence a line with O, twice medium size, lap the ovals as you

go on one-half, reducing a trifle each aval successively until the line is filled; also increasing the speed of motion throughout the line. Practice this exercise ten or twelve minutes, repeating the practice in other lessons, until you have mastered the drill. Try, after this drill, the oval in coils, until you produce the perfect flourish elmost every Try the other letters of the direct movement set, one after another, as a part of each drill, until these two are all mestered. Then meke up a drill of these and stem capitals made alternately, slways assing from slow to fast and from large to small, avoiding by all means all jerking and movements. Having fixed the forms in the mind, but using uo permanent rest of either arm, or third and fourth fingers, and using the wrist on the curves naturally and freely. If in obedience to these directions, you still repeat the diagrams, looking sharply to the correct structure of characteristics, you will-that is, if you indulge in no careless practice-ultimately secure the power above indicated completeness, a power which, as you have been often told before, is the greatest iostrumentality of modern penmanship.

ere pennanship.
It would always be well to practiee certain kinds of flourishing in
direct movement, to familiarios and
perfect this muscular power. Onehalf of the flourishes in perand be better produced by the pen
in the natural, rather than the reversed, position. A good flourisher
will always use both; both pusitions of the pen and every mova-

ment direct or reversed. You will never see the day, write or flourish as well as you please, it which you may not be benefied by recurring again and often to drill practice. In all of this practice, place yourself square front to table, hold the pen easily and firmly, place the feet easily and firmly upon the floor; furtify the frances of the body and muscles frances or the body and muscles.

by a slight and decided support and stay rest on the left arm, and bring your whole moral brain power and shilly to the support of the work. Work to succeed, work to win, work to improve, correct or perfect some power, letter or movement. Work unethodically and ecurageously, and the skill desired will be and remain yours. But when you are tired, stop. When attention lags, and the mind gets lazy and careless, astop. Buru pul tirash dout your table, save your best marks, and run your eye critically over these at another time.

We shall if desired to do so, show you in another number how to force floorishing into the aervice of drill, how to let ornament alone or use it, how to get form, sud, above all, how to get that speed and disputch which few possess, but even the educational b—bugs and business men esteem so highly



ROBERT C. SPENCER.

ROBERT C.

Mr. Spencer is getting to be one of this "old fellows," having passed his flip-third year, but he does not show it either in personal looks or in actions or tastes. It is much easier to call him "Bob" than anything else, and he always responds to the familiar name with great sweetness and zear. His twinkling black eye moves backward and forward, when in conversation, with the alertness of thirty years ago, and his sonorous laugh, when he catches the point of a joke, is just as infections as it was before his head was so hald, or it became necessary for him to look at the world through eyespasses.

Now is the time to subscribe for the Jounnal, and begin with the year and new volume.

Whole arm movement is hard enough to acquire, but muscular movement is one hundred per cent. more difficult to fix and convert, and it is worth as much more when possessed. A right line is easy enough, so is the left, so is a vertical line, but the stem curves or stem oval is far harder to get, and a great deal harder still the direct oval, as found in $O_c E_c H_c M_c D_c W_c$ may finded get the movement in O alone, quite sure, "by practice is direct ovals," but in the shiffs in micellaneous practice it gross far harder to bit. It is very likely in E the worst, and in the old English E the sworst, and in the old English E the sworst, and in the old English E the same state of the same state of

We will here say there is such a thing as getting the ability to produce fixed; that is, so you will never lose the power to produce; but to get the power to produce the direct oval, large, oxedium, or small, and always on the ability of the power to produce the direct oval, in and where you please, always, is bard

But in this evolutionary labor, we ask you to go very often to these other eminent mas ters. Put up some of Ames's best pen sheets in your rooms, and as well as horrow from others, create for yourself.

Writing in Country Schools.

By G. N. S. In the December number of the JOURNAL is an article headed as above, by C. G. Porand, being a teacher in a country school and somewhat interested in the art of writing, i would like to make a few observations the same subject. Mr. Porter is dissatisfied with the present condition of our country schools as regards writing. So am I. He does not agree with the echolar who thinks if he can write legibly, that is good enough. I do. Remember, I am speaking of country echoole only. He also eave it is not to be supposed that a school-teacher should be a pen-artist. Of course not. No pen-artist can be found teaching school for \$25 per month. Hence, the impossibility of producing fine penmen. Since, then, the first degree of proficiency is unsatisfactory, and the second neutrainable, I would like to know just where Mr. Porter thinks the line should be drawn. How good a penusa the student may consider himself very fortunate if he can learn to write a rapid legible hand. My reasons for thinking so are these: first, the desks in our schoolhouses are so parrow and of such improper heights that it is with difficulty a good penman cae write on them. Position is simply out of the question, especially for the student, who knowe nothing about it. Second. These schools are made up of scholars who have always been used to doing heavy manual labor. I ask if it is possible to train the muscles of the wood-chopper or fencebuilder to do anything beyond plain writing, if that, in three or four months' time. Experience and reseen say not. Therd. Supposa a teacher devote thirty minutes each day to the writing-lesson. This is as long a time as he can give-frequently, longer Prof. Peirca telle us one hour a day is insufficient in business colleges to acquire a handwriting suitable for book-keeping, in two to six mouths' time. What, theu, can be expected from half that amount of study io a country school? Fourth. The change of teachers with each term, would of itself discourage many, and produce poor results. agree with Mr. Porter, that a higher grade of penmauship should be required in teachers than exists at present. In this country (Mo.) it would be very appropriate to say scholarship, in place of penmanship. Yet the average teacher can aud does write a better hand than the average business uisn. We are educating our youth for business. Then I say legibility and rapidity are enough. the student should evince a great "love for the art," let him go to a good business college, or subscribe for the PENMAN'S ART Jounnal, or both. I approve of teaching correct position, as nearly as possible; penholding, and the forms of letters and movement exercises; but it is useless to expect very good results. I agr. o with Mr. Porter writing is as important as other brauches of study. But it is an art, and more difficult to learn than the others, and hence we cannot expect the same results as in them. There are many things I could say on this subject, but fear of becoming tiresome and the desire to hear others, furbid. I would like to hear from Mr. Porter again, as I am only a novice. I am a great admirer of good peumanship, and think the JOURNAL is a perfect gem, and of inestimaable value to the aspiring penman. I take other papers on peumanship, but it excels them all. In addition to this, I indorse all that has been said in its praise by others.

Sample copies of the JOURNAL cent only on receipt of price-ten cents.

Autographs.

The Autograph stands for the man;
For what he is has been,
For all his fatura's promise holds.
And all he hopes to win.

The secrets of his bygone faith, With all his seal's warm strife, His energy, his pride, his will, Stand forth portrayed to life.

The Autograph speaks for all time,

His faith-dream from life's deeps;
The hidden thought aprings forth to light,
The soul-pulse through it leops.

Life's progress from the shoreless Past, For each is here made plain; Its germs, conception, birth and growth, With all grawth's promised gain.

The history of cause, effect,

The Autograph dolb speak,
From standing of life's present worth,
To all its trust shall seek.

Through stage by stage of loss or gain, Or gain, and lose, and change, The triumph or detent stands clear For being a boundless range.

Eteroal mysteries of birth
And soul-growth here find voice:
Transmitted graces, gifts and gains,
To pride through it rejoice.

The gifts of spirit from on high, In special love bestowed, In special love bestowed, 'he pride of genius, wealth of thought, Have found expression's mode.

Life with the coul of all its past. Back to its primal source, Leaps to the flager tips to pledge The future's onward course.

Unthinkingly, unknowingly, Full off the fate is told. Which, written, we con ne'er recall For love, or grief, or gold.

The insight of prophetic view, In line, and stroke and curve. Huth revelations framed in light Of soul, and mind, and perve

The why of this, result of that, The slave and freeman here are found The tondy bends his knees

With majesty of mien; The coward, shoking from himself,— All types of man are seen.

The Autograph stands for the type To intuition a sight;
All we have been, or e'er shall be,
In Autograph we write.

Educational Notes.

MADOE MAPLE

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

Georgia's school population is 507,861. Edinburgh University has 3,237 students

this year. There are in Atlanta, Gs., four colleges

for culored students.

The moment a man coases to be a systematic student, he ceases to be an effective

tescher.-American Journal of Education. The average daily attendance in the publie schools of New Orleans is 16,142,

aumber of pupils_registered being 19,946. Hon. John Evans, Ex-Gov. of Celo:ado,

has given \$40,000 to the University of Denver since the beginning of the enterprise.

Nevada pays the largest monthly salary to both male and female public school teach ers; the former averaging \$101; the latter

The Sacramento School Board offer a prize of \$20 to the young lady graduate who shall wear the cheapest dress on Commencement Day.

The Texas School Fund, which can never be diverted, now amounts to the magnificent sum of \$114,000,000, including land worth \$110,000,000.

At the meeting of the National Pedagogic Congress of Spain, at Madrid, there were in attendanca 827 male and 505 female teach ers. An address was made by the King.

The percentage of illiteracy of the native white population in the State of New York, as given by the bulletin lately issued by the Census Department, must be considered quite too utterly atter, it being 2.2.

Since the war, three mea-Peabody, Slater and Tulane-bave given \$5,100,000 for the

promotion of education in the South. The distribution of these funds is to be almost equally divided between white and colored. -Nashville Advocate.

Dr. Robert Morris, of Kentucky, said that ia Syria teachers receive ten ceats a menth for salary. The schoolhouse is mether earth; the pupils are boys only, sitting cross-legged on the ground. The course of instruction consists of learning the Koran by heart .- The Age.

In Italy during the year 1879, 48 per cent. of the bridegrooms and 70 per cent. of the brides were upuble to sign their names. In England, 86 per cent. of the men married during that year, and 80 per cent. of the women were able to eign their name, but with a large per cent. of these a knowledge of writing extended no farther.

In a Chicago echool recently the children were asked to give a sentence with the word "capillary." A little girl wrote: "I sailed across the ocean in a capillary." When asked what she meant by that, she turned to Webster's Dictionary and triumphantly pointed out this definition: "Capillary, a fine vessel." Further investigation showed that more than twesty scholars had made the same blunder .- Detroit Free Press.

But .7 of one per cent. of the rative white population of Massachusetts, from ten years sge and upward, are unable to write This is the best showing of any State or Territory. The per cent. for Alabama is 250; Arkansas, 25.5; Georgia, 232; North Carolina, 31.7; Tennessee, 27.8; New Mexico, 64.2; Nevada, 1.1; New Hampshire, 1.1; Connecticut, 1.0; Wyoming, 1.7. Wyoming has the smallest percentage of persons who caenot read or write, when the whole population is considered.

In Syria and Palestine, in 1881, there were 30 societies or individuals conducting 302 schools; of which 120 were of the Am. Pres. Mission, 45 of the Church Miss. Sec. of London; 80 British Syrian schools; 10 under Friend Missions. These schools had 7,475 male and 7,149 female pupils. In Beirut alone there were at non-Protestant schools, 8,183 pupils, of whom 1,250 are io the Jesuit schools. Of Protestant missionaries there are 81 male and 110 female foreign laborers; 581 native laborers; preaching stations, 140; organized churches,

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

[In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.]

Kerosene is bad grammar; you should say Kero was seen-with her fellow.

Archimedes invented the slang phrase, "Give us a rest," when he offered to move

the world with his lever.

An express-wagon driver in Lynn, Mass., master of seven languages. He is evidently ready for his team to balk.

Professor: "How is power applied to this machine ?" Junior: "It is turned by a crapk." Professor: "Just step forward and illustrate."- Ex.

'Twas but a simple pin on a chair, and the little boy did grin like a bear when the teacher took a sest, and in a manner very fleet flew several feet in the air.

"Why should you celchrate Washington's birthday more than mine?" asked a teacher. Because he never told a lie!" shouted a little boy .- Educational Review.

Is anything more stubborn than a male? Certainly, for marked as is a muley stub-boruness, there is a "mulier," and that our Latin dictionary tells us is a woman.

A Sonday-school teacher asked a popil how many sacraments there were. sio't any more left." "Why, what do you "Well, I heard that our eick neighbor received the last sacrament yesterday."-Heald's College Journal.

Professor in Mechanics: "What is the strongest force in nature?" Student: "The force of habit." Compelled by the same force, the professor recorded a zero .- Ex.

"My son," said a tutor of doubtful morality but severe aspect, putting his hand on the bey's shoulder, "I believe Satan has got hold of you." "I believe so, too," replied the boy.

Master: "What does Condillae cay about brutes in the scale of being?"
Scholar: "He says a brute is an imperfect
animal." "And what is a man?" "Man is a perfect brute."-Ex.

"In what condition was the patriarch Job at the end of his life?" asked a Sundayechool teacher of a quiet-looking boy at the foot of the class. "Dead," cslmly replied the quiet-looking boy.

"Speaking of shad, would you say the price has gone up, or has risen?" inquired a schoolboy of the fishmonger. "Well," replied the scale-scraper, "speaking of shad, I should say it had roes.'

Scene in Latin A .- Professor B: "Conjugate the present subjunctive of sum." Student: "Sin, sis — I have forgotten the third singular." Professor B: "Very well, sir, you may sit."—Academy Trio.

Teacher: "John, what are your boots made of?" Boy: "Of leather." "Where does the leather come from ?" "From the "What animal, therefore, bide of the ox." supplies you with boots and gives you meat to eat? "My father."

A mau spends eighteen cents for lager, en cents for tobacco, twenty cents for eigars, fifteen cents for street - car fare, and loses \$1.50 at poker; he then permits his wife to purchase a button-book for three cents, a figures that her extravagance will ruin him in three years. What is his capital ?

Said the teacher : "'And it came to pass, when the king heard it, that he rent his clothes.' Now, what does that mean, my children - 'he ront his clothes'?" went a little hand. "Well, if you know tell ne." "Please, ma'am," said the child timidly, "I s'pose he hired'em out."

Send Money for the "Journal." Persons desiring a single copy of the

JOURNAL must remit ten cents. No attention will be given to postal-card requests

Card for the Public.

To purchase pictures for home ornameatation is evidently a commendable thing; but to always judiciously select is not so easy, or always possible.

A few chromos, a few steel-say, historical-engravings, an "oil" picture or two, as means will warrant; to these may be added, a few portrait pieces, a home picture or two, and albums for photos, art selections, etc.; and, finally, you should not fail to send for and display, with these selections, a few of D. T. Ames's grand illustrations of penmanship.

What shall we commond? Why, first, the Eagle and the Antelope sheets. illustrate flourishing wholly. Then comes that wonderful gem, the Lord's Prayer, in Ames's best manner; and then the Centenaial card or sheet. All of the above speci-mens are miracles of art-not equaled in this line in the Old World at all. The manner is neither bought, stolen, horrowed, or imported, but equal it if you can-

You will, having filled the above list, want more. Their possession will, first of all, delight you and your friends; next, they will force you to improve your poamanship, whether you will or not; and, lastly, they will do all of this without a sense of either labor, trouble, or expense on your part.

Writing is the one art of which everybody should be a master.

Letter-Writing. ABTICLE F By D. T. AMES.

To be able to write a letter-elegant and appropriate-in all the numerous departments of correspondence, is a most desirable and useful accomplishment to either lady or gentleman. A letter reflects largely the character and attainments of its author. One slevenly, careless or awkward in his writing is very likely to be so in other

things, while the degree and quality of his mind as well as education, refinement, and even amiability of character, are sure to be made manifest in any extended correspondence.

Not only is such an accomplishment a most potent agency for opcament and success in a business point of view, but it is a most pleasing and fruitful source of friendly and social enjoyment. It is now a somewhat prevalent enstom in our large cities, with merchauts, professional men aud others, who desire clerks or assistants, to seek them through advertisements in our daily papers, directing applicants to address in their own handwriting, and by the character of such communications the applicants are judged, and fairly, we dare say, iu most instauces

The experienced man of business, the astute lawyer, or other professional, reads in these communicatious, almost unerringly, the talent, character of their authors. Such letters reveal-first, as a matter of observation, the artistic skill and literary attainments of the writer; second, by iuference, his general tasto and judgment. The inference is drawn from all the attendant circumstances: from the selection of writingmaterial to the super ecription and affixing of the postage-stamp.

Perhaps there are ne hundred applicants for a position; one is chosen; just why, he will not know; while ninety-nine will be left

to wonder why their application was unsuccessful. Some were bad writers, some were bad spellers; one made a fatal revelation of his lack of good taste and judgment by selecting a large-sized letter or foolseap sheet of paper, which he folded many times and awkwardly to go into a very small-sized envelope, upon which the superscription was so located as to leave no place for a postage-stemp upon the upper right-hand corner, where it should be; it was therefore placed at the lower left-hand corner, and head downwards. The post-office clerk, from force of babit, of course strikes with his canceling-stamp upon the envelope where the postage-stamp should be, thus disfiguring the superscription. Another wrote, with red ink, a large aprawling hand;

while another covered three pages with awkward, ungrammatical composition, where half a page properly composed would have sufficed. One touched off his writing with a profusion of flourishes and other superfluities; another waited long for a response that could not be given from his omission to name the street and number of his residence. And so to the end of the list, each writer has, through faults of omission and commission, or the excellencies of his communication, proved or disproved to the satisfaction of a would-be employer, his capability and fitness to render satisfactory service, and has accordingly gained

subject in its general aspect, treating upon those things which are essential to all departments of letter-writing-such as the selection of material, style of composition, and method of arrangement of the several parts of a letter, superscription, etc., with proper illustrations.

A Strange Tradition.

Among the Semipole Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man'e origin and superiority. They say, when the Great Spirit made the earth he also made three men, all of whom were fair-complex-

was found to contain spades, boss, and all the implements of labor; the second unwrapped houting, fishing, and warlike apparatus; the third gave the white man pens, inks, and paper, the engine of the mind the mesns of mutual, mental improvement, the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority.

Autographs. BY W. P. COOPER.

We are glad to learn that the matter of autographs is beginning to receive a little of

the long needed attention. Io this great and wonderful country the time of crosses for eignatures, is nearly passed. The Greeley and Wade Bohemian alphabet is nearly played out. An oxcart and a stone-host and a cat track superscription, still here and there worshiped with Buddhist devotion, we hope will soon be things that were, and not what the present either tolerates, craves

One envelope now in about twenty goes properly backed into the office. One lawyer of a Bar, one priest in a city, one professor in a college, one popil in a high school, we can now commend for properly written documents, letters, etc., etc. A very revolutionary and encouraging condition of thinge. Thanks to Father Spencer, deceased! thanks to the nations of the whole phalanz of writers and publishers for this move shead. There was a time when to write one's name respectably would have evoked banishment. Looking over carefully and critieally, yet in a Christian spirit, the array of names, great and small, on the registere and documents everywhere, we venture to say that there is still a chance for improvement, and especially with the young, the gifted, the brilliant and the gay. If we have an aristocracy of dollars, we also have one of learning; and we may or should have one of art. We should



The above is one of several cuts, prepared at the office of the "Journal," for Collier's "Cyclopedia" of Social and Commercial Information."

The work consists of about 700 pages of useful and zaluable information, elegantly printed and bound, by P. F. Collier, New York.

or failed to gain place and favor.

In view of the great importance of this subject, and its very intimate relation to good penmanship, we have deemed it a fitting theme for a series of articles or lessons in a penman's paper; and especially so in view of the fact that thousands of this journal's readers are yet pupils in our public or private schools, and ere, therefore, favorably circumstanced to profit most fully by such a It will be our earnest endeavor to render the articles as interesting and practical as possible. They will be accompanied with numerous illustrations and examples, photu-engraved from carefully-prepared peu-aud-iuk copy, illustrative of every department of correspondence

In our next article we shall present the

bade them leap in and wash. One obeyed, and came out purer and fairer than before the second hesitated a moment, during which time the water, agitated by the first, had become muddled, and when he bathed, he came up copper-colored; tha third did not leap until the water became black with mud, and he came out with his own color. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages, and out of pity for his misfortunes in color, gave the black man the first choice. He took hold of each of the packages, and having felt the weight chose the heaviest; the copper-colored man chose the next heaviest, leaving the white men the lightest. When the packages were oponed, the first

Dutch hoors and Bohemian tramps, the desired accomplishment of a name without a letter, and a signature without a shape, and try ourselves, each and all of us, to have that mystical combination, the child of our own handy creative ability, called a name or signature, tolerably well written.

Peumen now, we see, begin to propose to teach by diagram the people, and especially the young, how to write the name as well, or nearly as well, as it should be done. Twenty cents for a name, or twenty cents for one shirtcollar or ruffle for your neck, this is not bad. But hark-neighbor, while learning to write properly your own name, you are logically learning to write also your correspondent's

or your friend's. Is not this encouraging? You are not an artist, but you want an autograph and a good one. You forward your way of doing the thing; the master sees at s glance your lack ned your capability to produce; in short, reads you up artistically, and divines the very fashion of autograph you need. He sends one in character, but, business-like and practical, he gives you further-a choice between others. He does not aim in what he sends to glority himself, but to suit your case and also please your taste and your correspondent's acomes and fancy. He, therefore, the master, should aim, in his samples, to give you a new, a practieal, a business-like and artistic signature, that you, in a few evenings, can master and write anywhere and everywhere, legibly and well and quickly too; and this is what you need in this direction, and no more.

The Power of Position.

By C. H. PETRCE, of Keekuk, Ia.

The execution of superior work of any kind with the pen necessitates a position that will give the greatest power.

There are many, many minor points to look after in the execution of good writing, but all may justly be considered under "Form," "Position," "Movement."

Form may be considered under five heads, viz., "Size," "Shape," "Slaut," "Shading," "Spacing."

Movement under four heads, viz.:
"Wholearin," "Forearin," "Fieger,"
"Combination."

"Position gives power," if it is properly taken. Practice makes perfect if it be intelligent. The fis have it the greater part of the time, however, and so reduce the statements almost to otter nothingones. You cannot get the desired power in any of the many many incorrect positions. You cannot improve your writing by incressant practice, if it be not of that intelligence requisite and necessary to advancement. There is but one right way to many many wrong ones; and left to your own selection, without the proper judgment or intelligence, you invariably fall into the wrong way.

Position is only one of the essentials to good writing, but, as such, "must weigh in the balance and not be found wanting."

Position: Wholearm Movement. 1st. Of the person—body; feet; arms; hands; Biggers; wrists. 2d. At desk or table, sitting or standing—Front; Right; Right Oblique; Left Oblique. 3d. Of Peo. 4th. Of Paper.

Position: Forearm Movement.
Position: Finger Movement.
Position: Combination Movement.

The spine should be kept straight—not vertical—and, as the support of the body, must be permitted to bead but slightly, as the greater the curvature the weaker must be the positiou. Another serious objectiou is, the shoulders are thrown forward, contracting the chest, which in time will produce discase.

The position for the execution of programmes ${}^{\alpha}B^{\alpha}$ and ${}^{\alpha}E^{\alpha}$ is not necessarily the same as ${}^{\alpha}A_{\alpha}^{\alpha} = {}^{\alpha}C^{\alpha}$ and ${}^{\alpha}D_{\alpha}^{\alpha}$. In other words the position for forearm is not necessarily the same as wholearm. They may be the same swithout any serious juceous culture, but to say that they must be the same would not be in keeping with the times.

A good position of the body; wholearm is not the same with different perrons, and uot necessarily the same with any individual; i. c., good work may be done wholearm with the body varying in inclination from forty-five to vighty-five degrees from perpendicular, the difference in execution not being perceptible. While this can be done, I would charge all annateurs to strike a happy medium until good work is established, then vibrate to suit your fancy.

A good position for the feet is to have the loft fuot in the general direction of the bedy, a little forward, with the right threwn on the right of chair with the beel resting on the lower rung, thus giving a very great support to the spine. If a desk or stool is used, merely have the right foot under the body. When desirable, the feet can change position, which always gives rest. Unless something of this kind is doon, the weight of the body upon the spine will give pain across the small of the back. Observe book-keepers, and you will readily see that my theory is well-housded, because they in-variably do like the Dutchman's heu-sit

This I term a live position, because the feet are placed so as to give the student the greatest possible power, thus producing work with dash, grace and ease, which is

a little forward, with the right thrown on the other words, in case of fire, you could spring right of chair with the beel resting on the in an instant and show a little life.

Let us then be up and doing, With a heart for every fate, Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait."

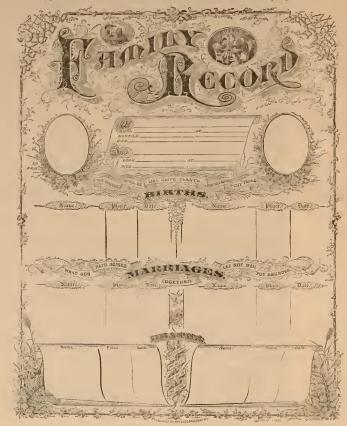
The position of the arm and forearm should always form an acute nagle—possibly a right—and should rest within easy distance from the hody. I caution amateurs not to get cither arm to far from the hody, and by all means keep the forearm on a level, and not with the ellow raised in air, as is generally the case.

The hands should turn a little outward—at least it appears so—and keep the side of band next the body, straight with fore-

add very materially in giving a smooth stroke—and the general direction of paper, a little to the right of a straight line with the right forearm, and not straight with the

The position for fuger movement should be erect, but by no means necessary in order to produce good results. This is the child's first power, and has been treated at length in October JOHENAL, 1884.

In the position for Forcarm and Combioation movements the body must assume a more erret carriage than for wholearm, in order to allow the muscles of the forcarm to move with that case consistent with good results. The best results are accured with the greatest ease, and do not forget that friction is a principle of mechanics.



The above out is photo-engraved from an original pen-and-ink design (22x28), executed at the office of the "Journal." Copies have been findly printed (18x22, and 11x14) on Bristok-board, and the smaller size on boult paper, for folding. A copy is given, free, as a premium with the "Journal." Price of large size, by mail, 60 cents; small size, 25 cents.

Send for Igen's Giveolar.

indicative of obsracter. Besides, the arm, savinging as it does from the shoulder—with that apeed necessary to produce a smooth yet firm stroke in case of shade—the body must be braced, as does any machine, while must be braced, as does any machine, while must be braced, as does any machine, while move of the shoulder must change the centre of motion and thereby produce a variety of incorrect results.

A good set of capitals, or any other work of like character, cannot be executed while assuming a dead position. The muscles of the entire bedy must be tensioned a little or the work will show a filmsiness too common among many of the so-called results.

Sit as though you meant business,

Remark. The fingers considered with pen-holding.

The wrists are properly kept straight with the forearm and not allowed to drop down.

As to position at deak, I would recomineed the front for sitting, at least until you get some tangible results, and the left oblique for standing. See article, August JOUNNAL, 1881.

The pen is held as per instructions in the "Piercerian" System of Penmanship, which, by the way, differs somewhat from that of any other.

The paper, to consist of a single sheet, resting on a good blotting-pad-that will

The body should incline a little forward and to the left, with support on left foot and left forearm. This will give the desired freedom of the right forearm and secure every possible advantage.

While in these movements, generally, the feet can be placed together, or with one over the other if desired, should you wish to give extra expression to any work upon an colary-d scale, you must govern yourself similarly to that in wholearm.

Peculiarities of Position.—As in other things, we here find peculiarities or characteristic features. No two sitting precisely the same. No two holding the pen preeisely the same, owing doubtless to various

conditions, among which might be mentioned the difference in stature and general make-up. The difference in formation of hands, etc.

We differ in taste, style of dress, manner of thinking, etc. We are even so particular that we capput wear our hats just as they are placed on our heads by other hands.

A professional teacher cat give general ideas of how to do everything pertaining to this most beautiful art-the amateur can usually do more-yet if the student fails to do that which is recognized as his part of the play, failure most be the ultimatum. Or, if the student is easily satisfied, and his aspirations meagre, then ordinary results will be in keeping with ordinary ideas.

The physician may do his part nobly and

Questions for the Readers of the "Journal."

BY PROF. C. H. PEIRCE. 1. Why are there so many failures in

teaching penmanship?

2. Why do so many abandon, early, the profession ?

3. What will increase the dignity of the

profession ? 4. Certain capitals are made too straight, others too slanting, by roths of professionals and roo of amateurs. Is there any remedy ?

5. Is nervousness, as generally considered,

6. How would you teach pervous pupils? 7. What is the usual cause for nervousrepresented, by some of our leading sys-

18. Why do amateurs produce different incorrect results at each attempt of execu-

19. What determines the bandwriting of any one? 20. No two write alike even under like

pressure. Is this a matter of choice? 21. The A, N and M containing stem are very difficult to form well, and are not used in general writing by the mass. are they called standard capitals?

22. How are the copies of our leading systems prepared-with pen or pencil? Is each part prepared singly, or is the whole of any copy handed to the engraver just as we see it in the copy-books? the misunderstandings arising from his illeg-

MICHAEL ANGELO .- In his case there was sometimes a peculiarity which it is not desirable that anybody should imitate. So long as he kept within the bounds of real drawing, his work was full of grandeur; but he sometimes, in the exuberance of an overheated imagination, passed beyond drawing altogether, and exercised himself in the flourishes of calligraphy. A hold and rapid peu-sketch of his, representing three recliuing figures, is distinctly executed with the dashing curves and flourishes of the calligraphist. It looks as if it had been done by some clever writing-master, as a flourishing translation of a study by a learned artist.



The above cut is photo-engraved from an original design executed at the office of the "Journal," and is given as a specimen of pen-drawing and lettering. The above design has been printed, in fine style, on Bristol-board, writing and bond paper; size, 11x14. The Bristol-board is for framing, and • the paper for rolling or folding. It is also printed upon a fine quality of Bristol-board, for framing, 17x22. This des believed to be the most ortistic and tasty f.rm yet published for a Marriage Certificate. Single copies of size 11x14 mailed for 50 cents; 18x22, \$1. Free as a premium with the "Journal." Either size given. This design is

well; yet, if the patient eannot do his, death is inevitable.

Again I repeat, " Position gives power," if it be properly taken.

Study carefully the minutize, and as you improve in a general way, you will find Position keeping pace with all the rest of the essentials to good writing.

THE SLEEP OF THE JUST.

THE LAWYER.

I slept in an editor's bed last night.

When no other chanced to be night:

How I thought as I tumbled the editor's bed.

How easily editors lie!

III. EUPTOIL

If the lawyer slept in the schio's best
When no lawyer cleared to be night,
And though he has written and naively said,
How easily colliers to;
He must then admin, as he lay on that bed
And slept to hus hear's desere,
Whate'er he may vay of the schiot's bed,
Then the lawyer himself was ine lier.

— Charbert's Jour

- Chambers's Journal

8. Why do so many fail in attempting to do their best f

9. What are the advantages of combina-

10. Why are extended movements that contain capital letters easier than single capitals?

11. What constitutes a standard set of capitals?

12. What has determined our present system of writing?

13. What determines the slant of each capital, supposing the standard forms be taken ?

14. What is the difference between an amateur and a professional ?

15. Can any professional penman execute a set of capitals with ink as perfectly and satisfactorily at a single dash as when several efforts are given each letter ?

16. is it objectionable to check the hand suddenly at the finish of a capital

Extra Copies of the "Journal" will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of subscribers.

The extraordinary illegibility of the late Dean Staaley's handwriting is known to all friends, and has been supposed to arise simply from baste and carelessness. Certain correspondents have lately sought to prove that the Dean was unconscious of his sins in this direction, but a statement from his old friend Max Muller goes far to disprove their Muller complained to him one day of a difficulty experienced by himself in writing, and well known to all who wield a pen many hours daily, being called by some doctors, Schreibekrampf, or writers' cramp. "Ah, don't you know," Stanley hastened to auswer, "I have had something like that all I cannot control my fingers, and t at is why my handwriting has always been wretched." So far from being unconscious 17. Why are A, N and M so given, as | the Dean himself told numberless stories of

M. Angelo, in this design, appears to have been intoxicated with his own facility and to have lost the self-control without which there can be no truthful modulation of line. -Hamerton's Graphic Art.

Remember, that if you renew, or send in your subscription to the JOURNAL, before February 1st, you will get a 75 cent book free, or a \$1 book for 25 cents extra-

A Munich professor has invented a bracelet that will remedy the affliction known as "writer's cramp." The peuholder is fastened to the bracelet in such a manner that it can be used to write with ease and without bringing the fingers into use at all. The hand can rest on the table, moving easily along as the letters are traced, and it is said that little practice is required to give expertuess in the use of the invention .- Boston Transcript.





And TEACHERS' GUIDE.

Published Monthly at #1 per Ye

D. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
205 Broadway, New York.

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Notice will be given by postal-card to subscribers at the explantion of their subscriptions, at which time the paper will, in all cases, be stopped until the subscription

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1883

Our New Year's Greeting.

In entering upon a new, and the seventh, year of its existence, the JOURNAL greets its many thousands of readers with its heat wishes for their prosperity and happiness The past year has been one of unusual prosperty throughout the land, and in it the JOI BNAL has enjoyed a large share -its subscribers now numbering nearly three-fold those of last New Year, while every indication for increase during the present year is superior to that of the last The promptness with which renewals are being made, and in most instances accompanied with one or more new names and the most flattering messages on hehalf of the Jos anal., is at the same time encouraging and inspiring to its editors; and to all by whom such favors are bestowed, the JOURNAL bears the most carnest reciproca tion and thanks. Prospects bright for the JOURNAL are equally so for its patrons, for, proportionate to the liberality of their support, will be the means in the hands of its publishers for cultaucing its beauty and ex-

During the past year the regular size of the Journal has been sularged from eight

to twelve pages, and, several times, sixteen pages have been found necessary to contain the matter which seemed to demand a place in its columns. That we shall soon find it necessary to make the issue regular at sixteen pages is very probable; colarged as it is to twelve pages, (and probably an increase to sixteen), without change from its originally low price of subscription, is certainly a pledge to its patrons of a liberal course in the future.

We believe that nowhere else are combined so many circumstances favorable to the publication of a model peaman's paper as in the metropolitso city of the new world, and in the present publication offices of the JOURNAL; and it is our purpose to svail ourselves of these circumstances to the fullest extent possible for maintaining the Jour-NAL, as it is now recognized to be, pre-eminently the chief of pennien's papers.

The "Penman's Art Journal" and "Teachers' Guide.'

On the first day of January the subscription-list and the goodwill of the Teachers' Guide, published by J. D. Holcomb, at Cleveland, Ohio, were transferred to the publisher of the Penman's ART JOURNAL. hence the addition to its former title, which will be observed upon this issue. The Guide, as conducted by Mr. Holcomb, has been well edited, interesting and spicy, and has

We have frequently aud cheerfully com mended the merits of the JOURNAL, and oow that it is to visit our friends in place of the Guide, we bespeak for it a hearty welcome. It is an able exponent of a much-needed educational reform, and teachers, especially, should give it the benefit of their influence and support.

We trust that all the readers of the Guide who are not already familiar with the Jour-NAL will thank us for bringing such an excellent publication to their notice, and that they will forward their subscriptions to Prof. Ames, the publisher, as soon as our obligations to them are cancelled.

Thanking our subscribers for their generons support of the Guide, and hoping that this change will meet with the approval of all, we remain, their friends,

J. R. HOLCOMB & Co. Late Publishers of Teachers' Guide Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 1st, 1883.

Report of the Convention.

The Report of the Convention held last June at Cincinnati, Ohio, by the Business Educators and Penmen of America, is now ready for distribution. It constitutes a volume of 130 pages, and will be very interesting and valuable to all persons interested io any department of business education or peumanship. It is to be regretted, however, that many of the most interesting disopening of an account to the name of the subscriber, the making out and sending of a bill, which, if done with all, would require a oumber of assistants, to pay whom would lead to bankruptcy, and if credit is given to one, why not to all who request it? So far se shility or willingoess to pay is concerned there are very few of our subscribers with whom we are acquainted that we should be nowilling to trust for many times the price of a subscription. There are some we koow, and all strangers, we should be unwilling to trust-who is to discriminate? Certainly not a mailing clerk. Hence, we should be personally burdeced with all such responsibility and detail; besides, much unpleasantuess would arise from the discriminations we should be obliged to make We must, therefore, in all cases decline to recognize requests for recewals or subscrip tions when unaccompanied with the cash.

Charles Chabot,

ENGLISH EXPERT IN HANDWRITING

A London daily newspaper, in a recent editorial on the death of Mr. Chabot, the expert in handwriting, says: "Brothers frequently write singularly like each other, and eny one who has paid the slightest attention to the subject cannot fail to notice the broad peculiarities which the calligraphy of certain people possesses in common There is no mistaking the plain, expansive



won an enviable place smong its contemporary educational periodicals. Its mergence ting and methods of instruction could not be in the Journal adds at once many thousaud names, chiefly of active teachers, to the already very large subscription-list of the JOURNAL. The addition of its title to that of the JOUBNAL we deem to be very appropriate in view of the fact that a very le proportion of each issue of the Journal has been devoted to practical instruction in writing and to other departments of education and business. It will be the special effort of the editors of the consolidated paper to so conduct it that, while it shall be alike interesting and valuable as a representative of the penman's art, and as a guide to good and efficient teaching, its general educational and literary merit shall be such as to commend it to its many patrons, and enable it to hold an hocorable rank among the educational periodicals of the day.

The "Teachers' Guide" Consolidated with the "Journal."

To the Subscribers of the Tenchers' Guide In accordance with previous announcement, and for sufficient reasons already published, the subscription-list of the Teachers' Guide has been transferred to that of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, the publisher of which assumes all of our obligations to subscribers. The JOURNAL will be mailed, regularly, without extra charge, to our subscribers until their subscriptions expire.

given in the report, partly from their very nature, and partly from the absence of the reporter from the special afternoon and evening sessions of the penmen; but it is, to say the least, an interesting and valuable report. The price per copy has been fixed. by the Executive Committee, st .50 cents; on receipt of which, copies will be mailed from this office.

Ending Subscription.

It is our iovariable rule to give notice, by postal-card, to each subscriber at the expir ation of his term of subscription, and to discontinue the JOURNAL at that time unless the subscription is renewed, and in no case is a renewal made, or a name entered as a subscriber upon our books, until the subscrip tion-price is paid. Many cards are received requesting that the JOURNAL be not discoutinued, and also requests that the Journal be mailed to the sender, as a subscriber on a promise to pay. To any person having a knowledge, or any just conception, of the immense labor and detail of cooducting a paper with so large a circulation as that of the Journal, it will be very apparent that strict and uni form rules must be observed, else a disas trous increase of labor and confusion would result. The renewal or taking of a subscription without payment would occessitate the clearly formed letters of those who have been taught to write in the schools of America. The admirable handwritings of the Scandinsvians are so much elike that experts will be able to pick out from a hundred examples almost every one executed by a Dane, a Norwegian, or a Swede. The Italian handwriting is also so marked that it is one of the 'styles' affected by writingmasters, and the pretty, scratchy characters of a Frenchman, with their flourishes and sudden redundances, inevitably suggest the gay, volatile, fickle character of the race to which he belongs."

Mr. Chabot was one of the most celebrated of experts ever employed to the English courts; he gained his first notoriety in a will case in which his chief point was that, io examining a large number of documents admittedly written by the testator, he had io no sioglo case found the letter "o" connected with the other letters, whereas io the disputed will it was sometimes so coonected and sometimes not. The will was broken. He was also employed by Hon. Edward Twisleton in the examination of the band writing of the famous Junius letters, and its comparison with that of the several suspected authors of those letters, with the view of discovering their true authorship. The result of Chabot's investigation was published by Mr. Twisleton in a quarto volume of 300 pages of letter-press, and 267 lithographic plates, constituting the must extensive and exhaustive treatise upon

expert exeminations of handwriting ever published. It would seem by that report that Mr. Chahot succeeded in establishing beyond a doubt the identity of the writing in the Junius letters with that of Sir Philip

Binding "Journals."

We believe that no subscriber to the JOURNAL, who has once seen our Commonsense Binder, will ever do without it. By its use the JOURNAL is not only perfectly preserved, but as convenient for reading or reference as a book. Each hinder will hold, securely and well, four volumes of the JOURNAL, and each number is added without difficulty or loss of time. Owing to the recent numerous orders, we have been able to reduce the price from \$1.75 to \$1.50, at which the Binder will hereafter be mailed post-paid. By its use the value of the Jour-NAL is more than doubled to any subscriber.

The "Journal" for Practical Writing.

A person for the first time glancing at a copy of the Journal, and observing the many flourished and ornamental designs

which appear upon its pages, might be led to suppose that it was the primary purpose of its editors to teach and illustrate fancy pen-manship; but we trust that none of its regular readers are entertaining such an opinion for there could be no greater mis-The vost preponderance of the editorial matter, as well as illustrations that have emanated from the office of publication, have been in the line of practical writing and practical teaching, and will most certainly continue to be so.

The columns of the Journal are open to meritorious communications and illustratrations upon all departments of

penmanship, and even other subjects of general interest; but the primary efforts of its conductors will be in behalf of practical writing, for where one patron can derive advantage from any kind of fancy penmanship, oue hundred or more will be benefited by plain practical writing, and our motto will ever bu-The good of the many rather than the few.

The King Club

For this month comes from Bryant, Stratton & Sadler's Business College, Baltimore, Md., sent by W. H. Patrick, the accomplished peuman of that institution; the club numbers ninety-eight. The Queen Club comes from the La Crosse (Wis.) Business College, and is sent by H. C. Carver; it numbers fifty-four. Mr. Carver is a recent graduate of Musselman's Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill. He is an accomplished penman, and evidently a popular teacher. In the November number of the Journal, page 10d, was reproduced a specimen from his pen, with which, by some oversight, he was not credited. The third club in size numbers fifty-one, and was sent by L. Asire, teacher of writing, at Archibald's Business College, Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Asire is an old hand at sending

clubs; they come from him large and often; there are few teachers to whom the Jour-NAL is more indebted for subscribers than to him. The number and size of clubs since January 1st has been quite unprecedented with the JOURNAL. To all the senders we return our thanks, and regret that each cannot have the honor of sending

Hymeneal.

H. T. Loomis, one of the proprietors of the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio, and one of the most accomplished penmen and teachers of the West, was married, on December 26th, to Miss Lida Stradley, at the residence of the bride in Rochester, Ind. We abstract the following from the Rochester Seutinel, which contained a long and glowing report of the occasion :

report of the occasion:

"Mr. Loomis is a young man of fine appearance and address, and worthy of the jawel lie has won. Words of praise for the hirde would have a well and fixtorably Known. She was rearral larer, and he have wonely and sindarly attainments, has endeared and lady like deportment. The school in which she was a teacher has lost one of its best instructors, and society one of its herbridge members, by her department, the school in which she was a teacher has lost one of its best instructors, and society one of its herbridge members, by her department, but all join in wishing her's long continuation of the pleasure of like

of the vices of a badly formed handwriting. It is the only first-class publication giving a full library of practical writing, while our new "Hand-book of Artistic Penmanship" is devoted exclusively to ornamental penmanship.

Both of these complete publications, to-gether with the JOURNAL, for one year, are sent by mail on receipt of \$2.

This is the mouth for the Engle and Stag. Will Brother Gaskell please note the change of time for the satisfaction of his inquisitive correspondent.

The Highest Monument in the World.

The Washington Monument, which has been so long in process of erection at Washington, D. C., has now reached the height of 300 feet, and is to be carried 250 feet higher-making a total, when finished, of 550 feet, which will exceed the height of the great pyramid io Egypt (at present the highest human mounment in the world) by eighty-nine feet. The monument is being constructed of massive marble blocks, seven

The domes of the great churches in Moscow and St. Petersburg are said to be plated with gold nearly a quarter of an inch thick. The dome of the Isaac Cathedral in St. Petersburg represents a value of \$45,000,000, and that of the Church of the Saviour in Moscow, \$15,000,000.

Gilded Domes

Query .- How many more smiles do these 60,000,000 of dollars in gilded domes win from beaven than they would if judiciously expended in teaching the ignorant and semi civilized masses of Russia how to read and write; or, in other ways for relieving them from their grinding poverty and hardship?

How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by Post-office Order, or a bank draft, on New York ; next, by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage-stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums. nor Canadian postage-stamps.

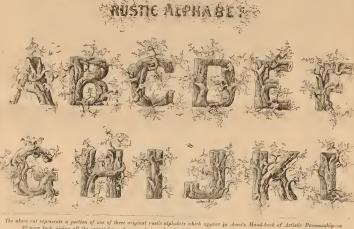
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4th, 1883. Editors of the JOURNAL:

While the JOURNAL is doing its utmost

to elevate the art tsin others ere doing quite the reverse. For in-stance, I have received a circular from two particular peumen (I can't recall their names) who, in my opinion, and in the opinion of others, are either fools themselves, or knaves. Such clap-trap as they use degrades the art, and if it does not virtually drive others out of the profession it deters many from entering it. I quote, from memory, the following extract as I remember it: " If you neglect this opportunity to earn from four to day you must ba







ove cas represent a portion of one of three original restin supposes when a pipe of the standard and artistic alphabets.

32 page book, giving all the principles and many designs for flourishing, with nearly thirty standard and artistic alphabets.

Mailed free, in paper corren, (25 cents extra in dolh), to every person remitting \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for a subscription or renewal
for the "Journal," before Feb. 1st. Price of the book, by mail, in paper, 75 cents; in doth, \$1.

that belong to the lovely and good, and may clouds of sorrow never darken her pathway in her new relations in life."

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received end published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell

Unrivalled.

The sale of this unrivalled "Steudard Practical Penmanship" since its issue during the past nine mouths has, beyond question, never been equalled by any chirographic publication in this country nor in

It is in elegant portfolio style, and embraces complete work on elementary writing, book-keeping forms, and business correspondence. It is conceded by the leading peamen and business educators to be that only reliable self-instructor for those desiring to learn to write, or to rid themselves feet loug by three feet six inches wide, | circular alluded to is full of this stuff. What which are lifted into their place at the top | does the JOURNAL think of them? of the work by a steam elevator.

There will be a staircase extending to the top. Costly blocks of marble bave been seut hy various foreign governments, which are being placed on the inner facing of the walls.

The Hand-Book.

Owing to the nausual pressure upon our time during the holidays, we were not able to complete the plates of the Hand-book quite as soon as we anticipated at the time of its announcement; but the work is on the press. Bound copies will bu ready to mail inside of ten days, when all orders will be promptly filled.

Our Premiums.

Ioannuch as the JOURNAL will, this mouth, he mailed to many thousand persons who have no knowledge of the character or style of the premiums, one of which is given free to every subscriber, we have added four extra pages for the purpose of inserting cuts-raduced size-of a portion of

Respectfully, C. A. Bush.

We do not know what circulars are alluded to by Mr. Bush, but we will say, in answer, that we often see circulars which justly merit such criticism as Mr. Bush gives. It is our convicting that if such advertisers could know how greatly they lower themselves in the estimation of all sensible people by such "clap-trap" and "braggadecia," we are sure that they would omit it. Who writes himself a champion might as well say to the world, "Behold an ass!"

Send \$r Bills.

We wish our patrons to bear in mind that in payment for subscriptions we do not desire postage-stamps, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar bill is much more convenient and safe to remit than the same amount in 1, 2 or 3 cent stamps. The actual risk of remitting money is elight-if properly directed, not one miscarriage will occur in one thousand. Inclose the hills, and where letters containing money are sealed in presence of the postmaster we will assume all the risk.

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Answered.

J. S., Upper Saudusky, Obio, inchoses specimens exhibiting great improvement in his writing from practicing after the copies and instruction given in the JOUNNAL, and submits the following question: In the front position at the deak should the upper right corner of the paper be opposite the cheat? Ame.—There may be a difficulty in determining just which corner of the paper is referred to as the "upper," except in connection with the illustration referred to

(No. 2, in the July number). In all positions at the desk the paper should be held parallel, and the ruled lines at right angles to the arm.

H. M. F. N., Carlisle, Pa. - " What is the proper method of determioing the actual im provement made during a period of, say four weeks' practice, having preserved a specimen of writing at beginning for comparison at close of term. 2d. Would the introduction of oblique penholders in primary and grammar schools b an advantage or a detriment to them ? Ans -Lat. At close of lessons have specimens written, in class-room, of uniform length and composition, as also should have been first speci--and all designated by number in stead of the mune of the writer - so that there may be no partiality exercised by the examining committee. specimens should then be compared - first, in respect to correctness in forms of letters; secona, grace of combination nd ease of movement; third, proportious, space ing, slope, shade, etc. Ans. 2 —We would not commend the oblique holder for use of learners, and especially in the lower grade of schools. The oblique holder has no advantages over the straight holder if prop erly held; but as many writers find it imprac tienl or quite difficult to muintain the hand in a position sufficiently turned toward the person to bring the nibs of

the pen flat or upon the paper, the oblique holder is introduced to obviate this difficulty, and is serviceable only for that purpose.

E. P. B., Richmond, Va., saks several questions respecting the use of the oblique holder, which questions are substantially answered ubove, except as to the manner in which the oblique holder should be held, which is the same as for a straight holder.

E. II. D., Toledo, O.—How many more lessons in the course by Prof. Spencer, and can I get the back numbers of the JOHENAL from the beginning of the course? Ans.—There are to be wight more lessons, making a course of sixteen in all, and you can have your subscription begin with the May num-

ber, 18-2, which contains the first lesson. The Journal, from May to January, 1884, with a choice of two from seven premiums, will be mailed for \$1.50.

J. E. S., Prescott, Canada.—Does your "Hand-book of Artistic Peronauthip" give copies and instruction in practical writing. Ans.—No; none whatever. It is designed as an aid in artistic per work and lettering, exclusively. The "Standard Practical Pennauship," which we mult for \$1.00, is the best goods to practical writing published. That and the Hand-book will be mailed together for \$1.30. The JOURNAL included, one year for \$2.00.

G. S., Glenwood, Mo.—1st. "Can anyone become a good pennan by practicing from a compendium? 2d. What is the use of

and securing patrons for plain writing; it is in itself in demand, and remunerative for card-writing, engrossing, drawing, etc. 3d Many of our best penmen and teachers of writing passed their early years upon a farm, which we do not think to have to their disadvantage, as, if their fingers and muscles were somewhat bardened, they were also strengthened and better fitted for prolonged labor and endurance. 4th. Which is most profitable depends chiefly upon the peculiar characteristics of each individual. If a person is a good teacher of writing, and has a taste and genius for getting up classes, itinerent teaching pays well; otherwise, not; but good writing and teaching pay, in connection; with district schools, many penmen organize classes in neighboring schools

Books and Magazines.
"Hand book of Takigraphy," by D. P.
Lindsley, 252 Broadway, New York, is a

book of 172 12mo, pages, in cloth, §2. So far as our limited knowledge of shorthandwriting enables us to judge of works of this kind, it is a meritorious publication. It is fixely private and bound. The author claims that Takigraphy possesses many advantages over the various systems of phonography, which is shown by comparisons in this work.

"Vick's Floral Guide for 1883" is the most exquisitely and profusely illustrated floral publication that we have ever examized. What it does not represent, or tell about its cultivation, in the floral or horticultural line, is scarcely worth imquiring after. It is printed on the best of paper,

has three colored plates of flowers and vegetables, and full of useful information. Those who send 10 cerus for it cannot be disappointed, as the plates alone are worth the amount. Address, as in past years, James Vick Rochester, N. Y.

" Crittenden's Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual " do. signed for the use of high schools, scademies, commercial colleges, teachers, merchapts and business men. By John Groesbeck, consulting ac countant, and principal Crittenden's Philadelphia Commercial College. Contsicing Containing Eldridge & Brothers, Philadelphia, publishers. It is splendidly printed and bound, while, in its errangement and manner of treating its various subjects, it is clear, concise and admirable. It appears to contain just about the matter desirable for an arithmetic. designed as a text book for advanced pupils, and a book for reference in a business office.

The Art Amateur for Jaquary fairly overflows with those designs, illustratious and practical suggestions for ertwork and home decoration which make this admirable magazine a welcome visitor in so many cultured American households. A superb portrait of famous English etcher, Francis Seymonr Haden; some striking charcoal and pencil

sketches by Walter Shirhaw; a very intercetting collection of uninitures by Cosway, and a double-page of Salmagundi Exhibition sketches, are notable features of this number. The illustrations of Volkmar faiseecs, artistic furniture and pinnes, tapestry, needlework and jewelry are especially good. Practical articles on fan paioting, uniniture pointing, china paluting, and art needlework are given, together with valuable "hints for the houns" and "answers to correspondents." In the supplement sheets are full-laied designs for a panel of cherubs' beads; apple-blossom decuration for a vase; bird and pine-needle for a cop and sancer; an ivy and owl decoration of seventeen tiles for a fire-place facing; a



The above out was photo-engraved from a pen and-ink drawing 24x30, executed at the office of the "Journal." Larger copies have been printed, by photo-lithography 1 pon face of 1 to paper 19x24, one of which is given as a premium with the "Journal." (wijet mailed to other than subscriber for 50 cente each.

ornamental penmanship? 3d. Can a hoy who has done hard work upon a farm be come a fine writer? 4th. Which is the most profitable employment: teaching wriitinerant), or teaching district achoul? Do you judge from my writing that I could become a fine penman ! A person may become a good writer by practicing carefully from good copies bome, without a teacher; but, if practicable to do so, it would be economy, of time at least, to take lessons of some experienced teacher; a few timely criticisms and suggestions from such a teacher might save months of hard, and often discouraging, practice. 2d. Oroamental penmanship has many uses: it aids in attracting attention

and towns, evenings, and often make respectable compensation beyond their salary. Oth. We judge that, with a little of the right kind of instruction and practice, you might become a good writer. You need to give attention to movement, and we think it would pay you to get the "Standard Practical Pennanship," as it is the best aid known to us for self-learners.

W. R. C., Garfield, Kansas.—Which is best—a large or small peubolder! Ans.— A medium-size, unpolished bolder is the hest. Answer respectiog oblique bolder given above.

Education embraces the culture of the whole man with all his faculties.

four-page floral design from the Royal School of Art Needlework, for an embroid ered screen; part of an embroidered cope, and sixteen burders for prayer-book illumi nation. Price, 35 cents. Montague Marks, publisher, 23 Union Square, New York



The Joliet (Ill.) Business College, conducted by Prof. H. Russell, is highly complimented by the press of

W. R. Dearborn is teaching writing at Fisherville, N. H., from which place he sends a club of twelve subscribers.

In the December number of the JOURNAL we gave the address of W. R. Lackland, Detroit, Mich. It should hav

W. S. Beardsley is teaching writing at Faddis's Business College, St Paul, Minn., from which institution he sends a club of twenty-seven sub-

C. H. Peirce, of Kenkuk Iowa, Mercantile College, re ports a larger number of stu dents in strendance than ever before. He sends a club of twenty-two names.

At the closing exercises of the Bryant, Stration & Sad ler's Business College for the holiday vacation, nearly 300 certificates were awarded to

E. L. Bornett and G. D. West are teaching writing-classes in North Carolina.

J. R. Lindsay, who, with Mr. Enton, conducts a business college at Winnepeg Manitoba, Can., sends a ciub of twelve subscribers. Mr. Lindsay is a superior writer

A. S. Dennis has charge of penmanship department in the Iowa City (Ia.) Com mercial College, from which institution he sends a club of twenty one subscribers to the

New and commodions rooms for the Bryant & Stratton, Buffalo (N Y.) Business College, in the Fireman's Insur ance Building, were dedicated, with appropriate and interest-

G. W. Michael, who for some time past has conducted a pennumblip school at Delaware, O., has transferred his school to Oherlin, O. Mr. Michael is enthusiastic, and apparently succe



Specimens worthy of note have been re

J. C. Miller, Icksburg, Pa., a superior sp men of practical writing, drawing, and letter-ing; J. W. Swank, Washington, D. C., an elegantly written letter, accompanied by a well-deserved and highly complimentary notice from the Washington press, from the St. Louis From the Washington press, count the self-count Mercantile College, a letter; A. X. Palmer, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, several skillfully executed specimens of flourishing and card-writing; A. E. Dewhorst, Utica, N. Y., a flourished bird; R. M. Nettle, Central City, D. T., a flourished bird; W. I. Moore, Epping, N. H., a letter; P. H. Cleary, Vernon, Mich.

a letter: G. W. Ware, a student at Fort Worth. D. E. Blake, Saybrook, Ill., flourished hird and plain and fancy card-specimens; W. A Schell, Foxbury. Pa., a letter, and set of capi Scher, L. Asire, Minneapolia, a letter: L. C. Williams, Lockport, N. Y., a letter, R. H. Hill. Waco, Texas, a letter, and specimens of practical writing; D. H. Snoke, North Liberty. Ind., letter, and card-specimens . C. L. Perry, penman in the Bryant & Stratton Busin College, Louisville, Ky., an elegantly written Hubert F. Probert, Dunkirk, N. Y., a very fine specimen of portrait drawing; F. A. W. Salmon, East Bloomfield Station, N. Y., a

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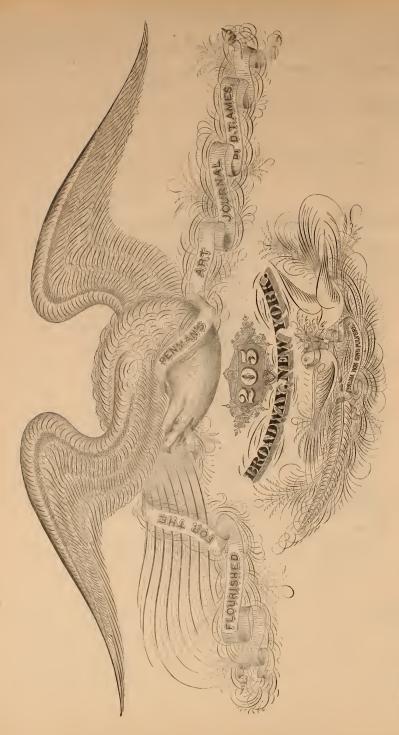
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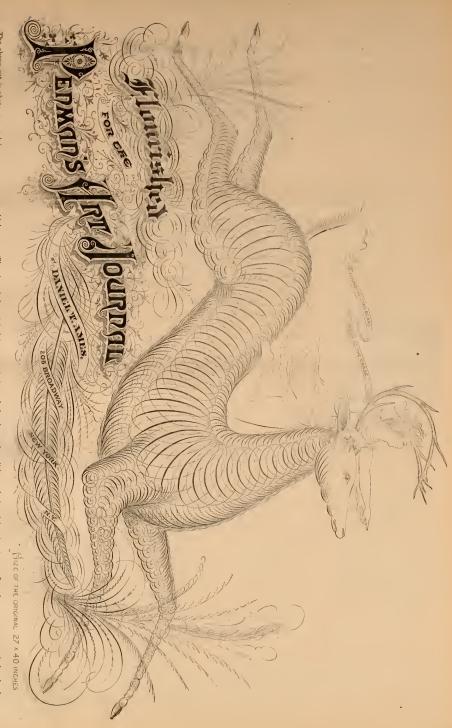
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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1883

Vol. VII.-No. 2.

Lessons in Practical Writing. No. IX.

BY HENRY C. SPENCER.



You weary your land,

You weary your land,

And your letters look frightfully.

—Old Copy.

Music puts pupils in a proper frame of mind for writing. Indeed, it so addresses itself to the head, heart and hand as to make pleasant every employment with which it is associated.

In the good old days, when young men and maidens, from all parts of our country, gathered in sommer classes at the famous Spencerian Log Seminary, in Geneva, O., to be instructed by Platt R. Speacer, the originator of the Spencerian system, music and poetry were summoned to lend their delightful aid to the task of learning. Oft the strains of Auld Lang Syne, in tenor, base and treble, swelled out harmoniously from that rural temple, as they sang the

ODE TO THE PEN.

By P. R. SPENCER. Hail, Servant Pen! to thee we give

Another pleasant hour.

'Tis thine to bid our memories live,
And weave our thoughts in flowers!

The Pen, the Pen, the limite old Pen Which stomped our thoughts of y-rough its bold tracings oft again Our thoughts will freshly pour.

In school-day scenes and social bowers
It paints our visions gay.
And yields to life's declining boars
A solace in decay.

This ode is now sung by the young mea and women who, is large numbers, are learning the Speecering in their school within sight of the grand dome of our national capitol. Perhaps it would not be

amiss to call it our National Ode to the Pen. We request those who study and practice these lessons to copy the Ode as handsomely as they can, in a free-flowing hand, and preserve it as a sample of their permanship.

THE TWENTY-SIX CAPITAL LETTERS and the curves of the small letters, in script, also the curves in Italic print, are based on the oval form; while the curves of the capitals of vertical Round Writing, German Text and Roman Print are based upon the circle. We present the oval, first, in a diagram,

which shows it in comparison with the circle. It will be observed how the flattened sides of the oval come the diameter from left to right being diminished: while

the ends, more holdly curved, project out-

side the circle, because of the slanting position, which increases the diameter from top

The diagram is designed, also, to be practised for the acquirement of skill. It may be produced as follows: Fix points for the four corners, and draw a square, three ruled spaces in hight (width, of course, the same); draw the vertical and horizontal lines through the middle; take the correct writing position, raise the elbow and forearm

To employ wholearm movement, assume the usual writing position, with forearm resting lightly on its muscle forward of the elbow, then raise the elbow slightly to bring the muscle free from the desk, and let the hand glide on the pails of the third and fourth fingers, moved by the action of the whole arm from the shoulder. This is the holdest, freest movement the penman employs, and is not only oseful in striking large off-hand capitals, but is also a means of

9 (0) Oct Dec Die Cue Osg. -Ohio Due Cash Cast

slightly above the desk, and, with the hand steadied upon the eails of the third and fourth fingers, sweep round, forming the circle, by the movement of the wholearm, acting npon its center, the shoulder joint. Repeat the sweeps, round and round, eerrecting the curves each time.

No botter preliminary practice for eye, arm and hand can be given than this upon

Now, for the oval. Trisect the upper side of the square, and, from a point 2h of the spaces to the right of the left-hand corner, draw an oblique straight line to lower lefthand coreer, and this will be the main slant, 52°. From upper right-hand corner draw as oblique straight line parallel to hirst; from the upper left-hand corner draw a diagonal to lower right-hand corner, and bisect the halves of same, to mark the width of aval. Now, in correct position, with wholearm movement, move round and bring pee to paper, beginning the oval at top, between the slanting lines, sweep down on the left, and op on the right, and contione, correcting curves, as you proceed, until you produce the true oval.

COPY 2. Practice the direct-oval and the direct-oval letters, first, with whole-arm movement, making them two ruled spaces training and developing the lesser and more limited movements of arm and head, in

In striking a letter, the movement should begin hefore the pen is brought to paper. For example, is making the first form in this copy, the direct-oval, which begins, as the arrow indicates, with down stroke on the left, the ready perman will begin by moving upward and over from the opposite side, with pen "on the wing" before it touches paper at top.

Wholearm movements may be somewhat slow when first deliceating a form, but as slow movements are usually unsteady, they should seen give place to prompt, quick movements, which will produce truer curves and smoother shades.

The shut of an oval letter may be tested by drawing a straight line through its middle from top to base, marking its long

It will be observed that the capitals O. D, C, E, made large in Copy 2, with wholearm movement, have each one more curve than the same capitals have in Copy 3. And why? Because, with the ponderous wholearm movement, it is easier to finish with the upward stroke, passing across the middle of the oval that to stop at a given point, with the down stroke.

FOREARM MOVEMENT, which is simply wholearm movement modified by allowing the forearm to rest lightly upon its large nanscle forward of the elbow, may now be employed in striking these large forms in Copy 2. But it is better in this practice to reduce the size to 11 ruled spaces in hight.

NEW YORK, N. Y., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

Balance the arm nicely upon the muscle and turn the oval letters out quite rapidly. Shape, shade, and smoothness, are the three essentials to be secored in this practice.

COPY 3, presenting the letters mediumhand size, or & of au inch in hight, now claims attention.

The forearm movement must be coutipued as the principal movement, and the fingers allowed to attend and slightly assist. Study the form, proportions and consecutive strokes of the capitals, carefully, at this stage of the practice, thus:

CAPITAL O. Hight, 3 i-spaces, with 2

u-spaces; distance between left curves + space. Strokes: left curve, right curve. left. Shade the first left curve.

CAPITAL D. Hight, 3 i-spaces; width, 2 o-spaces; distance between left curves, † space; hight of stem, 2½ i-spaces; hight of loop, ‡ i-space. Strokes: compound curve, compound curve, right curve, left curve. Shede on stein.

CAPITAL C. Hight, 3 i-spaces; width of large loop, and the spaces to its right and left, each ? of a u-space. Stroke : left curve right curve, left, right. Shade the third

CAPITAL E. Combines C and O. Main hight, 3 i-spaces; length of whole top pertion on the left side, I i-space; length of lower portion, 2 i-spaces; width of whole top, 4 v-space; width of lower eval, 15 space. Strokes: left ourve, right, left, left, right, left. Shade the fourth stroke.

See the diagram showing the relation of O, D, C. Practice it.

The letters are to be practiced in pairs to secure uniformity. They are composed entirely of curves. It is a common fault to substitute straight lines, in capitels, for curves, and angles or narrow turns, for full

Move promptly and regularly in making the consecutive strokes of each letter ; do not jerk the hand. Begin the movement before bringing the pen to paper.

COPY 4 Practice the abbreviations and words here presented; criticise and correct your faults.

COPY 5 presents practical modifications of the capitals O, D, C, E, which are commeeded for practice and adoption.

In addition to the copies given, practice on the following phrases, words and abbrevictions is suggested : One day after date; On demand ; Dr. ; Due on demand ; Dear Cousin ; Cr. ; Cash on occount ; Compli-

ments of ; Express; Exchange; Expense.

Those who faithfully study and practice, will wie success in the art of peomanship Our next lesson will embrace the reserved oval letters.

Remember, you can get the JOURNAL one year, and a 75-cent book free, for \$1; or a \$1 book and the JOURNAL for \$1.25. Do your friends a favor by telling them.

THE PENMANS (TA) ART JOURNAL

A Penman's Alpine Tour. BY MANY E. MARTIN.

A pretty Alpine village standing among grassy meadows, with pyramidal masses of hills rising nobly behind. Beyond it-slp on alp, crag on crag-for many a mile, rise the glaciers and peaks of the Alps. snow-elapped cone is the Weisshorn. Modestry sheltered beneath this giant warden is the queee of the Pennine Alps - Monte Parther east is that sharp pinnacle, the Matterborn.

The sun is sinking low-giving a broad arch of glowing orange to the western sky, and letting it melt into a cool purple and blue in the vault above. The lower della have darkened into purple shadows, and the whole chain of snow-capped mountains glitter in the evening simlight until they ook like melten gold. The white spire of the village church catches up the reflection, and from it and many windows the snn scintillates like millions of diamonds.

This was the picture that broke upon the vision of Clifton Dean, an American, and a pennsu, who had risen to the topmost round of the ladder in his profession. He was on his way to a village farther up the

valley. He was contemplating whether he could reach his destination before night, and so lost is thought that in a small knot of persons he was accidentally jostled, and dropped from his lips the cigar he was smok He looked up annoyed, but the low voice of the stranger soen told him it was an accident. There was something very sweet about the "I beg pardon" in his native tongue. "I see you are a smoker," remarked the strauger. "Will you not take

a cigar with me?" said Clifton Dean, and he handed him his case that he had just opened to take out another. The stranger thanked

him, and said: "1 will, as our way lies together. Do you stop in this village?

"No," said Clifton Dean, "I go to a village farther up the valley.

'This village is so pretty, and the houses so much better than you will find in the others, that I have been tempted to stay longer than I first intended," said the stranger. "Did you ever see anything more picturesque than that?" and he drew Clifton Deau's attention to what was a charming picture : into the water of the lake had been driven a swiss ox-eart; the large wheels rested on the shore; knee-deep in the heautiful water of the lake stood oxen, ready to slake their thirst; at their heads, and almost knee-deep in the water stood their driver, while his little flock of sheep drauk, quietly, uear him; a littla way from them, in a shallow rocky space, stood the one gont of the family, with his head wisely raised as if he were taking an inventory of all the family's wealth : perched npou the wagon seat sat a lovely Swiss girl behind her, and around her, were their household goods.

Clifton Dean knew, as he looked, what the picture meant. Now, that the winter's suow had melted, and the mountain pustures were green with fresh springing grass, both cattle and owners were quitting the valley where they had been confined all the winter for the free life and fresh nir of the mountain pastures

"That's a lovely picture," said Clifton

"Yes," said the stranger, " and only one ot many that will greet your eye as you ascend the mountains."

"Have you been up ?" asked Clifton

"Yes; and am now waiting for a party to be made up. You had better join u This is just the place to rest before ascend-

ing the mountains." Clifton Dean conscuted, and the two men walked on-passed the red wood chalet, over the long stone bridge, and into the vil-

As they walked, Clifton Dean asked " Are there any strangers in the village ? 1 saw at a glauce that you were an American."

"Yes; there are a number of strangers; but only one American family--that lady and her husband - when he is here: but he is oftener climbing alone, with the guides. The lady is very beautiful, but there is something about her face that interests me more than mere heauty; it looks as if it had a history—that some great feeling had burned up and burned out; a face that had accepted its fate-such a face has Mrs. Preston.

"Ah! do you know her?" and the stranger looked up, in surprise, at the sudMr. Dean. I knew him at one time; like vonrself, he is a celebrated penman. bad gathered her roses together as she spoke, and now remained standing; then stepped

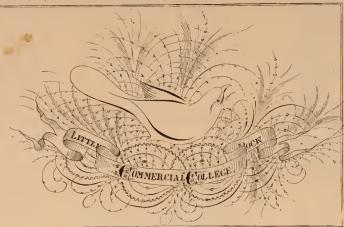
Neither that night nor the next day did Clifton Deau catch a glimpse of her. the second morning he saw her at breakfast: she was crossing the floor to the table, and as she passed through the sunlight coming in through the window her hair was flaked with a golden bue that only gave warmth to the rich dark brown; the strong light only showed the more of the roundness of her cheeks, and their pure freshness. She was tall, slight, yet beautifully formed. Her eyes blue as the tint that shades the white ematis. She met the gaze of Clifton Deau unshrinking, and smiled a quiet "good morning." He could but think that with some women the early summer of life is far more beautiful than any promise of girlbood gave. He wondered, as he looked into the unconscious face, if she remembered that they had once loved in the years gone by-that circumstances had pushed them apart. He had let the love of his art occupy his time; she had married; but Clifton Dean knew, es he looked into her face, times on one side, then on another, of this stream, and they saw a strange combination -bowlders and rhodedeedrums, brushwood and ferns, Alpine flowers and mosses; then, recping and clinging among them all, were the serpentine roots of the ground-pine, with its needle-like leaves glittering and glancing in the sunlight. As they rode higher up great torrents roared and rushed through magnificent gorges. They passed over a frail bridge that spanned one, and halted for dinner. Dinner and a short rest, and the party went on toward the mountains that, with glittering arms, seemed to becken them to seek their cool breezes. There was no warning then of the storm that later broke upon them.

Late in the afternoon the storm came. The clouds gathered closer; the guides looked knowingly at each other, and made what preparations they could. rustled through the trees; thick darkness seemed to descend from the mountains, and through the side of this dark curtain a zigzag flash of lightning stabled its way. the confusion Clifton Dean found himself (how, he never knew) beneath the shelter of a rock, and alone with Mrs. Preston, awaiting the abating of the storm. Few words

were spoken hetween them; but in that great solitude, and alone with nature, their hearts lay bare to each other Her hand had rested lightly on his arm; now, as he held it in his grasp, it trembled. His eyes looked into here as if he would read her very soul, and all was forgotten but the present.

The storm sbated; they rode on, and as the evening was closing in they reached the chalet and joined the party. The stars broke out through the sky, one by ous; then, as night threw her mantla even over the light that lingered long in the north, the stars cama thickly out, and Mrs.

Preston left the gay party, and beneath



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original hourish executed by J. W. Harkins, at the Little Rock (Ark.) Commercial College.

den start so quickly hidden.

"Yes; or, rather, I did a number of years ago; sha may have forgotten it;" and Clinton Dean changed the conversation to the glowing sunset and the heauty of the scenery.

The two men walked on up the quiet street of the village, and into the house of the good cure, where they would stop. Scated on the porch was a lady; in ler hands and in her lap were Alpine ro She did not hear their approach nutil they stood quite acar her.

"You are back again from your walk, Mr. Lindsey!" she said, as she looked up.

" Yes, Mrs. Preston; and I have brought fellow countryman with me. Although I have not asked his came, I do not think he stranger." He stepped seide, and Clifton Dean stood face to face with Mrs

If you have ever been compelled to face some ghost of the past, without a moment's warning, then you can funcy Mrs. Prestou's feelings as there came up before her a picture of a schoolroom in a far western State of a teacher, young and handsome, who guided her hand through spaces above and spaces beneath the line, through stem and through curve, till his name alone was written on the young girl's heart. Outwardly she was calm-smiling, but dignified-end it was with an indifferent manner that she said: "Allew ma, Mr. Lindsey, to present streams swept down. Their path lay some-

that he held a key to what even this stranger had seen there. All this passed rapidly through Clifton Dean's mind as she took her seat at the table, and at the right hand of the good cure.

A week drifted by, and still Clifton Dean lingered in the village-living over again the dream of his youth. The large collection of pen-drawings that Clifton Dean had collected in his travels was an endless source of pleasure to Mr. Lindsey, and the oceasion of more than one pleasant conversation with Mrs. Preston, who lingered at first to turn over the pages of the beautiful pictures, and ended with many a turningover of memory's pages.

Finally, a party was arranged for mountain climbing-a two day's trip-Mrs. Pres ton and other ladies to rest ut a chalet far up the mountains; the gentlemen to make the high ascent. A merry party they were that summer morning as they started from the village with their guide. Their road lay first through green meadows, then over Alpine pastures; next, it wound through stately pine woods; slopes of grass and slopes of rocks were gay with flowers. The forest scenery, too, was heautiful. Nowhere elso could be seen such exquisite sweeps of woodland-such views over forest gladessuch park-like combinations of grassy meadows and clustering pines. As they entered one of the many glens, great ice the stars knelt down and prayed for strength to put this love out of her life, for she knew what a great gulf separated her from Clifton Dean, and had determined never to meet him again, but to reture to the Alpine village, and, with her husband, leave the Alps. She, with some of the ladies and guides, did return the next morning. But changes often come thick and fast; and as she waited for her husband, news came that he was dead. The whole party with whom he hed been clumbing were tied together with a rope-some one lost his footing, the rope snapped under the strain, and four of the party disappeared over the side of the precipice. This was the news brought to Mrs. Preston by one of the party.

Clifton Dean ascended the mountains, and caught his first view of Mount Blace. It was truly a mongreh; the ascent, though perilous, was exhilarating. Life itself, in this air, was a joy, and he tried to push aside every other feeling. At last ha stands alone on the top of the Matterhorn. Who woold attempt with pen to describe the grandeur of u scene that the artist's brush has tailed to transfer to cauvas? Clifton Dean felt his isolation; he abrank back when he compared his own insignificance with the greatness around him.

As the party descended, a rapid panerama shifted before them. Behind them gleamed snowy summits; below them, green Helds Glaciers here, and a quick turn of the eye

and from some glen a misty blue haze would To the right, snow fields; then, seemingly at their very feet, green verdure The party descended, lower and lower, until the sweet breath of the fir tree came like the smell of incense to them. Here and there, on some dark brown rock, the wild labornum that loves to nestle among rocks would stretch its thick branches over until it looks, from below, like

a curtain and tassels of gold on a dark background.

Clifton Dean separated from his party at one of the Alpiue villages, and crossed over into Italy, and back again to his own home. Trying to flee away from what was so dear, not knowing that his love now was no sin. Oh, cruel circumstances, how you buffle every attempt to arrange our

It was a year after when Clifton Dean met Mr. Lindsey, and, in comparing memory notes, while looking over some pen-work they had each collected they came to a pendrawing of some Alpine scen-

ery. "I suppose," casually remarked Mr. Lindsey, "that you heard of the sad end of Preston, poor fellow?" It almost makes one shudder when they think what a trifle might have caused them the same death.

" No," exclaimed Clifton Deau; "I had not heard."

Mr. Lindsey detailed the eircumstances, adding, "And his wife still remains cribbed in that Alpine village."

What a little it takes to chaugs the whole current of our lives! A chance remark in a crowd-s word here or there, and it brings us sorrow

Clifton Dean erossed tha oceau as soon as possible, to bring back the woman he so loved.

The trees were in full leaf; the air was of that balmy stillness of a summer morning; now and then its calm was interrupted by the twitter of some bird flying to and fro. On just such a morning as this Clifton Dean opened the gate of the good cure. Mrs. Preston, coming down the walk,

did not see the manly form awaiting her. A few steps farther, and she raises her eyes; their hands met, and the two, so long separated, came together in smooth paths. They were married in the little church in the village, with its white-washed walls.

You and I, reader, will go in as Clifton Dean opens the door for the first time to be alone with his wife. She is standing in deep reverie; her bosom rises and falls as if some deep feeling were at work; a smile is hovering about her lips. He advances; he drinks in the heanty of this woman in the early summer of life. She hears his footsteps; she turns. Au artist would give much to catch that involuntary pose. comes nearer; he opens his arms to her; she is in them; here are about his neck; he's holding her as if he would never let her go; his lips cling to hers, and their souls go out to meet each other. We, standing here, saw the love flow into the eyes of each. Come away; we will leave them-but not alone: invisible augels are in that room, witnessing that great mystery-true marringe.

Remember, that if you renew, or send in your subscription to the Journal, you will get a 75 ceut book free, or a \$1 book for 25 cents extra.

Oblique vs. Straight Penholders. By A. R. Lewis.

As the JOURNAL kindly invites its patroos to speak, through its columns, on issues of importance relating to the chirographic welfare of the people, I will venture to give my views in behalf of the character of penholders best suited to good writing.

material used, the manner of constructing the points and regulating their flexibility; but the handle used for wielding the pen, has not, nutil within a few years, been improved in any marked degree or essential

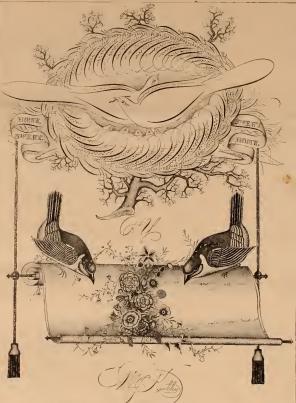
The accoutrements of soldiers, including the sword, have all been immeasurably im proved. The ane-haudle-also, handles to what they write, that obliquity required in American writing renders an oblique instrument for writing eminently sensible, practical and proper

Iu one of the largest schools in New York, which for two years past secured the highest average for writing and other branches, of may of the schools of the city, the oblique penholder is used by the stu-

dents, and greatly preferred to the old, straight pen shaft. The American Stationer, a very high authority with the trade, says: "The oblique penholder carries the pen in the hand of the writer at an angle approximating to the elant of writing, and utilizes both poiets of the pen alike in forming letters." Ivison. Blakeman, Taylor & Co., in their large advertisement in the JOURNAL, make the plain and consistent statement that, "By the oblique principle, without cramping the position of the hand, the pen is thrown at the proper angle to letters." In my humble opinion, the carrying of the pen in an oblique position on the left side of the main holder or staff, enables better action upon the points of the pen by indirect pressure, obviating the hershness and friction frequently incident to

the use of straight penholdere. The founder of the Spen-cerine, while he could write, it is said, elegantly even with a pen made from a rye-straw, indorsed the oblique principle for pens, and used them during his later years more than any other. Several of his sons also iudorse and uso oblique penholders as being mechanically, practically and artistically superior to the straight pen-stuff of our ancestore

C. II. Peirce, L. Madarasz, and a host of the chirographic celebrities of the country enthusiastically recommend ohlique holders for universal use. Finally, their extended use for some years past in the business colleges, has cerried them through the great army of graduates, into the banking, railway, merchandising, manufacturing and other counting-rooms at home and





The above cuts are photo-engraved from original copy executed by pupils (whose names appear in plates) of G. W. Michael, at Oberlin, Ohio.

Bulwer Lytton did not unduly magnify the office of the pen when he said, " In the hands of men cutirely great, the pen is mightier than the sword." The JOURNAL, in every issue, most ably inculcates advanced ideas of how to successfully handle the pen, not only in the practical affairs of edutional and business life, but in the field of artistic endeavor it has shed volumes of

The genius of invention has done much

implements for cutting grass and graingive place in the line of progress to curved handles, all of American invention, and are found to admit of greater skill and usefulness in the hands of operatives. Sprgical instruments-especially those adapted to the most skillful and delicate operations-have been changed from rigid straightness in style to that of the oblique form. The pruningkni'e, by the addition of the oblique book, has been rendered doubly effective in its use for the improvement of pens-in quality of | I venture to assert, to those who care how or

The oblique attachment, which will fit any peuholder, and offered by the JOURNAL five times as cheap as any other in the trade, I find to be superior to any yet invented. Aside from my profession as penman and accountant, I have no pecuniary interest in writing implements, but in common with tho masses who use the pen I believe that which is best should prevail.

How to Remit Money.

The hest and safest way is by Post-office Order, or a bank draft, on New York; next, by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage-stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums, nor Canadian postaga-stamps.

Some one was once rallying Congressman Lefevre on his eccentric chirography. "I ought to write better, that's a fact," ha replied. "Why, some time ago I wrote to a man thanking him for a clipping cut from a newspaper about me, and asking the name and date of the paper; and he replied: 'I am much obliged for your advice, and will follow it, believing that my claim will go through and I will get my pension."

HE PENMANS ART JOURNA

Letter-Writing. Anticle II. By D. T. Awes.

"The post is the grand connecting link of all transactions, of all negotiations. Those who are absent, by its means become present; it is the consolution of I fe."— Voltaire.

The importance and value of being an accomplished letter-writer, we discussed fully in our former article. We now endeavor to outline, in general, the features of good correspondence.

Letter writing has been defined as "the art of speaking with the pen," and as clear, ready thoughts, expressed in concise and correct language, are the necessary requisites of good speaking, so with writing, only more so, since " speaking with the pen" is much more tedions and laborious than with the voice, and the writer is not present at the roading, as in speaking, to repeat or explain any doubtful word or sentence.

First. Among the requisites of good letter-writing is entirely legible penmauship excented with grace and rapidity. Second. Language, correct in its grammatical construction; orthography and punctuation. Third The proper method in the arrangement of the several parts of the letter. Fourth. Conciscness and precision in the expression of the thoughts sought to be conveyed; and, lastly, the exercise of good judgment, care, and neatures in all that pertains to correspondence - from the selection of the materials to be used to the superscription and affixing the postage stamp, with the fiund and very nece sary injunction to the post-master that " he don't fail to dispatch the letter by the first mail and by the most direct route."

Of course, the style of correspondence should vary widely, necording to its pur-pose. The love-sick swain could scarcely be expected to address his dear Duleius with the brevity and conciseness of a model business communication. Of the various styles and purposes of correspondence we shall treat in their appropriate order as we proceed with our course of instruction.

MATERIALS.

Select a good quality of paper, and cuvelopes to match in quality and size, the style to vary according to the particular branch of correspondence in which they are to be used. Paper should be selected to meely ht, with a minimum number of folds, its envelopes. A good quality of black ruk should be used; red and pale tuks should be especially avoided; as should very fine-pointed

THE PARTS OF A LETTER AND THEIR ARRANGEMENTS.

Every letter should consist of six distinct

1 .- A heading, which should give the name of the place where the letter is written, with the day, mouth and year. z .- The address, giving the mine and

residence of the person addressed. 3.-Salutation or complimentary opening, such as Sir-Dear Sir,-Madam, etc.

4 .- Body of the letter, which contains the substance of the commumeation.

5 .- Complementary closing, such as Yours Truly,- Very Sincerely, etc.

6.-Subscription, which is simply the name of the writer.

The accompanying cut will serve to convey a correct impression respecting the proper use and arrangement of the several

parts of a letter, as above enumerated. STYLE OF PERMANSHIP.

For purposes of correspondence, writing of a mediam size, or below mediam size will be found most satisfactory. Small writing is more easily and rapidly written, and besides, since it occupies less space, the times of writing are more sepatated and distinct from each other, thereby dumnishing the interminging and confusion of the extended lines which piter seriously mar pages written over with large writing. All umbiguous and doubtful forms for letters, and uscless flourishing should be

(hisago, Ock 22.1878 Min Willson Esq Raltimore, Md. Saturanan, Sur. - If you will sell to the heave An James N. Hudson, of this city, a bill f goods: to very amount, not needing Ownfor Thundred Rollars, I will become responsible to you for its prompt payment (" who of Late .) Should he make any purchases of you on account of this lette, please advise me of the umount, and in ease of failure in pary-ment let me know it immediately your respectfully.

The above out is photo-engraved from pen-and-ink copy executed by Lyman P. Spencer.

studiously avoided, as they not only confuse and annuy the render but often lead to serious or aggravating mistakes. A little care in this direction, on the part of the writer, would, many times, save the reader much loss of time and patience. In writing names and initial letters, where the context can furnish no aid in deciphering doubtful forms, ambiguity is especially ananying. The following are a few typical examples-all of which are from actual occurrences, and some of which have been serious in their consequenees. We present them with rules which we have formulated for the avoidance, by writers, of a persicious use of superlluous and flourished lines and ambiguous forms.

Rule First—All unnecessary, superfluous or flourished nes must be omlitted, as .

chairs for hour cleaver, beaver The hu 19 7 m (x or) the That Search

Gell for Gold My for 01. 11 Ad Hell south the

Pule therd .- Capital letters should not be joined to the

lean for Can Cease "Case Ind "Md Thope "I hope

Town for Tour Gend "Tend Twenty "Twenty

Several expensive litigations have grawn out of the de-livesy of mesoages having the latter combination, as Seventy when it was written for Twenty, or vice versa, by the sender of the disputch.

Rule Fire.—A capital H should never be so made as to be inistaken for an A or other combination, as.

A.St At for Al Hood " Stood Hurdy " Hardy Sumble , Auntle A.A. James . Stoffam.

Rule Six -Cross all Cs with a single horizontal line at the top:

reach for reach hale " hate . " Mattie Truttier

nor in which it was discreted, and it was consequently returned; and when the error was discovered, and traced to the operator who made it, he was asked how be came to make such a mistake, and whom he imposed the He.E. to be! The operator replied: "Some Judian chief, or Chooses"; a very noticeal supposition in such a city of all peoples as a low York. which it was directed, and it was consequently re

propries as as frew forg, Rule Seren.—The capital I should always be made above the line, while the J should extend below. Other-wise, when used as initials or in capher-writing, they can-

unto be distinguished with certainty. Rate E_1pht .—The small s should never be made with tha loop below the line, as it is liable to be mistaken for a p or f_s as:

Group for Civily

Rule. Nine—The letter Q ahould not be made the same as the figure 2. This is liable to become troublessume in opher or code wrising. Where letters and figures are usual arbitrarily and argument, the proper distinction may be made by commercing the figure with a dost or very small void. It the flowly be made street facilities of the

Roman capital letter, thus

Hule Ten,-No letter should have a doubtlitt form, such as may be mistaken for one of several letters, as:

Se for he bor he N for vir for work FI for Solor 95. JSor J U "NorW Ald "MonMlde tool "Calibool Ind " IndiAld O for Conty; a fandyd

Rule Eleven,—Letters should be connected in their parts, and with other letters, by the proper and character-istic curved or simight lines. It is a very come on and ourve is employed in the construction and connection of letters, thus leaving them without distinctive character, or imparting one which is false and misleading, us, for instance, a form made thus, M but may be taken for an Ma U and possibly for a U lu cases where the context does not determine, its identity becomes a mere mailer of guess, and when extended thus

nu un nnuu

With a properly trained hand no more time or effort is re-quired to impart the true and unmistakable characteris-tics to each letter than to make forms whose identity is

nueal oddities which so often reader writing, and especially nutographs, illegible, should be avoided, as:



If. I for I!;

Uero Juerb Sin Teyer.

Mirry for Marry

Jueneers for fermings

Met for Missi O for A

Barb or Backellic Liker Justin.

The latter example was used as an inlital letter in a communication recently energies at this olifoc. In addressing the author we could only do so we are often obliged to do with doubtful initials—anake a facialitie and leave it to the postmuster to decipier at the office of delivery. We full lower specimen antographs, as note for some of our

Mel Mearl, Munimos U.S. Yourel Mille Struey

Such outlandish and meaningless acrawls are simply a assuance, and are discreditable to their authors, who, however, often seem to be under a delusion that their

Rule Thirteen.—Adopt as a standard one plain simple form for each letter of the alphabet, small and capitals, and persistently make that form and no other.

In our next article we shall present examples, and treat more directly upon business correspondence.

Pen-Sketches.

BY PAUL PASTNOR.

Until quite recently, the term "A pensketch" has been employed exclusively in a literary sense, meaning a written praduction of a light and entertaining nature. But late developments in fine art seem likely to restore to the planse its literal said proper meaning—a drawing with a pen.

Pen-sketches are winning recognition as unique and valuable works of art in themselves, and as the "copy" best adapted to the purposes of the engraver. The artist who, in his original ereations, makes use of the peu, has now an advantage over those who still adhere to the pencil. In the first place, his work is susceptible of clear, accurate photography; and as the photo-engraving process is now very extensively used in preparing illustrations for the press, it is wellaigh a necessity that ink should be employed in making the original draught. Then, again, there are delicacies, line effects, which can be produced with the pen, but are oot possible to the coarser and less uniform pencil. Those sharp, delicate lines which constitute the chief superiority of a steel over a wood engraving, produce the eame distinction between a peo and a pencil sketch. There are very few artists, to be sure, who can use the pen to advantage the pencil is much easier-but the higher and better class of work produced by those who do use the former, leads us to hope that others will make pen-sketching a study, and so bring the art to the front that it shall supersede the old method of pencil-sketch-

Drawings in ink possess an intrinsic value aside from their superior adaptability to the engraver's art. The acknowledged

fluccess of the work; its delightful effect something between that of an etching and a steel engracing; the rare opportunity afforded for displaying the artist's niceness of tunch; the fulness of detail and thoroughness of technique; the peculiar fuellities afforded in the handling of heavy shudes—all these qualities, and others appropriate to the pen-sketch, give it a very high artistic values, and reader it entirely worthy of the attention, not only of the excellent draughts man, but of the gifted artist.

The arts of pen-drawing and penmanship are very closely related. They use the same elemental forms, and differ only in the manner of combining them. Penmauship develops these elemental forms into a system of symmetrical symbols - practical signs ornamental symbols. Peu-drawing uses them to represent objects and relations in nature. In the former case, they are used arbitrarily; in the latter, imitatively. As soon as the pupil in either art oversteps this parely theoretical bound, he finds himself producing new and different combinations of form. If the penman has a good share of artistic taste and ability, he is almost sure to turn his skill, sooner or later, to pen-The ornamental scrolls and figdrawing. ures which form an auxiliary brauch of the penman's art afford a natural means of transition to pen-sketching. These forms, it will be noticed, do not themselves belong to drawing, for they are arbitrary, fanciful, symbolic, not closely imitative of nature, as the forms of drawing are. They afford a very good introduction, however, to the art of pen-drawing, inasmuch as they lead the imagination upward from mere symbols and signs, suggesting realities which exist in

Nearly all our leading poumen have gequired the art of drawing with the pen; and it is to be hoped that, by-and-by, pendrawing and penmanship will be looked upon only as different branches of the same art. I believe that the time is not very far distant when there will be a remaissance of the purely manual ju art; when all these cheap and imperfect reproductions, multiplied for the asthetic instruction and enjoy ment of the masses, will be found to have served their end, and will be rejected as no longer needful. Indications of this revolution may be seen in ceramics and handpsinting on china. Instead of a cheap mechanical method of reproducing one design, the public now demands that each article shall have its own original design, painted upon it by the artist's own haud All who are able to purchase such articles at all, are able to pay the additional rate demanded by the dealer for original decoration. So I think it will be in the matter of engravings and the like (chromos have long since led the way). Theo original productious, hearing the artist's own stamp and personality, will come to be the only thing desirable as works of art. Paintings will uot then represent the only excellence in manual art. Drawings and sketches, and especially pen-sketches, will be in great demand. Instead of engravings and heliotypes, art-dealers will place original productious in peu, crayon and peucil, upon their It behooves young pennien to be acquiring the art of drawing with the pen. It will not only increase their mastery of that instrument, but it will also fit them for a class of work which is likely to be of great value in the near future.

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. Kelley, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

Teachers in Colorado are in excess of the demand.

There are nearly 3,500 students at Leipsic University.

An armory, costing \$20,000, is to be built at Cornell.

Kentucky will soon have a Colored Normal school.

The Public School buildings in Indiana

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number 9,556.

The State Agricultural College of Maine

We are indebted to the Greeks for the carliest germ of the University.

is in a flourishing condition.

All but seven of the Presidents of the U.S. had a collegiate education.

The first algebra originated with Diophantus, about the third century n c.

Girton College, for girls, at Cambridge University in England is to be enlarged.

Samuel L. Hill gave to the towo of Northfield \$100,000 for educational pur-

poses.

The Freshmen Class of the University of

Vermont is the largest in the history of the institution.

The appointment of women as School

Superintendents in Illinois has proven uctahly successful.

Edward Clark, of Otsego Co., N. Y.,

bequeathed \$50,000 to the general fund of Williams College.

The administration and service of the Harvard University Library costs about

\$20,000 annually.

The movement to secure national sid to Public School education seems to be rapidly

gathering strength.

George Darwin, a son of the evolutionist,
has been elected Professor of Astronomy at

There are 1,577 Public School buildings in New Jersey. Of these, 33 are valued

at above \$40,000 each.

There are in the United States, about 364 colleges, having 3,500 instructors and 35,-

000 students .- College Record.

Buchtel College, of Akron, Ohio, is the recipiest of an additional gift of \$100,000 from John R. Buchtel of that place.

Evening schools for those unable to attend in the day time are needed throughout the thickly settled portions of the country.

Bequests to Harvard aggregated over \$400,000 last year. As yet the University is not as wealthy as Columbia by \$1,000,000. — Ex.

In England a "Teachers' Educational Loan Society" assists, by loans without interest, promising female students in need

Students, as well as the Professors, in the Johos Hopkies University, lecture in the institution on subjects with which they are especially familiar.

The expenses of the Collegiate Department of Yale College, last year, aggregated \$166,799.70 — nearly one-helf of which amount was for salaries

Harvard University is in good financial keeping. It has invested funds amounting to \$4,511,861, from which an income was derived last year of \$233,352.

A petition, signed by 1,352 prominent citizens of New York, asking for co-education, was presented to the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, at a recent meeting.

There are 350 students at the State University of Ohio. The introduction of chapel exercises is thought, by many of the students, a Webster's second deficition of importation.

The Board of Education are the only people in New York who think the teachers in the Public Schools have been overpaid. They propose to raise the grade by lowering the salaries.—Morning Journal.

Miss Jeunie E. Davis, who has been chosen to the head of the Female Department of Liherin Collego, Liberia, was graduated at the Girls' High School, Boston, ten years ago, and has since here teaching in Missouri.

Much excitement is prevailing over the

proposal of the ex-President of the Executive Council in Switzerland, M. Scheuck, to indenominationalize the educational system of the country. He declares that religion is the enemy of progress, and that no clerical teachers of any seet must be allowed.— Western Educational Journal

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

[In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.]

My first supports the ministers; my second, the doctors; my whole, the school-masters.—Pupil (pew pill).

"If I should cut the hardness, smooth-

"If I should cut the hardness, smoothness, reduess, roundness and cedar-ness off this pencil, what would be left †" "A goneness."

"I pla by cre," wrote a St. Louis belle to a Chicago Professor: who immediately wrote her, saying that he believed she also spelled that way.

Yale College talks of adopting a new yell. Anybody knowing of anything particularly horrible will please forward a diagram.—Morning Journal.

"Now, my dear," said the teacher, "tell me what is memory?" The little girl answered, after a moment's reflection: "It is the thing you forget with."—Ex.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY. Grondpa:
"And so you like Edward VI. best, but
why?" Mary: "Well, then, because—
he's only a page and a half long."—Ex.

"Who was it that said it was not good for man to be alone!" asked a Sundayschool teacher of the members of his class. A boy answered, "Daniel, sir, when in the lion's den!"

"What makes you look so solemn?" said Soph to a freshman whom he had just thrown at the ball game. "The force of gravity," replied the latter as be whisked himself off.—Ex.

One of the first lessons that ought to be taught at the many fashiouable cooking-schools is: "Never stir the hash with one hand and smooth the hair with the other."

—Morning Journal.

"Pa, is it right to call a msn born in Poland a Polo?" "Of course, my child." "Well, then, if a man is born in Holland, is he a Hole?" "Tut, tut! !!!l answer no more of your silly questions!"

Teacher: "What did the Pilgrim Fathers first do upon lauding at Plymouth Rock?" Pupil: "They fell upon their kuess." Teacher: "What next?" Pupil: "They fell upon their aborigues."

"Do they speak China in Canton, Ohio ?" the rad passenger wauted to know. "Yes," the brak mun said, "broken China". "Same as they speak gum Arabic in Cairo, Illinois, I suppuse," the sad passenger remorked.—E.E.

A student at one of our colleges mistranslated a word "bird," and some one of his class whispered that the word should be thief. "What kind of a bird, sir !" asked the professor, sarcastically. -" A jail-bird sir," was the quick reply.

The remark of the pious Æness, the classic exclusionion, "Horresco refereus"—"I shudder to relate"—is supposed to be the prototype of the modern expression, "I should blush to nournur," "I should litter to ejaculate," etc.—Lovel Citizen.

Teacher: "Why, how stupid you are, to be sure! Can't multiply eightly-eight by tweety-fire? I'll wager that Charles can do it in less than no time." Pupil: "I should'ot be surprised. They say that fools multiply very rapidly nowadays."

A fond father purchesed a set of tools for his boy, paying therefor the sum of \$3.25. in In a short time the lad bored six bokes in the piano case, sawed off six chair legs, split two door panels and amputated the solar left arm. Find what the exact sum 2:

was, and also notify your friends that the tools are for sale at one-third off.—Detroit

A SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—Eloquent speaker. Pleased teachers. Delighted happy bogs. Eloquent speaker speaka his piece. Toward end grows eloquent. At the close gets out some tremendous rhapsadies on the American flag stretched in the rear of the platform across one corner of

lay tracks; you cut sticks; they absquatulate or skedaddle."—Ex.

Position,

By W. P. COOPER.

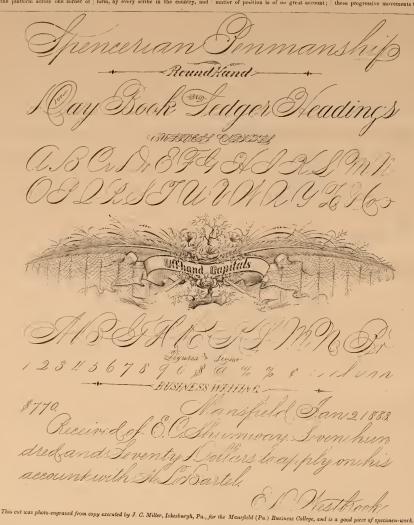
Mr. Peirce's rules and observations, in regard to Position, are good. They are worthy of being put in practice, in somo form, by every scribe in the country, and

body to give proper importance, attention and weight to the whole subject.

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We may perhaps, as well speak first of some of the ceils of a bad position. The public, or the student, may say: "These rules and remarks are good, but not imperative. We need but very little instruction ahout position." Or, other position or rules of position are just as good; or, the matter of position is of on great account;

bimself, dying with consumption, told me, a few peans aco, that his own sickness was to be attributed wholly to bad position and practice while writing. "Parthermore," said he, "what is most serious and alerming about this roinous tendency of the later of your protession is this: in many, even, perhaps, a majority, of cases, so subtle, so deceptive, so guarded and so peculiar are these progressive movements to decay, dis-



the room. "See that flag, boys! Emblem of liberty; sign of loyalty; token of freedom! Boys, why, oh why, is that flag hung there?" Just then a little jackanapse of a boy pronoptly squeaked out: "It's put there to hide the dirt, sir." Great applause. Boy says uo nore.

A Frenchmen learning the English language complained of the irregularity of the verb "to go," the present tense of which asome wag had written out for him as follows: "I go; thou starts; he depart; we

deserve the most serious consideration by all schools and colleges baving to do with this art or business in the land.

What we say, or add, in this number of the JOURNAL, is not to interfere with, or improve, Mr. Peirce, but rather, in a few remarks, hints and suggestions to urge greater attention to this business of Position with it.

By weat has been, and what will he, said, we wish to fully review, or bring out, what belongs to the matter, and get everyor, especial attention to this subject in a thing of indifference, etc., etc. We will, first, say something of the evils of a bad position while writing. I have known cases of caurer of the stemach, inflammation of gall bladder, liver complaint, kidney and bladder disease, bronchitis—but above all a weakening and final giving out of all the organs lying in or near the indidle of the body—cases of disease, the cause of which was, beyond eavil or doubt, had position while writing, or other majrastice in the use or the pen. An old recorder in the use or the pen. An old recorder

ease and death, that the scribe apprehends nothing serious until medicine cannot restore him to health, or even prolong life." Persons in health do not expect disease, and therefore they do not fear it and will not guard against it.

Mr. Peirce gives a rule for learning. We should say, the rule is well enough; but lean as little as possible. We lean to bring the bead nearer the table—to better see and to give a steadier nerve and more perfect power over the hands. Fifteen degrees' acdination from perpendicular we think

should snawer. Mr. Peirce does not tell us to less or not to lean against the table. But we say, by all means avoid leaning against either table or desk. The hody and breast should have that freedom of bloodcirculation and action which can only result from a position of the budy not in contact

BREATHING.

Whatever deranges or impairs proper and free breathing is unhealthy and injurious. Now, does it occur to us that there is no really natural breathing while writing? Such is the fact: we breathe short-Suppress breath, and, we might say, omit long breaths altogether. periment at your table at good writing, and you will see quickly how true the above observation is. Now, we cannot give you this rule: breathe natural and without restraint; but we choose rather to say, breather as acarly like your breathing whea not writing as you can, and pause often to supply the missing long breath. If we leau too much, the body heats and the legs and feet get coid. If we bend the arms too much, the muscles and blood-vessels are confined and cramped. "But," says one, "why lean at all, or rest the arm at all f' We reply, a certain amount of inclination increases your power over the pen, and also sustains prolonged exertion over your books. There are persons who can write in almost The reason is, a natural advantage physically. But what we say is not really for the favored few, but the unfortunate many. We think that, with no remarkable advantages physically, one with right position and practice can live as long at this as any other business. When such is the work or the occasion that we care not how we write, perhaps almost any position will answer; but if you would write rapidly and well, get into position and keep in position. By such precautions as are possible you will so far favor your faculties as to suffer but little, perhaps, from a contiaued and laborious use of the peu.

The standing position has peculiar and important advantages. It is one that favors arms, breast, and free circulation of the blood more than any other. But it wants the firmness of the position setting, and it will not admit of the same full and complete control of the powers and faculties The bottoms of the feet should rest squarely, but not heavily, upon the floor; either may be advanced a few inches; but we can see no possible advantage in pushing the feet back, in any case. We may be told that the side position may be used for a change; very likely, if a change to rest the faculties is needed. If, for urgent and unavoidable reasons, the side position is necessary, use it. One reason for rejecting the side position is, that it not only encourages too much of the stooping posture (which, by compressing, injures all of the lower organs of the hody), but, by the continued elevation of the right arm and the steady strain upon the organs of the right side, chronic inflammation results; to some one or more, vital, serious, and it may be fatal. While occupied by many kieds of peu-labor we may, for a change, resort to the high desk. The scribe's high stool is commended for many advantages supposed to belong to its uso, but we ses no particular or great need of using it. Use it, however, if you like it; but keep the feet in front, and firmly planted on something, as nothing is gained from thrusting these back, in any case. "What," says one, "shall we do if our conveniences admit of no proper position ?" Why, nothing less or more than what under the circumstances we can.

We use, in our school-houses, desks; in our offices, both tables and desks. Tables, on the whole, because constructed nearer as we need them, are the hest. Dosks nearly always have too much slope; one inch to the foot is enough. Tables would be better always prepared with one-half or one inch

Objects on the inclined plane are better seen; the arms and wrist work more ustu-

ral and casy, and the pen overcomes equally well all difficulties, in upward and dowaward movement. If, as our Missouri friend iosists, good tables and graded desks are act always to be had, we say, get them made, and pay for them as quickly as you can, and then use them in a workmanlike

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In conclusion, we say, study both Spencer and Peirce over and over; try all methods yourself; aound the sense of Cooper's hints, and then, if you will do what your best judgment shall dictate, we shall be satisfied.

We have, to shorten this article, merely glanced at many things: we have offered assertious without proper proof, or sufficient proof; we have wholly emitted much of which we wished to speak; but evidence, where needed, can be furnished, and other instiers can, if called for, be discussed.

We had intended to close this article without another word; "But," says some one, "what should be the hight of desk or table for any particular person? There may be for this question a clear, proper, and casy answer - short also, and to the point; but we confess ourselves perplexed to reach or word a proper answer at all Suppose, then, we say, have the front of the desk or table as high as the middle of the breast-well, we may as well say, two inches below the middle of the breast: we mean, where the table or desk has but little slope; a very slanting desk is a nuisance. Suppose we answer is one other way: suppose we choose a table or desk that, with hfteen degrees' inclination from perpendicular of the body, leaves every part thereof together with hand, wrist, and arms, and wo will say, neck and head the nearest, in a free, natural, and unrestrained position. We ask the twenty thousand Boards of Educa tion of our country, if this answer is a poor oue, to answer the question for us and them-

Itinerant Professors.

By C. H. PEIRCE.

This catches 'em all, and we do not deny the charge. It is just, and we point with pride to that long-ago time when we did our best to henor the profession and benefit mankind. We were successful; and to this we owe our present positiou.

The beginning of any teacher's career is a dreaded moment, because it is fraught with discouragement; but a beginning is, and must be, made, and to brave the storm is the surest modus operandi.

Success does not come to all. And why? Every one desires success and would surely possess it if wishing would bring results.

Discouragements come to all; but they are met by different forces and thus have different results.

The itinerant professor who is not well arined cannot defend himself against even the lesser forces, and must surely succumb when met by the very obstacles that are ever present, and that, if not surmounted, will place him among the "fizzles" of his day.

It is not wisdom to even hope for success when the ingredients are not present to

Discouragements throw weak minds off their balance, and if you are afflicted, your case is hopeless. One of the causes of failure may be attributed to blind stupidity.

In the face of ordinary reason, good sense, and a little general knowledge of people and things, the young aspirant dares ask, in a weak voice and in a weak-kneed manner, the charity of the world.

Dues he get it? No. And why? Because he does not possess the elements of manhood combined with that which is essential to his honorable calling. In short, the itinerant professor must be better qualthed in every respect if he would keep pace with this sge and hope for a share of the hoaor and a respectable livelihood.

It is not uncommon that the claims of professorship are based apon the power to write even well. Is this enough? No. Will success come to anyone because of

ability to write even well? Not necessarily. Will a few specimens of a dash and display character cover up a multitude of sins! Will recommendations prove the winning eard? Will one or two spasmodic efforts serve to determine your success or failure as a teacher? Will grammatical errors weigh ia the balance? Is respectability a cons eration? Is honesty the best policy? the record bear the closest scrutiny? These and many other questions must be asked and answered.

As the parts compose the whole, so do tact, talent, enc-gy, manhood (and all that make up the true teacher) serve to render him efficient and successful.

Is it possible to ignore characteristic features of the true teacher, and then blindly run the gauntlet, with the remotest hopes

That the typical professor must plead guilty to many, many charges, is admitted; but that he should abandon his calling because of little inaccuracies would be to demand the resignation of nine-tenths of regular teachers because of their inability to teach writing.

The law honestly provides for this necessity, but the farce is cuacted, and public opinion will not shake off its lethargy, beause of false notions that have gained credence with each succeeding generation.

In all departments of learning it bas been demonstrated that superior results are the outgrowth of specialists.

The itineraut professor is an embryo specialist, and his efforts must be encouraged ia order to consteract the very great deliciency in our regular corps of teachers.

the stigma attached to this department of the profession is the error of preceding generations, let the present throw it off by meeting demands that surely are not beyond the hounds of reason.

Great occasions produce great men, and upon this hypothesis work with a will. This is a day of specialists, and we hope to see the time when the itinerant professor will be recognized at 100 cents on the dollar. If, however, he does not prove his worth by genuine ability, he surely must be contest with the popular verdict.

"Excellence" must be the motto.

It requires effort, purpose, activity, per-everance, to win. Work in a spirit of play, is a light, happy, cheerful, carnest spirit. Not in a spirit of drudgery, of hondage; sour, dissatisfied, discontented.

One spirit makes every work a pleasure, a delight; the other, a task, a burde

Drudgery is sour, slow, stupid, plodding for an end, a prize. The playful spirit, leaps, runs, rejoices, hastens to the end. The bright, cheerful, hopeful disposition is in love with its work, and because it loves its work it will strive to do it well, will strive to do its best.

Can the itiaerant professor lay claim to all this? If not, dream of prosperity no more until you have fitted yourself to meet the larger per cent. of demands that the public have a just right to expect.

REMARK .- Iu u series of articles I will endeavor to state, satisfactorily, the best course for traveling peninen.

AN EASY ONE .- A witness in a case in court the other day, was asked whether be had much experience in and knew the cost of feeding cattle, and to give his estimate of the cost of feeding a cow, to which he replied: "My father before me kept a dairy. I have had a great deal of experience in buying and selling and keeping cattle, as man and boy, in the dairy business for fifty years. I think my long experience has qualified me to know as well as any man can, the cost of keeping and feeding cattle." "Well," broke in the attorney, impa-

tiently, "tell us the cost of keeping a cow." "Well, sir, my experience, after fifty years in the business, is that it costs-well, it depends entirely on how much you feed Sophie.

But, oh, my pliant, golden pen, Be sure you defily trace Sweet, general, charming lines upon This page—and Sophic's face! Does think the ink will flow as free

As trippingly—not stopping—
As Sophie dues, along lirondway,
Each ultermoon when shopping I
Does think—but point my darling
And point her like a meater!

You love her for her matchless form

Her clear-out Gree: an features; You love her, and you think she is The sweetest of God's creatures. For a comething that seems : Beneath, around, above her

Secret of my throbbing heart!

"She loves you not as unidens w
The men whom they intend to wed.

My pliout pen, be still! be still! JOHN E. MCCANN.

Solar Systems Other Than Our Own.

We know of a great number of stara which are accompanied by smaller stars moving around them like the earth around the sua. These systems, which are now numbered by hundreds, have been so carefully observed, that we have been enabled to calculate the orbits and periods of the planets, brilliant or opaque, which compose them.

It is, then, no longer on mere hypothesia that we can speak of solar systems other than our own, but with certainty, since wn already know a great number, of every order and of every nature. Single stars should be considered as suns analogous to our own, surrounded by planetary worlds. Double stars, of which the second star is quite small, should be placed in the same class, for this second star may be an opaque placet reflecting only the light of the large one, or a planet still giving out heat and light. Double stars, of which the two components give the same brightness, are combigations of two suns, around each of which may gravitate planets invisible from this distance; these are worlds absolutely different from those of our system, for they are lighted up by two suns-sometimes simultaneous, sometimes successive-of different magnitude, according to the distances of thess planets from each of them; and they have double years, of which the winter is warmed by a supplementary sun; and double days, of which the nights are illuminated, not only by moons of different colors, but also by a new sun-a sun of night!

Those brilliant points which sparkle in the midnight sky, and which have, during so many ages, remained us mysteries in the imagication of our fathers, are therefore veritable suns, immenso and mighty, governing, in the parts of space lighted by their spleador, systems different from that of which we form a part. The sky is no longer a gloomy desert; its ascient solitudes have become regious peopled like those of which the earth is located; obscurity, silence, death, which reigned in these far-off distances, have given place to light, to motion, to life; thousands and millions of suns pour in vast waves into space the caergy, the heat and the diverse undulations which emanate from their fires. All these movements follow each other, interfere, con tend or harmonize, in the maintenance and incessant development of universal life.-Popular Science Monthly.



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Notice will be given by postal-card to subscribers at the explaniton of their subscription, at which time the paper will, in all cases, be stopped until the subscription is reserved.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1883.

Ambidextrous Writing.

Judge Jere Black fell a short time age Judge Jere Black fell a short line ago and fractured his right arm in several phaces. Being an old man, the physician say that be will probably never recover the use of it. A surprising fact is that he has learned to write with great facility and rapidity with his left hand and still conducts his own correspondence.—N. Y. Telegram.

It is a well authenticated fact that Thomas Jefferson, after middle life, by an accident which almost entirely deprived him of the use of his right-hand, was forced to make use of his left-hand for writing. He ubi mately acquired a facility with the left, nearly equal to that which was common to the use of his right, hand for nearly half a

In changing to the use of his left-hand the characteristics of his handwriting re-mained unchanged. His left hand con-tinued to express, on paper, the chira-graphic forms so many years resident in his

In the August number of the JOURNAL, the advantages of ambidextrous writing were enumerated, and an "easy way" of accomplishing the work was given. Two

years ago over five hundred pupils were instructed in ambidextrons writing, at the Spenceriau College in Washington, D. C., and during the past year Mr. H. A. Spence has instructed about the same number in New York and Brooklyn, to write both with the right and left hand. He is now engaged in conducting a class, many of whom are the sons of New York millionaires, bankers and merchant princes. At each lesson the left-hand is trained equally with the right, and the results already attained from a few lessons, show ambidextronwriting to be a feasible as well as a practical feature in educational work.

THE PENMANS (1) ART JOURNAL

We give, in this number, a right and left hand specimen from young Carl Schurz. He is 13 years of age, and is the son of the Hon. Carl Schurz, ex-Secretary of the Dept. of the Interior, and now the editorin-chief of the N. Y. Post. The son has never, until recently, manifested any special liking or aptitude for writing, and in the institution where he is being educated quite a number of students excel him in righthand writing, and also show nearly as meritorious work with the left-hand. That young Carl will acquire the habit of writing well with both bands, his published specimen gives most favorable promise.

In common with the young gentlemen in his school, he has made free use of that invaluable aid and incentive to good writing, The Standard Practical Penmanship. The sala of this popular work now leads all other chirographic publications for self-instruction.

The King Club

For this month comes from the Penmanship and Art Departments of the Northern Iunumbers fifty-three; while a club of fiftyone comes from Fred J. Judd, of Jenning's Seminary, Aurora, Ill. The five club above mentioned, alone give an aggregate increase of 468 subscriptions, while the scores of lesser ones, and hundreds of single subscriptions received during the month, swell the number into the thousands, aggregating more than for any previous three months since the publication of the Joun-NAL. For these numerous and substantial tokeus of goodwill and appreciation on the part of our patrons, we return our n earnest thanks, and pledge our best efforts to make the JOURNAL an ever-welcome and entertaining monthly visitor.

The "Hand-book" as a Premium.

We have decided to continue to mail, until further notice, the "Hand-book" (in paper) free to every person remitting \$1 for subscription or renewal to the JOURNAL for one year, or, for \$1.25, the book handsomely bound in cloth. Price of the book. by mail, in cloth, \$1; in paper, 75 cents. Liberal discount to teachers and agents.

Work and its Worth.

In the course of an able and interesting Address delivered, on the 2d inst., before the students of Exton & Burnett's Business College, Baltimore, Md., the Rev. O. II Tiffany, of Philadelphia, said:

O' Toil and triumph are twins. Work has built our towns and civies, established em-pires, sud heaten the ocean white in making pathways for commerce and travel.
O' The distinctions of workers are a bitrary

Specimen of my penmanship. (right hand) Carlfehurg. Specimen of my penmanship. (left hand) Carl Johns.

ith both the right and left hand by Carl S. ur., Ir. (See article entitled "Ambidextrous Writing?)

diana Normal and Business Institute, Valparaiso, Ind., and is sent by E. K. Isnacs, who is the penman at that Institution; the club numbered one hundred and seventy-one, which is not only King, but it is the largest single club ever received at the office of the Journal, and makes a grand aggregate of fourteen hundred and ninety - six subscriptions received through Mr. Isaacs and his predecessor, C. W. Boucher, from this single institution within a period of a little over two years. As we have before observed, it is the well instructed and interested pupils who are most likely to find satisfaction in, and desire, the monthly visits of such a paper as the JOURNAL. Judged by this, and we believe a correct, basis, Mr. Isaacs and his associates at Valparaiso are doing an efficient and far reaching work. The n Club comes from Folsom's Albany (N. Y.) Business College, and numbers one hundred and eleven; it was sent by C. E. Carhart. So large a club is certainly iodicative of good and successful work on the part of Mr. Carbart, who is in charge of the Penmanship Department of the College. The third club in size comes from the B. & S. Daveuport (Iowa) Business College, and numbers seventy - six, and was scot by S A. D. Han, the accomplished pennsa at that institution. The fourth largest club comes from A. H. Hinman, of Hinman's Business College, Worcester, Mass., and

assumption. Society is divided into two classes: those who work, and those who do not work are consistent of the constant of t with each of the former classes. If the aristocrats are the glidled ornaments of so-ciety, and if the papera are the sores upon the body politic, then the workers are its strength. The tollers of to-day are the capitalists of to-morrow. Our workingmen live more conformably than many employers in other rountries do."

Speaking of the rewards given to lador, Mr. Tiffany said: "We have had two martyred Presedents; both came from the bunnblest walks. The blood of Gartifeld leathed the wurld in learns. Westing medicerity outsetips lazy geoing."

The lecturer, in closing, spoke of the The lecturer, in closing, spoke of the The lecturer, in closing, spoke of the word in our word of work would have its full appreciation. "When society shall shake off its artificial drapings, and man be recognized as non-because he is man, apart from the fietitious distinctions of birth and wealth and lineage, then a new order of things will be also the said of the said of

race recognizing the worth of work will have solved the social problem of labor."

Back Numbers

Of the JOURNAL can be insiled from and inclusive of February, 1879, except the May number for that year. 46 numbers in all, to January, 1883, will be mailed, with any four of the pea-pictures offered as promiums for \$4; without premiums, for \$3. Only a few of several numbers remain, and those wishing back numbers should order them without delay. The binder, which will contain all the back numbers, will be iccluded for \$1.50 additional.

Another Broadside at "Compendiums."

In the Atlantic Monthly, for January. appears the following article upon " Compendium" systems of penmanship:

We have long believed that the "Compen-'imm' deception takes cank with the greatest hambugs of the age. The "Compendium" system of penmanship we believe to be nothing but rank humbuggery, for several reasons. In the first place, it is not good, practical penman-Those who try to follow the pendium" system do not get a practical busi-Secondly, it will not do what is claimed for it. As a system of penmanship it is not to be compared with several copy-books and slips-copy systems to be had at any book store for the same money. Thirdly, the fac simile autographs and those who claim to have writ ten them are the greatest frauds connected with the business, excepting only the publisher. In some cases these antographs were never writ ten by those who are said to have written them In other cases the autographs are "doctored" before they are engraved, until the writer himself would scarcely know them. In almost every case the writers of these elegant (f) antographs have learned to write under the in-struction of penmen of business colleges or in writing classes, and never devoted one hour of time to this "Compending" system. They are led to indorse the system in order to see their pretty (†) faces in the papers:

pretty (f) faces in the papers:

"That that new penmanship method can be depended upon, every time in take the charac-ting which the printed facesimile specimens have long ago proved, to the satisfaction of the very hast sloubler. But what I want to know is does it take the character on to the student was the so; but here we have only a work to must be so; but here we have only a more inferential, circumstantial evidence, not proof— to wit; the published portraits of the success-ful students are characterizes every time. But were they so before they meddled with that pen-question. So, what I am coming at is this: to ask, in the interest of science, that whenever, hereafter, the "Compendium" hepels print their meant mouthly batch of face-simble signa-ture of the state of the successful sta-dent author practing the system."

LETTER - WRITING .- Au exercise which should be introduced into all our schools is letter-writing. Aside from the instruction in composition which is thus imparted, it accustoms children to express themselves naturally in correspondence. It may sound incredible, but it is true, that many grown-up people, and teachers at that, do not know w to write the simplest business letter. They cannot place the address and date in the proper place, and they do not know how to express what they want to say. They can talk intelligibly, but when comes to writing, their sense scoms to desert them. The reason of this is that they have never had practice under a competent instructor. A few hours spect each week in this exercise would be profitably employed. -Exchange.

Remember that the Handbook of Artistic Penmauship-giving thirty-two large pages of flourishing and lettering-is mailed free (in paper covers), or 25 cents esua in cloth, to every person sending \$1 for a subscription or renewal to the JOURNAL.



Special Notice.

The stock of the "Centennial Picture," 20x26, which we have hitherto sept as a premium, having been exhausted, and the plates from which they were printed destroyed, we now offer to mail, as a premium the larger size, 28x40, of which we have a considerable number on hand, for 25 cents extra, which is a trifle above the cost for postage and tubes.

This is a picture of rare value, and should have a place in every schoolroom and home in the land. A key giving full explanation of the design will accompany each pictur Thousands of these pictures have been sold by agents at \$2 each

The following are a few of the many comments from the press and eminent men

One, in looking upon it, sees at a glance the wonder "One, in account upon it, sees at a g ance in women-ral transformation our country has undergone during the past century. Thes whole conception is grand and life execution is unsaterly "—ELLIS A APSAII, State Super-intendent of Pavil Instruction of New York:

"It is a surprising exhibition of skill, and should adorn rry home in our land "-N T School Journal.

"It is a maryelous work in the art of pennantship; it work is as weatherful as the great pragressive work represents"—N I' Sanday Citizen.

il R is a masterpiece of penninnship and a picture of great historic interest "-Manufacturer and Builder,

It is a splended work of art."- New York Teads

"It is elegant and artistic."- The Irish World

It is getten up in aplendid style, and should meet will their success "-Saugerties (N Y) Telegraph.

ing we have ever seen,"-Newark (N. J.) Marines

"It is a marvelous production, and deserves a place cry home in our land,"—Elezabeth (N. J.) Do

It is one of the most romarkable efforts of the age, a most artistic Centennal production we have exa "—New York Commercial Advertiser.

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thritting ; and the execution, masterly,"-The Writing

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"I will receive great satisfaction from its inspection."HON HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State, Winhlagton,

M. R. WAITE, Chief Justice of U. S. Supreme Co. Washington, D. C.

"The Centennial Picture of Progress is a work of great hilly and real groins "-HON, EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Rorney Genoral of U. S. Washington, D. C. "H is very interesting,"—Hon. Alonzo Taff, U. S. coretary of War, Washington, D. C.

" It is a benuilful work of art "—HOY, R. H. Didstow Secretary U. S. Tremarry, Winblogton, D. C.

Hymeneal.

II W. Bearce, special teacher of writing in the public schools of Bridgeport, Coun., passed triumphantly from the state of single to double blessedness on December 25th. The special cause of the transition was Mrs. L. W. Marple, of Bridgeport, where the ceremony was performed. Mr. Beared is an accomplished writer and a popular teacher. May their sojourn in the new state be long and mutually congenial.

When to Subscribe.

For several reasons it is desirable, that, so far as is practicable, subscriptions should begin with the year, yet it is entirely optional with the subscriber as to when his subscription shall commence. Those who may be specially interested in the very practical and valuable course of lessons commenced by Prof. H. C. Spencer may have their subscriptions begin with the May number, in which is the first lesson of the

Although an expert penman may rise to distinction he will never make "his mark." -N. Y. Com. Adv.

No, but then he will always thourish .-Boston Com. Bulletin.

It is the shipping clerk who makes " his mark." - Geyer's Stationer.

Yes, yes; but you know the penman makes the master stroke.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1883

Editor PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

Dear Sir :- I inclose herewith \$1 to re new my subscription to the JOURNAL Though in no sense a penman, I do admire the JOURNAL. I consider it a valuable isstructor in the art of penmanship. It does much toward keeping up a public interest is writing. Very respectfully,

M. V. CASEY.

W. N. Yerex, of the London (Can.) Business College, sends a club of fifteen subscribers, and, in an elogantly written letter, says: "Nearly five years ago, when I first saw and subscribed for the JOURNAL, I little thought that it would continue to increase in excellence as many years, but, really, age seems to agree with it."

Spencergraphic (STRAIGHT AND ORLIQUE) Penholder.

This peaholder pessesses more of the requisites for easy, practical writing than any penholder of the oblique order yet invented. It has the qualities needed in a traight holder and the special advantages of the oblique penholder. These two principles are so perfectly united in this invention as to make it the best writing implement extact. The JOURNAL will send two of them by mail, in good order, on receipt of 20 cents.

Send \$1 Bills.

We wish our patrons to bear in mind that io payment for subscriptions we do not desire postage-stamps, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar bill is much more convenient and safe to remit than the same amount in 1, 2 or 3 cent stamps. The actual risk of remitting money is slight-if properly directed, not iscarriage will occur in one thousand Inclose the bills, and where letters containing money are scaled in presence of the postmaster we will assume all the risk.

Attention is invited to the advertisement, in another column, by the well-known ink manufacturer, Fred. D. Alling, of Rochester,

A Reminiscence. Editors of the JOURNAL : - Among the

THE PENMANS VI ART TOURNAL

pleasing memories of our last summer's Convention at Cincinnati, cone, I am sure, will be borne with more tender zest than the incident of the signing of the roll of membership. By universal consent, the old pioneer of business colleges-the father of is all-R. M. Bartlett, led the list, and after him came, in the order of service, his followers and compatriots, closing with the name of the year-old baby of our highly esteemed triends, Mr. and Mrs. Goodman, of Tennessee-" FRANK EASTMAN GOOD-MAN, his + mark." We all remember how his great blue eyes looked with strange wonderment upon the smiling faces around him, and how heartily he gripped the penbandle as his chubby little hand was directed in the forming of the cross. It was a peculiar sort of christening, with the father and mother, smiling, on either side, the sponsors all around, and the officiating clergyman pronouncing the formal dedica tion of the young child's life to the work in which we were all cogaged. Many of us were deeply impressed with the occasion, and, naturally, our thoughts ran upon the probabilities of the future as we forecast the period when our honored pioneer and his colaborers should be gathered to their rest. and this youngest member of our confraternity, the beautiful baby boy, shall be perfeeting the work we had begun.

A recent despatch comes to us with the sad tidings that, while the gray old man lives, the boy baby has passed to his eternal home, and our dear friends are childless. Can we not truthfully say that in their grief they have the warmest sympathy of all the members of the Convention of 1882 !

Yours, S. S. PACKARD.

Editors of the JOURNAL: - You will, doubtless, receive many letters from your readers, and particularly from teachers and friends of education, thanking you is advance for what you propose to do in the way of instruction in Letter-writing. At rate, you will be heartily thanked, whether people write to you to tell you of it or not. This is a subject about which too much cannot be said by those who are qualified to say it; and the importance of which cannot too carnestly be set forth. You promise well, and I only hope that the exigencies of your increasing duties will not stand between you and the fulfillment of your purpose,

There may be different notions concerning the qualities of a letter-notious pertaining to form and matters of taste-but I am sure there will be no great divergence of opinion as to the essentials; and I do not doubt that these will be clearly and forcibly presented in your series of lessons. You have a peculiar ground of advantage in your daily experience, as well as in your acquired knowledge, and we, who are engaged in the very work that you have undertaken, can but feel a special desire that you should meet the want effectively. The business schools of the country should see to it that their pupils do not lose the rare advantages you offer them, and, during your series, at least thirty thousand copies of your paper should be distributed regularly in these schools. You can set me down for one hundred subscriptions to start with, and for any amount of goodwill for all that you are doing to elevate and dignify our work There are some points concerning which I should like to speak, had I the time; but I will hold them in reserve, as you may possibly cover them, and thus save me th trouble. I shall watch you with interest.

Sincerely yours, S. S. PACKARD.

If you want the best guide ever published for home instruction to practical writing send \$1 for the "Standard Practical Penmanship Package," prepared by the Spen-ceriae Authors for the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.



Answered.

C. S. G. M., Kansas City, Mo .- "What constitutes the full outlit for a professional ponman? that is, what are all the different kinds of pens, materials, inks, etc., used, and which are the best ?" Ans .- The term "professional peuman" is very indefinite, as it is equally applicable to teaching or the practice of plain or artistic pennanship. In either case, however, our answer as to the liest requisite would not differ, namely, a good supply of brains, well disciplined in the specific department of practice. For a teacher, " Gillott's 303," "Spencerian No. I," or "Ames's Peuman's Favorite Pen," are good. Spencerian or Davids black ink, and a 16 ib. fine quality of foolscap paper should be used, except it is desired to use engraved copies -then books should be selected from some one of the series of recognized standard systems. For fine professional writing, cards, etc., "Gillott's 303," or "Spencerian Artistic Pen No. 14," should be used; ink as above, with a fine quality of B istol-board or unruled paper. For artistic pen-work, flourishing, drawing, lettering, etc. First. A set of drawing-boards should be provided, of size to suit, generally from 17x21 to 24x36 inches. Second. T and triangular squares, with a complete set of good drafting instruments, and a quantity of thumb tacks. Third. A line quality of black India ink, with tray for grinding and containing the ick, and a few saucers, for mixing different shades. Fourth. Pens as above; with crow-quill for line drawing, and the broad and double pointed Sonnecken peo, for lettering; also a few well-graded sable or camel hair brushes. Fifth. A graded set of Dixon's or Faher's Siberian lead pencils, and piece of velvet, and ink-erasing rubber; also, a good scraper and buruisher. Sixth. A fian quality of Bristol-board, or Whatman's hot-pressed drawing-paper, should be used, which, for all kinds of work (except that which is specifi-cally off-hand flourishing) should be fastened on a drawing-hourd. For fine work, the India iuk should be freshly ground, each day, from the stick, in a tray containing water. Prepared liquid India ink may be used for many purposes; but where lines and ready flow are desired, ink freshly ground from the stick is superior. A few sheets of tracing paper should be provided for making transfers of designs to be copied. And we believe every artist would find our "Day Spacing T Square" to be a good investment; by its aid, lines are ruled parallel and equidistant-either horizontally or upon any angle-with the facility and rapidity of free-hand lines.

G. A. J., Valparaiso, Ind .- "By sending my name as a subscriber to the Journal, and \$1.00, can I now get the Hand-book, in paper, for a premium, free, or fortwentytive cents extra, in cloth ?" Ans .- Yes: you will see by notice, that that offer is now extended indefinitely.

C. R., Irwin, O .- " Where can I obtain uurnled cap paper † Can red and green in-delible ink be had †" Ans. - Uuruled cap paper can be procured of any paper dealer, and from most printers, or we can ean s ply it at from \$4 00 to \$5 00 per ream. We know of no indelable ink except black

P. F. B., Halifax, N. S .- "What is the best pen to practice the lessons of Prof. Spencer, and can your furnish them, and at what price † " Ans. — We should favor " Spencerian Artistic Pen, No. 14," or our own "Peuman's Favorite." The former are finer, but less durable. "Artistic," sent by mail, for \$1.25; "Penman's Favor-

J. H. W., Evanston, Ill .- " 1. Is there anything in nature that we take the form of any of our letters from † 2. Is there anything in nature from which we take our shading in writing?" Ann.—We are not aware that nature fureishes any models, for either form or shade in writing. Possibly, to our numerous "untural penmen," there may be some mysterious evention, of form and shade, from nature, which to us common mortals is decired.

"Ames's Hand-book of Artistic

Having but recently received and just looked this wonder of art through, we cannot see that another design, sentece, or idea is wanting to make it complete, for in it is all that is required for a hill chediation of this incomparable art. The illustrations is fluorishing are of Mr. Annes's best—new, original, and elaborate. They are not only emanations from Annes's pee, but they are ull ablaze with the exquisitie inspiration which is peculiarly his.

It is an excellent thing in Prof. Ames that, in the masterly detail of the most skillful mechanism, he never loses the light of iospiration. His pictures, therefore, not only delight us at first, but they wear well, and never grow less sgreeable upon accountance.

The second part, which illustrates every

kind of lettering, fornisions examples, full and perfect, ot every sort, more than any man can either leare or use; and this part, if three times as large, could be no hetter, or give occasion to pupil or master to ask for any more for his business.

We are most surprised, perhaps, to fied how little Prof. Ames sees fit to say what it teaches. Mr. Ames is a man of werk, and but few words auyway. He lcaves master and pupil to decipher, without comment or explanation, the rides of his book. We leava this idea as his judgment leaves aud our eyes find it. He heasts not of the wonderful beauty of his book. He is not prelifie in blind explanations; neither does he, to induce

ueee he, to induce purchaser or pupil a single lie about the infraedous case of learning this great art. He knows that what coasts cothing, and he learned in a day, is worth earlier, and less all value with buyer not impector alike. He has worked long and hard for his skil; he adds to that that of hundrede of others, and offers his book for seventy-five cents or a dollar.

The conteuts are at your service, but if you would make them artistically yours, you must work for it—the story of all other publishers to the contrary notwithstanding.

W. P. COOPER.

It is certainly safer to travel on the cars than it is to stay at home. The reliable Loudon scientific publication, Nature, has made the calculation and figured out the unwaher of railroad travelers killed in France as one in each 1,300,000,000 lum run, which is a distance equal to 44,000 times the length of a voyage round the world. The excursion would last during 3,041 years, traveling day and night at the rate of sixty kilometres per hour. So that, supposing an average lifetime of sixty years for a healthy mae, before he could be killed by a railroad secident, according to the law of probabilities, be would have died fifty times a natural death—M. Y. Trade Bulletin.

Advice to Young Men by Mr. Burdette.

Robert J. Burdette, of The Burlington Hawkeye, delivered a lecture catilied "Advice to Young Men," at Association Hall, recently, before an andiecee which was limited only by the enpacity of the house. The lecture, although an old one to Mr. Burlette, was a new one to most of his hearors. If rounds of apphause and peals of hughter were indications of approxal, Mr. Burlette was certainly successful in this effort.

"I have had a great deal of advice," he said, "given mo by alder people than myself. In many justances I know I would have been much wiser had I followed that advice. When a boy, I was told to keep away from the cavayss of the circus teat, but I didu't. I am wiser now. Although a circus man's arm is not as swift as lightning, yat it was much more likely to strike twice in the same place. Young men, you must be somebody to hegic with. I don't mean by this that you must be born of sous big family, for ancestry doc't count for much in this country. If you have got the idea into your head that it does, you ought to be stuffed and set up is front of a cigar store.

Reading Bad Penmanship.

THE PENMANS ARE JOURNAL

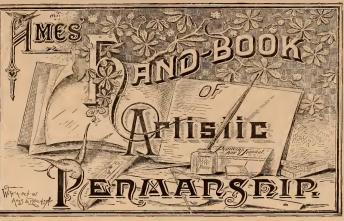
Appendites of judicrous, or worse than ludicrous, mistakes occasioned by bad handwriting are numerous enough. Some of them are as obviously invented as Moore's "freshly blown noses" for "freshly blown roses," and others tell etrougly of the stupidity of the readers. A small case of the stupid sort comes to us from Jersey. It is said that the Lieutepaut-Governor, Gen. Nicholson, in spologizing for his absence from a temperance meeting, referred to "the need of further restrictions on the sale of drink," but that the last few words were read "in the Isle of Drink," and that this led to "iudiguant protest on the part of certaje citizens." This is quoted as a "warning" to those who will not take the trouble to write legibly. But it is equally a warning to readers of handwriting to use what braies they may happen to possess. All who have had much experience in the performances of printers and copyists know very well that, though misreadings are fewest when the original manuscript is good, some of the most irritating blunders are extracted from the fairest "copy"-those, namely, which make a wretched, bastard scuse that perverts the meaning or enfeebles the style. terly impossible that a mistake should ever be made by a writer who had once cast his eye upon the rule; but what the fact is we have some of us melancholy reasons for knowing. Now, take the case of a badly written manuscript. You will find a whole group of people fumbling at a sentence, and making, as to one particular obscure word, guesses upon guesses, all of which are simply absurd. When it is demonstrably clear that the missing link must be an adverb, you may hear six sane men trying nouns or It may be clear that the dark word must be one of strong praise of a given kind, the dictionary possibilities of the case lying within parrow compass; but scores of false shots will be made because uobody has the brains or the will to say to himself," Whatever this word may be, we can positively determine what it is not, and so limit our range of guessing." In making out had manuscript, it is more than half the battle to ba able to determine at a glance what a word neither is nor can by any possibility be .- Paper World.

Women in Colleges.

The shutting out of womee from Harvard University, Yale College, and other prom-

out Easters institutions for the instruction of youth, is based on sound principles. Their officers say, and say truly, that it they should admit for which these justitutions were origieally established-the education of young men - would be per-verted. The standard would have to be lowered, and the whole curriculum demoralized and medified. Nothing has yet been shown to prove that say kind of preparation can fit girls and young women for the course of study pursued at these institutions. Few, if any of them eau row. Then, how can any young weman ever compete with her male classmates in the base ball course ! Thee there is football. Young women at-

tempting this course of study would fall behind the rest of the class in the very first game - we would say recitation. Women can go to Cornell and Michigan Universities because those institutions de not attempt nor dare to establish courses in these higher brauches of scholarship. So long as they confine themselves merely to Greek, Latin, mathematics, English literature, physics, etc., they are just about fit for women. But the colleges which are abreast of the age, which of late have wou more fame and attracted wide attention in boat-racing, football and baseball have no use for woman. Their admission would, as we have said, either pervert the purpose for which these institutions are founded or lower the standard to the vulgar and old fashioned pursuits of the classics, mathematics and sciences. In short, women are unfit for the higher education ie the Easters colleges .-Detroit Free Press.



The above out represents the title page of Amer's Hand-book of Artistic Penmanhip—a 32-page book, giving all the principles and many designs for flowishing, with nearly thirty standard and artistic alphabets. Mailed free until further notice, in paper contra, (25 reats extra in doth), to every person remitting \$f\$ for a subscription or resewal for the "Journal," before \$F\$ to Int. Price of the book, by mail, in paper, 75 cents; in cloth, \$1.

When the world wants you, my son, it will find you. It won't ask you who your grandfather was, for it don't care. People scon forget the names of the ancestors of distinguished people in this country, I don't believe there is a man prescut here to-night who can tell me the name of Brigham Young's mother-in-law. [Laughter.] Make up your mind to do a great deal of hard work. It won't kill you. It's the intervals between work that kill people. It's after one of these 'intervals' that you wake up sed hed your hat four sizes too small and your coat several sizes too big. It's the recreation that kills. Oh, but it's only once in a while, you say-a very small matter Well, although a bumble-bee is not as large as a dray-horse, you muste't haudle him carclessly. Then try to get acquainted with yourself. A good many men die with Then try to get acquainted out having scraped an acquaintance with themselves. If you are going to be honest from policy don't be honest at all. The kind of houesty that can be bought and sold isn't worth much. Don't helieve that cheek is better than modesty or merit, hecausa it isn't. If you never do anything else in the world, marry. Don't be afraid your wife won't look after you. You'll find she will be able to de that to perfection. . [Applause.]

The reason is obvious: a less atrenuous atteution is paid to good handwriting than to had. Even in "setting up" from plain print, afrauge mistakes are made; for in stance, in setting up the last line of "Guicevere" in a review of the "149 of the King," the printers of the review, having the book before them, printed, "To where beyond thesa evices there is peace"—for "woices."

Haudwriting bears much blame that does not belong to it. Of course a man's writing ought to be legible, but allowance must be made for idiosyncrasy, fatigue, illness or haste. A handwriting without peculiarities is a handwriting without landmarks or checks upon false reading; and, as absolutely good writing is not to be looked for in the business of life, the dull schoolboy, hand, with no special character io it, is not without its dangers. The very worst manuscript may be made out by a reader who can and will analyze, but those who can and will analyze, ara few. Here, as elsewhere, there are not many who find a pleasure in taking trouble and applying obvious general rules. Take the subject of spelling, for instance. The rule which decides in certain words whether, when the sound is ee, the word shall be spelled ei or ie is so short and easy that any one who had no previous knowledge of human dullness would think it ut-

Extra Copies of the "Journal" will be sent free to teachers and others who

desire to make an effort to secure a club of subscribers.

Adversity has the effect of eliciting talents which in prosperous circumstances would have lain dormant.

Capital and Labor.

BY GPO W. BUNDAY Rich is he whose keen discerning Leads him in the "narrow way Spending less than he is coming.

And the anvil's merry penting Scarce the impe in blee near Duty calls on him to labor,
With his heads or with his head,
And he will not scorn his neighbor.
Who does not corn his shifty bread Roses grow on thorns of duty Sweet odors rise from noble deeds Industry sows life with beauty, Industry sows life with beauty,

Standing over written pages.
Standing at the printer's cas
Whistling while he earns his w
Not a shadow on his face.
Muster of the situation.

And he wastes no time to strikes He utters not, in aftercation, While idlers starve he wins the prizes Labor bits him from the dust.

Up he rises, fast and faster Apprentice Journeyman and master, Comrudes crown him with their si He is espital in labor, Of the hand nod of the braio, And be eavies not his neighbor, And he covets not his gain

He scorus not the man that's richer Than the sun-browned son of full finds a brother in the ditcher. ne nate a probler in the dictor,
And the man who owns the soil.
Rainbows such his bright to morrow;
The print of the specime
Come not with clouds and usin of sorrow
His home as Heaven in uncisture.



I. S. Preston is teaching large writing classes at New Brunswick, N. J.

W. E. Dennis is teaching writing at the Bridgepurt (Conn.) Business College.

E. C. Lockard is teaching writing and book keeping in the High School at Black River Falls, Wis.

J. H. Wilson is teaching writing and book-keeping at the North Western University, Evauston, Ill.

The Ottomwa (Iowa) Business College, conducted by W. D. Strong, is favorably mentioned by the press of that city.

J. T. Kenagy has been awarded the PEN-MAN'S ART JOURNAL for five years, as the first prize for quality and speed in making figures, at Peirce's Business College, Keokuk, Io.

Geo. K. Demary, special teather of writing in the public schools of Medina, N. Y., is high ly complimented by the Medina Register, for efficient and successful work in the schools.

J. C. Y. Cornwall, who, for many years past, has written cards and sold stationery at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city, has established himself in the same line of business at the

into the Joliet (Ill.) Business College, conduct ed by Prof. H. Russell. He says be finds coms full of studious pupils, and concludes that the college is doing fine work and

J. C. Bateson is teaching writing in Union County, Pa. The Lewisburg (Pa.) Local News says: "Prof. J. C. Bateson, of the Lewisburg University, has just finished giving a class of fifty scholars writing-lessons in Milton. Mr. B is a practical and theoretic pennian, and all who have thus far been taught by him bave been well satisfied."

Prof. H. B. McCreary, of the Utica (N. Y.) Business College, celebrated his 42d birthday auniversary on January 22d. His students, or "buys." as he affectionately calls them, presented him on the happy occasion with George Eliot's complete works, 8 vola., bound in Turkey—as appropriate a gift as it was appro-oiated. Mr. McCreary has many warm friends outside his college, who will join in wishing him very many returns o -- Utica Sunday Tribune. durns of this eignificant day

THE PENMANS ART JOURNAL

W. E. Ernst is teaching writing-classes at Mendon, Mich., and his letter is a handsome specimen of practical writing. In it he says: "I cannot but express my admiration at the beautiful and entertaining manner in which your paper is gotten up. Coming, as it does, each month filled with words of encouragement and beautiful specimens of penmanship it is doing more to excite an interest, and raise the merits of a good handwriting, than any other penman's paper in the world. I wish you success in your noble enterprise."

The most popular men in Washington, it seems, is our popular friend Prof. H. C. Spencer. The following is from the Evening Star, Washington, D. C., January 20tb:

Andrews's Portrait of Garrield.—The Art com-dities of the Garfield Monument Exposition to-day varied Audrews's handsome portrait of Garfield to Prof Annual Asserts who had received the highest number of votes cast for any one of the eight candidates. The votes were as follows: Prof. H. C. Spencer, 776; Mrs. Sara Spencer, 171; Geo. D. G. Swatan, 39; Col. H. C. Corbin. 27; Hon. James G. Bisine, 24; Hon. John A. Logae, 12 Mrs Lucretin R. Gurfield, 12; Corcorna Art Gallery, 4 Total, 7,050.

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) Sunday Globe, of recent date, contains an interesting communication from C. C. Cochran, professor of commercial science in the Pitteburgh High School, upon 'Phreuochirographology; Or, Mind-teading from Handwriting." Several autographs are given, upon which he expresses his opinion as to their indications respecting the character of their authors. He says: "I have about the same faith in Phrenochirographology that I have in Phrenology or Physiognomy. These are approximate sciences, and ere akin to each other; a second cousin, as it were. Handwriting i mind through the nerves, fingers and pen to the paper. On the principle of cause and ef feet, to my mind, some strokes of the mental functions can be traced in one's writing as an index to a greater or less degree of some traits or characteristics of the writer."



Noteworthy specimens have been received

from the tollowing persons: C. L. Stubbs, penman at Nelson's Busin College, Cincinnati, Oliio, a letter: S. Brewer, teacher of writing, Andrees, Ohio, a letter and cards; W. H. Lothrop, Boston, Mass., a letter : G. M. Smithdeal Greensho N. C., a letter; R S. Collins, teacher of writing, King's Mountain, N. C., a letter and cards; W. Swank, U. S. Treasnry, Washington, D. C., an elegantly written letter, and photos of three gens of pen art, entitled respectively, Coat of Arms of Penn," "Gathered During Idle Hours," and his own "Pen and Ink Portrait"-all are of a high order of pen-art; Jos. Foeller, of Jersey City, a letter, and photo. of an engrossed set of resolutions, which are highly creditable; S. A. D. Hahn, penman at the B & S., Davenport (Iowa) Business College, a letter; T. E. Condey, Medina, N. Y., a letter and copy-slips; J. D. Briant, Raceland, La., hox marking; Emma Poole, teacher of writing in the Public School of Bradford, Pa., a letter E. A. Whitney, penman at the Centenary Lit erary Inst., Hackettstown, N. J., a letter and club of twenty-seven subscribers to the Jounnal, whose names were bandsomely written in German round-hand; C. H. Peirce. Keokuk, In., a letter and other specimens John F. Kelley, Geddes, N. Y., a letter; J. Williamson, teacher of writing, Greenville, N. C., a letter and flourished bird; D. Clinton Taylor, Oakland, Cal., a letter; D. H. Farley, penman at the State Female Normal School. Trenton, N. J., a letter and very skillfully ex ecuted specimen of lettering; C. C. Ms tescher of writing at Painsville, Ohio, a letter and flourished bird; R. S. Hawk, Mutual, Ohio, letter and cards; W. R. Foster, Troy Grove, Ill., letter and cards; M. J. Goldsmith penman at Moore's Business College, Atla Gs., a superbly written letter; J. R. Carruthers Mendon, Mich., copy slips and cards; A. B Clapp, penman at Heald's Bosiness College Francisco, Cal., a letter; A. W. Palmer, penman at Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Business Col-lege, a letter; T. A. Spence, Philadelphia, Pa., a letter; E. C. Bosworth, Business University,

Rochester, N. Y., a letter and set of capitals; J. E. Garner, Harrisburg, Pn., letter and C. W. Rice, penman at Denver (Col.) Business College, letter and cards; Gus. Hulsizer, Toulon, Ill., letter and ornamental card : Geo Shoop, Shamokin, Pa., letter and floorished

"Questions for the Readers of the 'Journal.'"

By PRGF. C. H. PEIRCE.

I. Can an amateur hold a pen correctly ? 2. How is the perfect form of a letter determined?

3. Is a turn in small writing materially affected by any change in hight or spacing 4. What determines the upward stroke is small letters?

5. Is the dot or finish in final r above one space in hight?

6. Is the oval in capitals containing stem the same in all letters? 7. What are all the reasons for a pen

spattering ink? 8. Can superior execution be reached by

holding the pen incorrectly? 9. In the superior execution of pen-werk, which predominates-movement or conception of form?

10. How can you determine the perfect holding of the pen?

Birth and Death of Worlds.

It has been shown that, had past goological changes in the earth taken place at the same rate as those which are now in progress, 100,000,000 of years at the very least would have been required to preduce those effects which have setually been produced, we find, since the carth's surface was fit to be the abode of life. But recently it has been pointed out, correctly in all probability, that under the greater tide-raising power of the moon in past ages, these changes would have taken place more rapidly. As, however, certainly Itt,000,000 of years, and probahly a much longer time, must have elapsed since the moon was at that favorable distance for raising tides, we are by no means enabled, as some well-meaning but mistaken persons have imagined, to reduce the life-bearing stage of the earth from a duration of 100,000,000 of years to a minute fraction of such a period. The short life, but exceedingly lively one, which they desire to see established by geological or astronomical reasoning, never can be demonstrated. At the very least, we must assign 10,000,000 years to the life-bearing stage of the earth's existence. If we now multiply this period by seven for Jupiter we get a period of 60,000,000 years longer. But take the stage preceding that of life on the earth. From the researches of Bischeff into the ecoling of messes of heated rock, it seems to follow that a period of mere than 300,000 000 years must have been required for the cooling of the earth from a temperature of 2.000° centigrade to oue of 200°, a cooling which has certainly taken place. Suppose however, that these experiments, or the calculations based on them, were vitiated by some error so considerable as to increase the real duration of the fiery stage of our earth's histery more than ten-fold, the real duration of that period being only 30,000,000 years. Multiply this in turn by seven, and we get a period of 210,000,000 years, or 180,000,000 years loager. We ought next to consider the vaporous stage; but the evidence on which to form an opinion as to the duration of this stage of a plane 's bistory is tou slight to be the basis of actual calculation. Here, as Tyndall bas well remarked, "coujecture must entirely cease." But, by considering only two stages - the fiery stage and the life-hearing, or rather that pertion of the life-bearing stage through which the earth has hitherto passed - we find the two mosstrous time differences - 180,000,000 and 60,000,000, or 240,000,000 years in all. They mean that, if our assumption as to the effect of Jupiter's superior mass is correct, then, sopposing Jupiter and the earth to

at the same or nearly the same time, 240,-000,000 years must elapse before Jupiter will reach the stage of planetary life through which our earth is now passing. Whether the assumption be correct or not, the time difference between the stages of Jupiter's life and the earth's are of this order. must be measured by tees of millions, if not by hundreds of millions, of years. We must note, however, that the 210 000 000 years correspond with only a seventh part of that time is the earth's history; that we may say that, if our assumptions are correct, Jupiter would now be in the stage in which our earth was 34.0(0.000 years ago, or nearer the beginning than the end of the fiery stage .- Proctor, in Belgravia.

The Bright Side of Life.

Dr. James Hedley delivered a lecture estitled "The Bright Side of Life" at Association Hall recently. The Address was full of bright things, and was puretuated with outbursts of applause from beginning to end. Dr. Hedley thought that life is much as people make it. The human heart is like a garden: if seeds of happiness are sowe, flowers of joy will blossom in every part of it. Substitute the seeds of eavy and discontent, and it will bear its appropriate fruit of misery. Pure laughter is God's guarantee against insanity. The mau who never laughs is to be regarded with suspicion. Laughter is the best tonic in the world. It has been said that a smile adds five minutes, and a hearty laugh a whole day, to a mau's life. It is no use for people to sigh for a country where there are no sorrows, and no soffictions, for these are ne common lot of mee. They are the schoolmasters which teach mankind to look beyond self.

Our Premiums.

leasmuch as the JGURNAL will, this month, be mailed to muny thousand persons who have no knowledge of the character or style of the premiums, one of which is given free to every subscriber, we have added four extra pages for the purpose of inserting cuts-reduced size-of a portion of tham.

Public singers seem to be the common prey of the paragrapher, whose vivid imagmation fits them into pice little stories. usually based on the travels of the autograph fieud. The story of Campanini's writing is a young lady's album, "I am ze greatest teoor, Italo Campanisi," to which Ravelli added, " Mee, too, Ravelli," is now supplemented by this from the retentive memery of a Boston writer: 44 Ao amusing story is told of the autegraph experience of Mme. Nilsson, a day or two ago. A persistent applicant for Mme. Nilssen's signature presented a book, and, in running over the leaves, Mine. Nilsson's eye fell upon the last page, where was inscribed Last, but not least. Adelina Patti. Seizing the pen, the fair Scandinaviau wrote upon the blank page of the cover, opposite La Diva's' signature, 'Last and least Christice Nilsson Rouzeaud.'"— N. Y. Herald.

There is a difference between politeness and etiquette. Etiquette can be defined, classified, formulated. Yeu can tell young people to take their soup from the side of their spoons; to eat with their forks; net to make a noise in eating; and all these and countless more such injunctions are important. But I would rather eat a hundred dinners with my keife than laugh one malicious laugh at some one else who did so .-Cardinal Manning.

Send Money for the "Journal." Persons desiring a single copy of the JOUENAL must remit ten cents. No attention will be given to postal-card requests have started into existence as distinct orbs for same.

THE PENMANS (T) ART JOURNAY.

Beautiful Things.

Beaptiful faces are those that wear— It matters lattle if dark or for— Whole souled honesty printed these Beautiful eyes are those that show, Like crystal panes where beart fires glow Departial threshis that horn below.

Beautiful lips are those whose words Leap from the heart lite songs of birds. Yet whose utterance produces gints Beautiful hands are those that do Work that it carnest and brave and true, Moment by moment the long day through

Moment by nonrest the long way incough.

Remithic feet are those that go
On kindly relativise to not fro—
Down low thest ways, if God utills it so.

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear
Casseless burders of homely care
With patrent grace and daily prayer.

Resultful large are those that bless
Silved rivers of happiness.

Whose hidder householes but feer may guess

⁶ Which of you children can tell me who was the meekest most ft nisked an Austin Sunday-school teacher, of her class. None of them raised their hands to indicate that they were in possession of the desired Biblical lore. Finally little Johnny Fizzletop raised his hand above his cuty head.

"There!" said the teacher, angrily, glaring at the rest of the class, " you ought all to be ashamed of yourselves. You great big boys have been coming to Sundayday-school for months and months, and yet you don't know any more than you did when you first came, and here is little Johnny Fizzletop, poor little fellow, he never has had any advantages, and has only been coming to Sunday-school for the past two weeks, and get he knows more about the Bible than all the rest of you. I become perfectly discouraged when I think of it. I come here every Sunday, and slave and toil, trying to get something into your empty heads, while you sit there with your mouths open, like a lot of fools, and don't know what to say when I ask you so simple a question as what is the name of the meekest nan in the Bible. Just look at little Johnny there, holding up his hand, while you hang your heads. Speak up, Johnay."

"Please, ma'am, may I go out ?"-Texas Siftings.

At a recent stemographic exhibition in Paris, twenty-four different systems of shorthand were on view. Among other curiosities, there was a postal-card containing 44,000 words.— Boston Transcript.

"My dearest Maria," wrote a recently married busband to his wife. She wrote lank: "Dearest, let me correct either your grammar or morals. You address me, 'My dearest Maria." Am I to suppose you have other dear Marias?"

Whenever a new and startling fact i brought to light in science, people first say: "It is not true"; then, that "it is contrary to religiou"; and lastly, "that everybody know it before.



The abore cut was photo-engraved from an original specimen flourished by P. R. Cleary, teacher of writing at Vernon, Mich.

hatpala

The proper way to do good which is really good, is for a man to act from the love of good, and not with a view to reward here or bereafter.

Young lady writing a love-letter for the kitchen-maid: "That's about enough now, iso't it?" Kitchen-maid: "One thing more, miss; just say please excuse had spellin' and writin'."

Literary prosperity: The Chicago people say that, talk as you may of enlure, the product of their pens amount to more than the income of all the authors of New England. Pig thing,—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Prootor says that Jupiter is in the state that our earth was 31,000,000 years ago. Prootor has the longest memory we ever encountered. We can't remember half that far back in the dim and misty past.—Norristown (N. J.) Herald.

There is a romance in figures. A young man met a girl, Ier, married ber, and took her on a wedding 2er, and the morning they started she Ser breakfast with a good appetite, a 109 smile occasionally flickering about her mouth, and they went on the even 10er of their way.

BOSTON TELEGRAM.—" They had been engaged for a long time, and one evening were reading the paper together. 'Look, love,' be exclaimed, 'only \$15 for a suit of clothers!' 'Is it a wedding suit!' she asked, looking saively at her lover. 'Oh! no,' be answered: 'it is a business suit.' 'Well, I mean thusiness,' she repliess,' she replies.

Subscribers who may desire to have their subscription begin with Prof Spencer's course of lessons, which began in the May number, may do so, and receive the JOHNAL from that date until January, 1884, for \$1.50 with one premium

How many apples did Adam and Eve est? Some say Eve 8 and Adam 2, a total of 10 only. Others figure the thing out differently. Eve 8 and Adam 8 also; total, 16. But if Eve 8 and Adam 82, certainly the total will be 90. Scientific men, however, on the strength of the theory that the antediluvians were a race of giants, reason something like this: Eve 81 and Adam 82; total, 163. Wrong again. What could be clearer than if Eve 81 and Adam 812, the total was 893 f Then if Evo 811st and Adam 812, would not the total be 1623 ? Perhaps, after all. the following is the true solution: Eve 814 Adam, Adam 8124 Eve; total, 8.938. Still another calculation is possible: If Eve 814 Adam, Adam 81242 oblige Eve, total, 82 -056. Even this, however, may not be a sufficient quantity. For, though we admit that Eve 814 Adam, Adam when he 81811242 keep company; total, 8,182,056. All wrong. Eve, when she 81812 many, and probably felt sorry for it, and her compasion, in order to relieve her grief, 812. Therefore, Adam, if he 81814240fy Eve's depressed spirits, hence both ate 81,896,854 apples. - Free Press. Oh, pshaw! you mean that in Adam it was be942814240fy Eve, and it made Eve, when she 812,6 a dog. So between them they consumed, by that kind of mathematics, 942,822,366 Next!-Texas Siftings.

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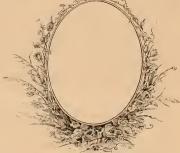
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Vol. VII.-No. 3.

NEW YORK, N. Y., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

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NEW YORK, MARCH, 1883

LESSONS IN PRACTICAL WRITING.

No. X .- By HENRY C. SPENCER.

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The two greatest inventions of human ingentity, are writing and money: the common language of intelli-, and the common language of self-interest.—MIRABEAU.

The eccompanying cut represents the partial left-side position for writing; sometimes called the accountant's position, because adapted to writing on books that cannot, con-

veniently, be placed obliquely upon the table as we may place paper.

The cut also suggests the proper position for writing on a blackhoard, which requires that the left-side be turned partially toward the board to secure the proper slact of letters. The left arm and hand are used to steady the position of the writer. A chalk crayon, however, is not usually held like a pen, or pencil; the writing end is held between the ball of

the thumb and the end of the first finger, while the main portion passes obliquely across the palm of the hand.

BLACKHOAND PRACTICE as an aid to the mastery of practical and ornamental penmanship, we earnestly recommend. If the learner has not the use of a blackboard, he can, at small cost, obtain a flexible blackboard to hang in his room, from the supply department of 'THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL

We have received, from a prominent State Normal School, a quantity of specimens showing the progress made by a class in writing, in a course of lessons where a part of each lesson required practice on the blackboard, and the improvement uniformly made by the pupils ie remarkable. We have ressen to believe that the blackboard practice was an important aid in producing such highly gratifying results. It is of especial use in educatthe eye to a proper appreciation of forms, and the character of the consecutive strokes which compose letters and words.

MOVEMENTS .- In practicing the larger-sized capitals, two ruled spaces in hight, employ the whole-arm movement freely; next, make them one and one-half ruled spac hight, using the forearm movement, which is the wholearm movement modified, by allowing the muscle of the forcarm, near the elbow, to come lightly in contact with the edge of the desk; uext, write the capitals eight-ninths of the ruled space in hight (medium-ruled paper), with combined movement, in which the fingers slightly assist the forearm. In each of these movements the mind should be directed to the shoulder as the centre of motion, and the writing speed should be gradually but surely increased, from moderate to bighest degree of rapidity practically attainable, aiming, always, to produce the standard forms. He who aims at nothing hits nothing. Aimless practice is worse than useless; it is injurious to mind and hand.



COPY 1 introduces the reversed-oval, which is the distinguishing feature of nine capitals, called the reversed-oval letters.

In forming this oval, the direction of the movement is apward-the opposite of that which produces the direct-eval, or capital O; hence, the name, reversed-oval.

The square is an aid in securing the proper slant and width of this eval. The loops at base of exercise facilitate continuous movement, round and round in same oval. Dwell upon this exercise until freedom, ease and good form are secured.

The correct slant of a reversed-ovel letter may be readily secured by making a light, straight stroke, on main slant, and then striking the oval around it. Observe the shade.

Cory 2. The small loop of Z is on the slent of the lower part of right side of oval; aim to make the long loop on main slant, and, in the wholearm practice, extend it one and one-third ruled spaces below base-line.

Left and right curves in Q cross each other, closing the eval et base; loop is hori-

zontal. Be careful to make the fourth stroke of W a left curve, and not its opposite, nor a compound curve. How many sheded strokes in each letter?

COPY 3. The capitals are here presented practical size. Width of reversed-oval, measured et right angles to main slaut, one and one-half u-spaces; third stroke of X, descending, touches shaded oval at middle hight; make it a true curve; there is a tendency to make an angle at point of contact with shade, making the letter look like a K. Strokes: left curve, right, left, right.

Caution: Do not begin the reversed-oval with too slight a curve, nor leave it tor much open at base, producing a horse-shoe form

Pen on the wing! sweeping down on the right, in the air, and upen the left on paper, te produce full, free left stroke in reversed-oval, as it forms the promiuent part of this large family of letters.

Capital W. Oval same as in X; width across top from oval to angular joining, one and two-third u-spaces; width between angular joinings at base, the same; narrow spaces at middle hight, equal; final curve, twe-thirds hight of letter. Strokes: left, right, right, left, left

Capital Z. Make the eval as in W; small loop, one-half i-space in hight; width of eval turn, from base of small loop to crossing of long loop, one u-space; width of leng leop, one-half u-space, full. Be careful to make eval and long leop both on main Strokes: left, right, left, right, left. slant.

Capital Q. Reversed-oval, same width as in Z; right curve descending, crosses left curve near bese, and posses one u-space to the left; horizontal loop, narrow, and one u-space long; compound curve, crosses both curves of oval. Strokes: left, right, compound. The monogram, which embraces W, X, Z, Q, is presented for study and

ania Kine Queer (

COPY 4 affords practice upon words embracing capitals that have just been taught separately. The X and Q joic readily to small letters that follow; so will the Z. Would suggest more extended practice on these letters. The name of a Buckeye farmer, Xenophon Quinton, is a good one to write; Washington, another; Zimmerman is an excellent combination for free practice. Many others may be thought of in this connection and written, for imprevement.

COPY 5. In this copy the reversed-oval is modified to adapt it to the V, U, Y. See hew the shaded stroke is brought down on the main slant on the right. It is compounded in nearly equal parts as to length, of right curve, straight line and left curve. How does the shade increase and diminish? Practice this copy thoroughly, thee pass on to the next.



COPY 6. These letters depend upon the reversed-aval for their top portion; but the

width of the oval is slightly reduced, and the opposite curves cross near the base line.

If you wish to be represented by a good-looking form—and who does not f—give special attention to capital I. Many excellent writers form it with but two strokes, omitting the final left curve

It is necessary in these letters, I J, to make first third of upward left enrve, foll! full!! so that right curve descending will cross it above point of beginning. Observe position and form of shades.1



COPY 7 brings us down to the practical and most useful size again.

Capital V. Reversed-oval one and one-third; final curve two-thirds hight of letter, Strokes: left, compound, compound curve.

OMUL WIDE

Capital U. Reversed-oral, same as in V; distance between shaded stroke and straight line, one space, full; hight of straight line two-thirds of letter. Strokes: left, compound right, straight, right. Only one shade, mind.

Capital Y. First four strokes same as in U, finish with loop, like small y. Strokes: left, compound, right, straight, right, left.

Work up the monogram, capital I. First or simple form: width of hop, one u-space; crossing of curves one-third i-space above base; distance between curves on base-lioe, one u-space. Strokes: left, right. Shade lower third of right curve. The second or full form of the I is completed with an egg oval, one and one-half i-spaces high, and two and one-half u-spaces long. Especial attention should be given to the direction and curve of the fixed stroke.

Capital J. Top similar to I; loop below, one half u-space in width, shaded on right side. Be sure to give main slant to long down stroke. Strokes: left, right, left. See monogram showing relation of I and J.

Van Unit You Da. J

Corv 8. Practice on words. U, Y and J are letters that jone conveniently to any following small letters. Write also, Uncle, Very respectfully, Yours truly, I remain, promise, June, July, January, etc.

We have undertaken a great deal for a single lesson; but as the lessons are a month apart, the time for practice is ample.

The capitale we present, as most will agree, are plein and simple, and yet aynmetrical, in style. The tendency of bandwriting, in obedience to the demands of every-day use, is steadily in the direction of simplicity of form. It is not many years since the reversed-oval used in the nine capital letters taught in this lesson was formed with four strokes, and now it is universally conceded that two strokes much better answer the purpose than did the four.

We warn our popils against the use of redundant strokes in their writing.

Some of our young people, especially when they have attained free command of hand, indulge in extra curves and elaborated forms of letters, quite ridiculous in business and correspondence, and the Spencerian System is often unjustly held responsible for such recentricities; when, is short, it condemns them.

In conclusion I would remark that unfortunately the holy of professional penuen in our country too often suffers in reputation, hecause hold responsible for the gimerack productions of exceptionally vain, conceited and lillierate self-styled "professors" of penmanship. Other professions suffer also, more or less, from baving unworthy members whose eats they depretate, but cannot control.

A Talk About Writing. By Paul Pastnor.

This is what took place at our lyceum, last week. We bad a talk about writing. The subject had been brought up by the card of a writing-teacher, published in the county paper, which appounced that he should spend one month in R-, for the purpose of forming a writing-class and instructing all who desired to be beautiful art of penmauship. It was an beautiful art of penmauship. The contestants who had been appointed to take the leading parts in the debate, announced themselves unprepared, for good and sufficient reasons, and the President excused them for two weeks. "Now," he said, "let us bave an intermal talk on some subject of interest. Part of the object of our training here is to fit as for speaking with out previous preparation on any subject which may be brought up. Will some member suggest a topic of interest for this

I happened to have in my pocket the Courier, with the writing-teacher's announcemeut in it, and I stood up and said : "Mr. President, I see by a card in this week's paper that we are to have a course of writug-lessons here in town." I read the card "Now, Mr. President, and gentlemen, it seems to me that this is a subject which intersats us all, and inasmuch as the geutleman who is coming here will depend largely upon the members of this lyceum for patrounge and assistance, I would suggest that we bring out, by a talk on writing, the opin ions of those present, so that we may kno who of us are in favor and who opposed to the project of a writing-school. If agreeable to the members of the Society, I will state the question in this form: Resolved, that we believe the possession of a good handwriting to he of the greatest value to

every young man, and that we will support and aid the proposed school of peumauship in this village." The subject was accepted, and also the form of statement. "I will appoint no regular contestants on either side of the question," said the President, "but let each member speak when he chooses and as he chooses upon the subject before As I had introduced the matter, I was asked to open the discussion, which I did as well as I could without previous thought, urging the considerations which I deem d best calculated to support the affirmative side of the question. When I sat down, a young man-son of the village merchantfellow of cousiderable ability, though indolent, who had been away at college for two years, but was now spending the winter at home, for some reason not made publicthis young man rose, and said: "Mr. President: I regret that I am not able to indorse in every respect the opinious of the geutleman who has just spoken. I do not believe that the usual stereotyped hand taught by writing-masters is worth, for business of literary purposes, the time and trouble and money which are required to secure it. I admit that a good handwriting is of value. but I do not think that the best handwriting is taught by following the usual cut-anddried method. It seems to me that a system which excludes the element of personality in penmanship is not one which we want to tie ourselves down to. I look at one of these Speucerian charts, and then at the bandwriting of the teacher and of the more advanced of his pupils, and I receive the same general impression. The writing is pleasant enough to the eye, is easy to read, but it is formal, labored, and lacks the higher beauty of originality and force. Now I have seen the handwriting of a good many prominent business men. I had a chum at college who had collected, in a scrap-book, quite a number of scraps of letters and

autographs of well-known men, both in antile and literary life. I never saw but one piece of manuscript, of a business man, which was anything like a Spencerian copy-book, and that was the work of a very young man who had succeeded to a large business built up by his father. The father's hardwriting was small and condensed, without an unnecessary stroke or an ornament anywhere. It was very plain, but he never looped his I's or shaded his t's. He wrote with a stub pen, and the lines were as black as night and as straight as a yard measure. All the business men represented in that book wrote differently; their personality came out in strong lines, and one could essily see that they never wasted time pattering over a copy-book, or if they ever did, they had gotten bravely over it. I say it bonestly, that their bandwriting was more beautiful to me than the finest copper-plate script. There was more in it. It had the beauty of adaptability, which is bigher than the beauty of abstract form. So with the writing of literary men. I saw sixty manuscripts of American authors in that scrapbook, and not one of them would have been accepted as child's copy by a writing-master. The President of our college writes a rough, angular little band, but it looks well on the page, and does a man more good than all the 'Be virtuous and you will be happy' that ever flowed from the painstaking pen of writing-masters upon the copy-sheet of despairing youth. Now, Mr. President, I do not propose to attend this writing-school, and I do not propose to use any influence which I may have, oither for against it. The system of writing which is now taught seems to me too uniform and lifeless, and not practically worth the time and money spent in acquiring it. These are the points I wished to bring out."

The young collegian sat down amid a perfect silence. I must confess that I felt as though my simply stated arguments had been cast considerably into the shade, and I bardly knew what to say, in case it should devolve upon me to reply, in the end. I was very much relieved, therefore, when the young principal of the village academy, a college bred man and a graduate, rose and said:
"Mr. Presideut, as the question is now open, I should like to say a few words by way of comment upon the arguments which have just been advanced. The gentleman bas made a very brilliaut and forcible plea, but his blows, I think, have been mostly desystem of penmanship now taught excludes the element of personality. How does it exclude personality? He says that the chart, the handwriting of the teacher and of the more advanced pupils convey the same general impression. I challenge him to prove that they are so much alike that one could be mistaken for another. The fact that they convey the same general impression is that which marks them as exponents of a common art; the fact that they are not servile repetitions of one another, as a type is repeated upon paper, proves that they contain originality. If I can distinguish difference in a word or sentence written by one of my pupils from the same word or sentence written by myself, so that I could not mistake the former for my own, then I claim that there is originality in that word or seatence of handwriting in both eases, and originality in every letter and line of it; for it is logic, that what is true of the whole is true of every part. I can distinguish between the handwriting of an advanced popil and his teacher, between different advanced pupils, between different writing-masters, netween any two professional or skilled writers in the world, and auyone can do it who has at all au eye for the art. There fore, I claim that there is originality in correct penmanship. There is originality in any two products which are not exactly alike and proved identical. Again, the gentleman who has just spoken, claims that skilled penmanship lacks force. Now, if he will tell us just exactly what qualities constitute force in penmanship, I think we shall find

that the highest form of the art possesses them. For myself, I should think that the qualities of force ie penmanship were con-sistency and legibility; at all events, a handwriting not possessing these qualities is weak, characterless. By consistency ! mean, adherence to the same general prin ples of form. In consistent bandwriting the slant is always the same, the letters are formed apon the same general model, the manuscript pages present harmony. I claim that the present style of correct writing is consistent. Legibility is the other quality of force. A style of penmanship which does loop its I's and shades its t's. certainly cannot be be less legible than one which so far departs from perfect and ac-knowledged forms as to disregard these points. Add to this the care of the accoun plished penman in making every letter complete as well as beautiful, and I think it will be accorded that the artistic form of penmanship, as taught, is the most legible With consistency and legibility, I claim that it possesses force. As to the examples of uncultivated, or slovenly, or, if you will, characteristic, handwriting alluded to by the gentleman, I do not think that the description of them strengthens his argument. too, have seen some specimens of the handwriting of representative men. Among literary men, Dr. Holland's for instance. and Longfellow's, each a model of beauty and correctness. James A. Garfield wrote a writing-master's hand. As to business correspondence, take the majority of letters which pass between large commercial houses. If the gentlemen of the firm do not write their own letters, they at least know how they best wish them to appear, for, next to professional pen-work, the business correspondence of this country presents the most beautiful specimens of penmanship extaut-clear, clean, running, barmonious script, that one feels more like framing for its own sake than abstracting a message from and then throwing into the wastepaper basket. And as to the argument that it does not pay to sequire this art of pen-manship, I think that the fact of all these salaried business correspondents, young and successful and rising men, defeats it. Therefore, I think that we ought to support the resolution which has been offered.

The young teacher was warmly applanded as he sat down, and I do not need to add that the question was decided according to the evident desire of the members, in favor of the affirmative.

Scepticism.

The scopticism of the age strikes deep. It has we not merely, ie the Bible inspired I But, have we a Bible I to not only questions whether a miracle is possible; it demands whother the Christian religion is espernatural. It not simply seeks to know whether Christ made an atoneneu; it in-quires, Is there a God I It examines less the question of the doctrine of future punishment than the more fundamental question.

How widespread is this questioning of the corner-stone of Christianity cannot be said with precision. But it pervades, at least to some degree, the educated classes of the community. It is indicated in the pappers, in the Nineteenth Century, and other magazines. It is evidenced in the paplarity of Mr. Mallock's "1s Life Worth Living," It is voiced in discossions in philosophical societies and literary clubs. Of the spread of this scepticism among the rank and file of the community abos there can be no doubt. "Materialism," remarks a keen English writer, "has already begun to show its efforts ou binuan conduct and on society."—Macmillan.

Subscribers who may desire to have their subscription begin with Prof Spencer's course of lessons, which began in the May number, may do so, and receive the JOUR-NAL from that date until January, 1864, for \$1.50 with one premium.

HE PENMANS FI ART JOURNAL

Some Scraps of History.

BY S. S. PACKARO. My dear Ames

You ask me to write you a sketch of my life to accompany a portrait which you have decided to publish in your March issue; and

you request me, moreover, to forget that I am "Packard, chuck full of modesty, and just do him full justice in all the departments of his life's work-as teacher, author,

litterateur, and man."

Of course I "hasten to reply." Almost anybody would; anybody, I mean, who iso't suffocated with modesty. There may be exceptions among business college men, but they are exceptional, anyway. upon it as a rare opportunity-such a one, in fact, as I have no moral right to throw away. Opportunities are the gold mines of life; and gold mines, to produce anything, must be worked. I will work this even if it produces nothing.

But you have asked of me two impossible things: first, to forget that I am Packard, aud next, to do myself "fell justice." cannot forget that I am Packard. I only wish I could. It is the one thing in toy life that I am always promptly conscious of. I have often tried to cheat myself in this respect; to forget my personality; to think myself another, with different tendencies and different cuvironments; but always at the wrong moment the same old man turns up, with the same infirmities, the same obstructive elements, the same unreasoning hopes, and the same unsatisfied desires. cannot forget that I am Packard, although I did once forget my name. That was in Cincinnati, more than thirty years ago. I called at the Post-office for a letter, and when the delivery-elerk asked my name the ludicrousness of the request so disconcerted me that, for the life of me, I couldn't think of it, and actually had to take my place at the end of the line and collect my scattered wits. It was a case of temporary aberration. I am occasionally troubled in that way. Sometimes, even, I forget that I am owing a man until reminded of it; and once, I remember, I let my subscription to the JOURNAL lapse until one of those sweet little insinuating postal-cards come to me, like Banquo's ghost, and set me right. I can forget things like this, but it is useless to try to forget that I am Puckard.

And as to doing "full justice" to myself, that is quite out of the question. I couldn't do it if I would, and I wouldn't if I could The fact is, I neither want to do justice to myself, nor to have anybody else do it. This something that I have always dreaded, Of course I don't doubt that in the long eternity there will be an evening up of things, and everybody will get his deserts. Then I expect to catch it, with others of your delinquent subscribers; but I am like the boy who was sent home with the promise of a thrashing when his father came

"Don't hurry, father," said the boy; "I can wait.

Nevertheless, I will do the best I can, and you can print as much or as little of what I write as you choose. Even if you leave it all nut-and the portrait, too-your readers won't blame you, nor will I. There was a time in my life when, if I had been told that before I died the editor of a great paper in New York would desire to publish my portrait, and say something about what I done in the world, I wouldn't have had half the faith in the fulfillment of the prophecy that some sensible people seem to have had in the coming of Wiggins's storm. And if by any means I could have been induced to believe it, I should have been wholly at a loss to surmise what the line of human effort would be that should entitle me to anybody's consideration. For there was no divine intimation in the bent of my boyish fashion, nor in the achievements of my boy The most that I can remember of my earlier schooldays is that I loved all the nice little girls, and had a fashion of "leaving off head" in my spelling-class. I do remember, too, that I had a genuine admi-ration—I was going to say "adoration"—

for a new book. And so strong is this sense in me, even now, that the very smell of printers' ink or binders' glue sends me back involuntarily to those "baby days"; and I think of myself, lying upon the floor in the "best room," when the light from the nncurtained window streams in upon the open pages of a new book-one of the rarest things for a boy of those days to hold in his hands.

There was probably never born a boy who, during all the years of his adolescence, had a greater reverence for "print" than had I. Raised, for the most part, in a onehorse town in central Ohio, to which my father, with our family of five boys-and no girl - had emigrated from Cummington, Mass., in 1833, I had no chance to see or know men of letters. A real live editor 1 had never seeq-let alone an author. Such persons were, in my imagination, beings of a high order, whose feet might possibly rest on the earth, but whose heads were certainly in the clouds. The editor of our country paper-the Newark Gazette-which I re member with as much distinctness as I do the New York Tribune which I read this morning-was, in my opiuion a "bigger man" than Horace Greeley ever dreamed of being. There was absolutely nothing bo did not know, and nothing in an intellectual way he could not do.

With this prodigy before me I made up

the whole matter that is to toe as irresistible as it is unaccountable, and there has been no time since my early manhood that I have not been in some way connected with printing. I ought to have been a great editor or a great author, and I am satisfied that the only thing that has kept me from one or tho other-possibly both-has been the lack of ability. Once I thought I was on the way of becoming a magazine publisher, and the few people now living who have not quite forgotten Packard's Monthly and "The Wickedest Man in New York" will know to what I allude. I am quite sure, even now, that I struck a genuine thing, and believe that I should have succeeded in making a fair reputation and a good living as a publisher if I had had a little more money and a little more leisure. As it was, I made a stir, and invested a few thousand dollars in

a very permanent way I began to teach at sixteen, and that, I am sorry to have to say, was forty years ago. "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man" who has to own up that he is fifty-six years of

My first school was in Delaware County, Ohio. I visited the old schoolhouse last summer on my way to the Cincipnati Convention. It stood on the old spot, by the roadside, solitary and alone. In front of it, however, was a locust tree, some eighteen inches in diameter, which had twice been

S. S. PACKARD.

would be an editor as soon as I became a man

About this time an advertisement appeared in this same county paper for a boy to learn the pripter's trade. It caught my eye, and I answered it at once-that is, I wrote the letter at once; but, as it would cost ten cents to send it by mail, I had to wait until I could send it by private conveyance.

The first man that hauled a load of wood to town carried my letter. I got an immediate reply, with an off of the place-erand came very near running away to accept it, as my father refused to let me go. I think I never quite forgave him for it, and even to this day I look upon bis decision as a wellmeant but uuwarrantable blunder. I got a mild revenge, however, in having a "piece of poetry" published in the paper a few weeks after. It hore my initials, and my revenge was in seeing my father's eyes stick out when he read it. I am sorry to say that this "piece" bas never appeared in any

collection of American poetry.

I was never in a printing-office, and never saw a movable type, until I was eighteen years of age; but my reverence for printing and printers, and printing-offices and printed pages, which began long before that, continned to grow and has grown without a break to the present day. There is a glamour about

my miud, at the age of twelve years, that I | struck by lightning, but, in the language of Daniel Webster, was "not dead yet." I planted that tree with my own hands—and a little assistance from the boys and girlsforty years ago uext month.

1845 I went to Kentucky to teach writing. I remained there a little more than two years, when I was called to Cincinnati by " Father Bartlett," the pioneer of business colleges, for whom I taught writing for another two years. I don't think I was ever much of a writing-master, and I am sure I never liked the business. Bartlett, however, thought I was a prodigious chap, and used to blow my horn with all his lungs. He even has a kindly remembrance of me to this day, and treats me with the fond affection of a father.

I married in Cincinnati in 1850, and in July of the same year I moved with my little wife to Adrian, Mich. Here I taught writing in the Union School until I was stricken down with malarial fever, which followed me and kept me on a low diet of health and funds until I got discouraged and disgusted, and left for the East.

I lauded, with my wife and ten months old baby, at Lockport, N. Y., having come by canal boat from Buffalo, on the nine teenth day of November, 1851. barely able to walk-was pale, emaciated, with not more than five dollars in my pocket, and no certainty of employment. But I was in the State of New York, with

Michigan fevers at my back, and was happy I was soon employed as teacher of writ ing, book-keeping, and drawing in the Lockport Union School. But the little 1 knew of book-keeping and drawing wouldn't hurt anybody. The smallest head could carry it without producing the mildest cerebral commotion. But I did what many another better man has done-1 studied and taught, and managed to keep just a little ahead of my pupils, and won an undeserved reputation of being a good teacher. Some those boys und girls are alive to-day. Some of them may even read these lines and wonder how they could have been so taken in. One of them-a boy of twelveis now the proprietor of Sadler's Business College of Bultimure. He seems to have followed in the footsteps of his old teacher. either from an impulse received at that time or from a conviction of duty which seized him later in life.

While in the Lockport school I attempted the publication of a monthly school-paper, "The Union School Miscellany." about a year. I have a bound volume of the complete edition, and, judging from its literary character, I think it should have been called a weakly rather than a monthly

From Lockport I went to Tonawanda, a thriving town on the Niagara River, hetween Buffalo and the Falls. Here I published a weekly newspaper for three years, and was as happy as happy could be. While in this congenial and delightful occupation chance threw me in the way of H. D. Stratton, who, with Bryant & Lusk, had just started the Cleveland Commercial College I had previously known Losk in Cincinnati, where he was attending a medical college, and he set Stratton on my track. For a year I resisted the wooing, but it was useless. Stratton was a man who never yielded a point. He had set out to make a commerd college man of me, and he succeeded. Under a general arrangement I took charge of the Buffalo College on the first of September, 1856, about as poorly qualified run a business school as any tramp could be. To be sure, I wrote a fair hand-not Spencerian-and had a smattering of book-keeping and arithmetie; but I have often thought that if Stratton had known how really ignorant I was of the science of book-keeping he would as soon have thought of recommending me to fill a Buffalo pulpit as of engaging me to conduct the second link in his eat "International Chain of Commercial Colleges." But the best part of it was that I was as ignorant of my ignorance as Stratton was. If I hadn't thought I could de the work in a creditable manner I surely should not have undertaken it. I tremble now when I think of my temerity; but I wonder still more that I got along somehew, and nobody seemed to know what a humbur I was. But hopeful as I was of myself, I did not long rest ignorant of my own shortcomings, and I determined to master bookkeeping in the shortest possible time. text-book used in the school-or rather the book of reference, for we made a virtue and boast of using no text-books-was Thomas Jones's Book-keeping. It was the first philosophical treatise on the subject that I had seen. I had used and tried to under stand Crittendon, and Harris, and Marsh, and Fulton & Eastman, and Duff, and sev eral other authors whose names I do not now recall, but from none of there had I got an inkling of the real science of book-keep

ing.

Thomas Jones was to me a revelation. In his crisp, logical method of stating propositions, his presentment of the two aspe of double-entry, wherein effect always fol lowed cause, and cause always preceded and produced effect. I saw, as it were, the heavens opening, and the angels of God descending. The whole subject of doubleentry book-keeping scemed to flash upon me like a vision; and although my thoughts were necessarily crude, and my generaliza and weak-a stranger in a strange land, tions often extravagant and wide of the HE PENMANS WI ART JOURNAY

mark, the germ of the matter had found a lodgment in me, and I knew it could be nurtured into a lively plant.

But, after all, Stratton cared more for my literary help than for my ability as a teacher. He had conceived of a "chain of colleges and he not only wanted teachers, but writers-those who could put his ideas before the public through the columns of the newsers, and through books and circulars This was congenial work for me, and opened up to my imagination great possibilities in a chosen field.

Said he: "With Bryant to hold the points when taken, and you and me to deploy the pickets and plant the standards, we can s have the cutire country invested and every aghold in our power.

In November, 1856, we went to Chicago. and together opened the "Chicago link." Stratton did the outside work, while I managed the school, and wrote editorials for the local columns of the daily papers, for the insertion of which we agreed to pay ten cents a line one-hulf in tuition-represented by scrip-and the other half in cash. It ap peared to the outside world that the daily

press of Chicago was very favorable to the new enterprisewhich it surely was. The young men enrrounding country devoured those fervid editorials, and came flocking to our standard. The two competing echools were those of Judge Bell and Uriah Gregory Bell had been estab lished about six years and had a fine school Gregory was of a more recent innuertation, but had the religions advantage over his opponent of opening his school with prayer. He did not si em to be greatly troubled about Bell but the incursion of Stratton into the domain, with a link of the "great international chain," quite put him to his trumps. He at once made suc cessful overtures to R. C. Spencer to come into the fight, and to-

gether they opened a "Spencerian" campaign. Whether or not Robert assisted in the devotional part of the work is not known to this historian. It is known, however, that Strattou accepted the Spencerian challenge, and at once sent for the author of Spencerian Penmanship, and the father of Robert, the veritable " P. R.," and that when I left Chicago for the East, just before Christmas, the son Robert was with Stratton, in charge of a school of seventy five pupils, and Gregory was beyoud praying for.

From Chicago I came to Alhany, where, on the first of January, 1857, I opened the Bryant & Stratton Albany College. In March, 1858, I came with Stratton and Elihu Burritt to New York, for the purpose of opening a college and publishing a The first step was to attempt to buy out "Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, which, on account of the recent death of the recent proprietor, Freeman Hunt, was for Two obstacles stood in the way, however: first, too much money was asked for it, and second, we had no money to invest. So instead of buying a goodwill we proposed to make one.

The magazine was started, and christened "The American Merchant." Bryant & Stratton were the publishers. I was the editor, and Elihu Burritt was conductor and apecial contributor. This unique publication lived about two years, but was never a very vigorous child, and its last days were somewhat pitcons. Its disease was a com-bination of literary and financial mirasmus. It simply pined away and died. Nobody knew for a certainty when it stopped breath The most that I can remember about at this remote date is that it was finally dead. My impression is that the fact of its death was concealed from or softly broken to the public by merging it into a circular for the new college which was beginning to get a slight foothold. One thing about this short-lived magazine it is pleasant for me to remember. We published in it a portrait and sketch of Cyrus W. Field, just after the laying of the first Atlantic cable. A few months thereafter, when the wire had become dumb, and the public confidence in its success was rapidly waning, and Mr. Field was forced to take hold of his paper business in Beekman Street to save it from the general wreck, he called on me one day with a sample of printing-paper in his hands to solicit our patronage. Three months before this really great man had been the centre of interest and admiration

and being the "official" text-book of "the its financial success was assured. While I did not hope to say anything new on this trite subject, I felt it oecessary to There are a number of the old

depart somewhat from the plans of previous authors. In looking over the official statement of one of the State banks, I discovered that it was simply a trial-balance of au open ledger, with the resources on one side, and the liabilities on the other - and that these were equal! This was, indeed, a dis covery, and it formed the basis of my whole teachers now living who will remember the commotion which followed this departure from Thomas Jones's classification, and the discussions which grew out of it. Jones himself, who was always one of my very best and warmest friends, used to pity my blindness in not being able to see how impossible it was that the proprietor's account should show a liability-that a man should owe himself, lift hinself up by his own bootstraps, as it were; and I pitied him as I did Folsom and others, who had to explain the credit-balance of Stock account as being "the earnings of a previous business." 3500152

chievement

The above cut is photo-engraved from original pen-and-ink copy executed by E. K. Isaacs, of the Normal Business Institute, Valparaiso, Ind.

Belongs to

for the people of two continents, and had rode down Broadway at the head of the largest and most imposing military and civic procession this city bad ever witnessed Now he was simply a husiness man trying to retrieve his broken fortune through the legitimate channels of competing trade! The conduct of this man under adversity has always been an inspiration to me, and I have often held it up as an example te

The time came at last when it seemed necessary for "The Chain" to have some text-books. Mr. Stratton had already made overtures to Thomas Jones to write a work ook-keeping. I told him I thought he would make an irretrievable blunder to employ an outsider and a competitor to do his work of authorship; that if it couldn't be done "in the chain" the sooner the chaio resolved itself into its separate links the better. He at once challenged ma to undertake the work, and all unfitted as I was, I accepted the challenge. The running of the New York College was put in Mr. Bryant's hands, and I embarked on the ubled sea of authorship. When I now reflect upon my slim equipment for that work I wonder at the measure of success which attended it. Crode as it was in some of its parts, it was deemed a great improve-ment on most of the books then in use,

But I have had the satisfaction of seeing my theory of "equal resources and liabili-" generally recognized by thoughtful teachers everywhere, and of knowing that the Bryant & Stratton series of book-keepkeeping has had its full share of favor from the public.

And so I could go on talking to the end of time; but I won't. I don't hope to be known in the future as a distinguished author, or a litterateur, but I would like somebody to remember me as a scheolmaster and a man. It is the dearest of all my hopes that when the earth shall have been shoveled over my mortal remains, and I shall no longer go in and out before the boys and girls of Packard's Business College, I shall still be sweetly remembered by a few loyal hearts as one who tried, while living, to make other lives than his own blessed and

The "Hand-book" as a Premium.

We have decided to continue to mail. nutil further notice, the "Hand-book" (in paper) free to every person remitting \$1 for a subscription or renewal to the JOURNAL for one year, or, for \$1.25, the book handsomely bound in cloth. Price of the book, by mail, in cloth, \$1; in paper, 75 cents. Liberal discount to teachers and agents.

Rufus Choate's Chirography.

In his very interesting sketch of journalism in the United States, Frederic Hudson, formerly editor of the New York Herold, relates the fullowing :

Horace Greeley was a better penman than either Rufas Choate or Napoleou I. Any one who will compare Greeley's notes with the specimen of Napoleon's chirography in the Lyceum at the Brunklyn Navy Yard, will readily admit this to be a fact. Choate's permanship was positively shocking. Oa one occasion he delivered an Address at Dartmonth College, we believe, and two reporters from New York-one from the Tribune and the other from the Herald-were in attendance. Finding that Mr. C. had prepared his Address, they arranged to take his manuscript after he had hoished its delivery, and assist each other in making an extra copy for one of the two journals. they formed a part of the audience, and congratulated themselves on saving the labor that taking stenographic notes of the eration would involve. The last word of peroration scarcely reached the ear of the

most distant hearer before the manuscript was in the hands of the report-They looked ever the pages of Choate's brilliant eloquence; they turoed the pages up side down, then sideways, then cornerways, then all sorts of ways, and gazed cach other in blank astonishment. Not a word could they decipher. They sought the orator.

"Why, Mr. Choate." said one of the reporters, " we cannot make out a word of your manuscript. What shall we do I'

Cannot read it ! That's unfortunate," replied Mr. Choate. It seems plain to me; but I cannot aid you, for I start immediately in an opposite direction for New York. But let me see; I guess I can help you. An old clerk of mine lives about twelve

miles from here. He can read it," and off went Mr. Choate.

The two reporters hired a team and drove over to the residence of the clerk. He reed and they took stenographic notes, and succeeded in reaching New York in time to write out their reports for their respective journals. These reporters, ever after, in asking for manuscript, first carefully inspected the chirography.

The old art of illumination was attended with much labor and expense. To go no further back than the Middle Ages, we find men in monastiv cloisters spending a whole lifetime in the organientation of one manuscript. Days and months and years were eccupied in the elaboration of a single capi tal letter. All the talent, thought and experience of the artist were concentrated on the title of a gospel, or en a page of the Fathers, and, as he worked in his seclusion, years slipped by and the flight of time was unheeded. Naturally, those who owned anch illuminations counted themselves rich men because of that very fact, and even today, a fine specimen of aucient illumination is more valuable far than a four-story "brown stone frout" in New York's ewellest avenue .- Geyer's Stationer.

Letter-Writing.

ARTICLE III. By D. T. AMES

In our last issue we presented a model for the construction and arrangement of the several parts of a letter, and we closed with some hints regarding peomanship in correspondence. We will now consider more in detail the construction of a letter.

We here repeat, by diagram, the form previously given :

THE SIGNATURE

Should be very plainly written. Remember that no context can sid in deciphering an illegible autograph. Hundreds of letters in course of a year, from this cause alone, remaiu unanswered in our own office, and many others from the emission entirely of the name or place. Ladies addressing strangers should make known their sex and condition, as (Mrs.) Jeonie Williams, or (Miss) Mary Wood; otherwise, unpleasant mistakes

	HEADING
Address.	
	Salutation.
I	BODY OF LETTER.
	COMPLIMENTARY CLOSING.
	Signature,

THE HEADING

Should commence sufficiently to the left of the middle of the sheet to leave room for the name of the place and date on the headline, viz

VALPARAISO, IND., March 1st, 1883.

VALPARAISO, IND., March 1st, 1883.

If writing from a large city, the street and number should be specified, thus:

> 205 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 10th, 1883.

If writing from a hotel, or institution, the name should be given in the title.

COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS.

The name and address are most properly written at the opening of the letter, upon the left-baud, thus:

205 BROADWAY, NEW YORK S. R. HOPKINS, Esq.,

29 Warren Street, New York

It is the practice of some writers, and advocated by some authorities, to place the name and address of party addressed at conclusion of the letter, upon the left-hand side. We, however, prefer the former method.

THE SALUTATION

Is written to the right, and on line below of the address, and its form varies according to the relations of the parties. In friendly correspondence, the word Sir, Madam, Friend, etc., is preceded by the word Dear, which word in business, official, and other

THE BODY OF A LETTER

Should commence about two inches from the top of the sheet, or if short, so as to oc cupy the central portion of the sheet. Each tinet topic should constitute a paragraph There should be a margin upon the left, of at least oov-half of an inch

COMPLIMENTARY CLOSING.

This, also, varies greatly according to the mutual relatious of the parties. In letters of business it is, Yours truly, Yours respectfully, Yours very respectfully. In letters between friends - Yours very truly, Sincerely your friend, Affectionately yours,

might occur in addressing a reply.

SUPERSCRIPTION.

Much of taste and habit is displayed in a operscription of a letter. It should be plainly written, and complete. The name, nearly central upon the envelope; place below, and to the right of the center, county and State, still below, and to the right, thus:

BUSINESS CARD. Name PLACE. CARE OF. COUNTY STATE.

In directing a letter it is customary and proper to make use of some title before or after the name, as Mr. James Johnson, or James Johnson, Esq. Only one title should be used. Where a letter is not sent by mail, but is taken by private hand, it is customary to place upon the lower left-hand corner-Politeness of Mr. ---, or, Courtesy of Mr. If a letter of introduction, in the same position, the name of the person introduced.

HONORARY TITLES.

Every person of whatever degree is entitled, respectively, to the appellation of Mr. (mister), Master, Mrs. (contraction for mistress), or Miss. With persons occupying a high social or professional position, the prefix, Mr., may be omitted, and the customary title belonging to their respective positions may be used. For the legal profession, Esq. is the proper title; for high official and legislative positions, the title of Hon. for honorable is prefixed. Members of any profession should be addressed by their appropriate professional titles, as Prof. for professor; Dr., or M D., for doctors. The following are the professional titles in use in this country:

James Blackstone, Esq.-Attorney at Law. Dr. Charles Medicus, or Charles Medicus, M.D. Doctor of Medicine Rev. James Goodman, D.D.—Doctor of Di-

vinity.
Rev. (or Prof.) James Wise, LL.D.-Doctor of Laws.

Rt. Rev. John Priest .- A bishop. Rev. James Minor .- A priest, or minister,

THE PENMANS THE ART JOURNAL

Prof. James Wise. - Professor of art or

OFFICIAL TITLES.

His Excellency { The Fresident, Gorenors, and foreign ministers of the Vice President, Heads of Honorable | Honora

Officers of the army and navy should be addressed according to their rank

One title only should be prefized to any name, as Hon., Dr., Rev., Prof.; but a many may be affixed as a person is entitled to use, as A.M., M.D., LL.D., or D.D. LL.D., etc. Where persons are addressed in the plural the proper title is Messrs., which is a contraction of the French word Messieurs. To unmarried ladies it would he Misses; married ladies, Mesdames. (To be continued.)

Educational Notes

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. Kelley, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

At least 7,000 American students are in German Universities

A member of her Class of '53 has just made Yale College a present of \$60,000

There are 1,493 students now enrolled in the various departments of Oberlin College.

The study of Latin has been made compulsory in the high schools of Charleston, S. C.

Brooklyn has sixty-six public schools, 200,000 scholars and 1,343 teachers. There are, besides, about 25,000 pupils in private

Miss Edith Thomas, daughter of Professor Thomas, of Johns Hopkins University, has recently received the first degree of Ph. D. ever granted to a woman by the University of Zurich.

- N. O. Christian Advocate.

In California about 130,000 ehildren were in school last year, while about 50,000, who should have attended, did not do su .- Public School Journal

Miss Kittie Hovt. a teacher in Wynodotte, Mich., punished

the son of the ex-Mayor, and was arrested for assault and battery. She was acquitted. -Public School Journal. Forty students have been imprisoned in

St. Petersburg for expressing doubts of the administrative ability of Count Tolstoi Minister of Public Instruction.— N. Y Witness

A note from Whittier, the poet, who is a trustee, is published, in which he express his hope that the "noble old institution" will be open to women-a measure, he says, " which I feel certain would redouad to the honor, and materially promote the prosperity of the college."-House and Home.

The Fourth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Territory of Montana, just issued, shows that there are in the Territory, 189 schools, 191 teachers, and 6,054 scholars. In regard to illiteracy it stands very well, coming just after New York and Penusylvania, and just before Indiana, Vermont and Massachusetts. -N. Y. Tribune.

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

"School Tax."-Does he mean large headed ones, such as the teacher sat down

Give the miser a knowledge of the mathematic and he will cipher more .- N. O. Picayune.

Professors: "If you ettempt to equeeze any solid body it will always resist pressure." Class smiles and cites examples of exceptions which prove the rule

At one of the schools in Cornwall the Inspector asked the children if they could quote any text of Scripture which forbade a man having two wives. One of the children eagerly quoted in raply the text, " No man can serve two masters.

Many a boy bas declaimed at school Chas. Summer's famous speech is regard to the old battle-flags. There is one sentence in which the orator, referring to the fallen soldiers, exclaims, "Let the dead man have a hear-We remember listening to the rendering of this piece by a youthful aspirant for cratorical fame before an audience of select visitors. Imagice the horror of the teacher when, in stenturian tone, the boy cried out-" Let the dead man have a herring!

"Don't you have any schools here ?" "Had a kind of school here last chowder season, but the tencher was two willing."
"How so ?" " Oh, some of the blue fishers asked him if he thought the world was round or square, and he said seein' he was out of a job, he'd teach her round or square -inst as the school-board wanted it teached. Said it was immaterial."-N. Y. Star.

Inquirers

FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY By C. H. PEIRCE.

. "Do you think that, in a few months, I could improve my penmanship sufficiently to enable me to become a successful teacher of the art ?"

This question takes the form of an assumption, with a very large percentage of the intelligent of this day and generation. There is, to say the least, uo logic embodied in it, and with its common construction is utterly void of sense. To presume that one capable of writing even a good hand can teach well, without proper training, is just as preposterous as to suppose that a good etoger is necessarily a good composer.

Questions of an analogous character may serve to determine a proper answer. Beeause any one can write well enough to display even superior ability, does not indicate teaching-power heyond mediocrity. ability to write, and the ability to teach, are as far apart, literally, as it is possible to conceive. A good writer may be a good teacher; an excellent writer may be an excellent teacher; a superior writer may be a superior teacher; an excellent writer may be a poor teacher; a superior writer may be a poor teacher.

It is only in isolated cases that the two barmonize. We, then, must conclude that, in nine-tenths of cases, preference is given to either one, and that the power to execute is hy far the all-absorbing question. Is this just? Is it right? Is it proper? Look to your laurels, and if it is your ambition to enter the teacher's profession, make the science of teaching the leading feature. Normal schools are established all over the land to must the demand that Princeton. Harvard or Yale fail to supply.

To learn to write with mathematical esactness is truly a secondary consideration. Young men and women do not study their hest interests when they give their entire time to executive ability. To be able to impart instruction upon scientific principles that are progressive, to gain the confidence of pupils and students, to win respect and esteem, and establish yourself thoroughly and effectively with a scrutinizing public, is the labor of a varied experience, based upon details which are readily gathered from an experienced teacher. While it is possible for one to become a

good teacher with bnt little assistance, the majority will do better, everything considered, to profit by the mistakes of the one. and thus shorten the road to specess. The answer to the original question is: You can improve your penmanship very materially;

you can get teaching-power; but I cannot promise that you will be successful

2. "Do you think that I can learn to write a good, neat and elegant hand, with proper application, when I possess a very large hand and fingers ! '

Yes; a large band and fingers are not detrimental to the acquisition of the highest order of esecution. A small, or very small, hand is objectionable, and in many cases has worked disastrous results. While you have no choice in the matter, you must be content. Allow me, however, to congratulate you upon one of Nature's blessinge, viz., a large, strong, healthy hand.

P. S .- I trust that it corresponds with your heart and brain.

A Modern Prodigal Son. BY MARY E. MARTIN.

A large schooner had just been securely stened to one of the lower docks in New Yerk when a boy of fourteen stepped from

The bootblack saw that the boy was in "Give ns your hand on that; you have got fight in you, if you did come from the country." There was a genuine look of respect in the hootblack's face for this boy

who was so ready to fight. "How did you know that I was not from

"I knew it the minute you hotted into me that way. Going to visit friends in the "No," said the boy; "to tell you the

the city ?" asked the hoy.

truth, I have ron away from home, and I am not going back again." The bootblack gave a prolonged whistle. "Run off, have you! Well, where are you I suppose you have got going to stop ?

plenty of money." "No," answered the lad; "I haven't got

but fifty cents left." "You had better go back bome," advised

the bootbleek. "Never," said the hoy, proudly. "I am going to make my own living."

As he walked along, how he wished be had learned to write well. Now he had no time to learn; it could not be secured in a moment. "Oh, if only I had not idled my time away when I was put to writing! No I might have written well." Well, he might have wished it-he would have been been eaved by it from sinking into the wild arab life that afterwards came to him.

PENMANS IN ART JOURN

It was getting well on in the afternoon, nd he had grown more than hungry. He had eaten nothing that day, and the long walk made bim feel almost famished. He had felt like eating in the morning, but put the money back in his pocket, fearing it would not last long. Now he could resist no longer, for he was just in front of a window where everything was displayed to tempt the appetite. He wont in, and ate as only a hungry boy can. What was his nishment when be asked for the bill! The man said: "Fitty-cents." He left without a cent, and not a friend in that large city. At the appointed hour he made his

her. The day before, the father, Mr. Steadham, had severely punished the boy, and, as time proved, very unjustly. He was a man of ungovernable temper-stern, and unreleoting at all times. In vain the mother pleaded to him to go in search of the boy and bring him back. " No," he would an swer, "he will soon be starved out, and be glad enough to come back." It was this spirit that had finally driven the boy to the step, and now that he had taken it, he had all his father's will, and would not go back no matter what happened. The mother did all she could to find her boy, but in

After four years of street-life, Billy, as every street-hoy called him, was a tall boy of eighteen. His best friends would not have recognized in him the neatly-dressed boy who stepped from the schooner four years before. Although he was as tattered and torn as must street-boys, yet he had never caught up their vices. He had learned to love this wild, free life; yet, at first, con-



The above out was photo-engraved from an original pen-and-ink specimen executed by D. H. Farley, professor of penmanship and book-keeping at the State Normal School, Trenton, N. J.

her deck. He had a noble, manly face, and his eyes had a fearless look as they sought

" I hope you will have no trouble in finding your way home," said one of the men, e patted him kindly on the shoulder.

" I don't think I will," answered the boy; but he had a terrible homesick feeling, as he walked on up the etreet. The noise and confusion annoyed him so that he was tempted to go back and tell the man his true story. On second thought - uo, he would never give up now. On he went up many streets, until he was far up into the Suddenly, as he turned a corner, he ran squarely against a hoot-black—a boy near his own age. The collision was so sudden that one boy rolled one way and one another.

"I say, country," said the bootblack jumping to his feet. "don't try any more of your gost-butting on me. You must have practiced that with Billy bimself. I have a good mind to give you a good thrashing for that.

"You know I did not intend to do it," said the other; "but if you wan't to fight, I am ready."

" Not so easy done as you think, my boy; but I'll belp you all I cau."

"Where do you sleep at night?" asked the boy, beginning to be anxious about shelter.

"Sometimes in a doorway; often under n bos; but if it is very cold I go to the News-Boy's Lodging House; but I'll meet you here at five this afternoon."

They parted in front of a building alarge and so well known that the hootblack knew that the boy would not miss it. The nestly-dressed lad went ou, into every store where he thought a boy could be wauted. In some, he was turned off with scarcely an answer; at many, he was told they wanted a boy but he must write a good hand. Once when he thought he had certainly secured a place (it was in a small etore), and the ner was pleased with his looks, but said : " Let me see your handwriting." The man tossed the paper back with disgust when he saw it. "You will have to write hetter then tnat, my lad, if you ever espect to get a place in a store." Sick and disheartened, the boy turned from one place to snother; but this cry slways met him: "We have no use for a boy who does not write well."

way to the spot where the bootblack had science troubled him; and ever and often in said he would meet him. He was there before him, and, as the hoy came up, be called out: "Say, Billy, bave you made your living yet?

'My name is not Billy," said the boy. Why do you call me so ? "

You butt so well that I intend to call

And Billy was the name that he was known by in all the years that he staid with these street-boys.

In a town, some distance from New York. there was a house of a merchant. It stood a little way from its neighbors, and had su air of seclusion; at the same time there was s certain grandeur about both house and grounds. The family were seated at breakfast, when the servant, sent to summons the only sou of the family, came back to say that he was not in his room and could nowhere be found. Still the family were not alarmed, but finished breakfast before a final search was made. All search was in vain, and they had come to the conclusion, before his mother picked up a few lines, written to her in a cramped hand, saying that he had run away, hat was sorry to leave | paid servant, and, probably, he would not

his dreams his mother's face would come before him, and he would half determine. as he arose from some bard bed, that he would go back to her; but it was put off, until conscieuce troubled him no more.

One morning, as he was at the depot that he might dispose of some remaining wares that he had for sale, a handsomely-dressed young man, very little older than himself, came from a train, and, walking up to Billy, said: "Will you take my satchel and show me the way to No. -- Street ?"

As Billy had just concluded his sales, he They walked together, and the longer Billy looked at the young man the more certain he felt that he knew him. At last he knew that it was his old playmate. the minister's son from his own home. He looked at this young man, so handsomelydressed, and for the first time he realized what he had lost. At what a disadvantage he had placed himself by his nwn set! All this rushed over Billy as he walked along, and from time to time cast stolen glances at his playmate, and thought, with a horrible revulsion of feeling, that he was now his

have him for that if he knew who he was. There never came over Joseph, in Egypt, a greater looging to know from his brethren than came over Billy to know if his parents were still alive. His atreet-training not been in vain, so he, by questions, deter mined to find out. As they walked on, Billy pointed out objects of interest to the stranger, and, finally said: "But you will have time enough to find out all about the city if you intend to stay very long."

"I am going to a business college, and intead to make my home here for some

"Where is your home ?" boldly asked

The young man named the very town from which Billy came, and his heart bounded at even hearing the name called. Some close questions on Billy's part caused the young man to speak of his school-life in his estive town, and he coded a remark by saying-" But I have never been so attached to soy schoolmate as I was to Clarence Steadham "

Billy had to ture away his head to hide the tears. His owo name-then they did remember him! He had thought himself long ago forgotteo. As soon as he could over himself, he turned, and said: "Why did you not persuade bim to come to the business college with you?"

"He is dead," said the young roan; "or, rather, his frieods all think so. He ran away, and we have never heard from him."

Would you care anything for him if you were to meet him now, and he was poor?" Billy asked, looking wistfully into the young man's face.

"lodeed, I would care just as much for him as I ever did! But I fear I shall never see bim agaio."

Billy's heart bade him uske himself koown, but his pride was not all gone, and he said to himself-" not in these rags

Billy went to the street and number with the young man; was paid, and went back, but with a repugnance for the life he was leading that amounted to horror, sod with such a yearning for his own home. He could not give way to his feelings in the street, so, passing a newspaper building, he went up the stairway and sat down in a dark corner and cried as if his heart would hreak. Stout boy as he was-almost a grown man-his very frame shook with his sobs. How he longed for a better life-for

It was just here that a reporter, coming out of au office above, found Billy. Of all unusual sights to see a don't-care street-boy of his size, crying. The reporter looked on astonished at first, then, kindly lifting the howed head, said : "What can I do for you, my lad?" He had nucousciously chosen the very form of speech that was most con-

In broken sentences, Billy told his story to the reporter: Of his father's barshness, his own willfulness, and how he had run At first, trying to keep up, then

gradually sinking to what he was, The reporter said: "Why don't you go hack now? I will get you a ticket."

" No, exclaimed the boy; " not in these

Well, let me try to get you some employment ?"

"But I cannot write," said Billy; and the old horror came back of how he had been repulsed from every place because he could not write.

"A boy your size, and cannot write!"
"I could write a little," said Billy, when I left home; but I cannot do much at it

The reporter hesitated just a moment. Should he take the trouble to help this boy ? The city was full of just such cases. It was only for a moment that he hesitated; then, turning to the boy, he said: " I will teach

The boy looked up in surprise, and with an eager, hungry look, said, in half astonishment, half adoration: "You-teach-me-to-write!" For this seemed to the poor ontcast as the only barrier between him and a respectable life -and that there could be one person who had the power, and was willing to put this magiciso's waud in his haods, seemed impossible.

"Yes," said the reporter, "come with me up into the office." There he explained to Billy that he might have the use of a desl that the reporter owned, and placed every thing in it that Billy would need for writing He did not stop here, but hade Billy wait for him for a few minutes. When he came back he told Billy that he hed secured a place for him in the building at so much a week, and that he could sleep in one of the rooms upstairs. Billy could hardly believe that all this was done for him; but a warmerhearted fraternity than printers never existed, as he soon found when the reporter came back and handed him a small sum of money raised for him. It was sufficient to put him in next clothing and keep him until he could draw his first week's salary.

The young man now worked with a will: he had an object in view; he must go back home, sad see his mother. Yet nothing could be done until he had learned to write. He was a hardsome, fine-looking young man, after he had put on his new attire-so thought the reporter often, as he watched him, while trying so hard to learn to write The reporter was not satisfied with simply teaching him to write, but as Billy would not return home until he had made a living for himself, then the reporter determined he should be a five penman. He stimulated the young man by constantly holding before him what a high point in penmanship might be reached: showing him beautiful specimeas of writing, and opening to the young man such beauties in the art that he w had only thought of it as a passport to securing a position was charmed, and would not be satisfied, until he, too, had accomplished this. It took months to do what the reporter wished, and at what the young man aimed. He had also been preparing himself, through books, for the position he now hoped to get. Being in this office had been a great help to him; for if a young man cannot be in school, then no hetter place can be found for him for improvement than a printing-office.

One morning the reporter came in and touched the young man on the shoulder, and said: "I have found you a fine place, my

He went into his new position-not Billy, the street-boy, but Mr. Clarence Steadham Some months after, the reporter, as he stood by the young man's desk, in the large house of - & Co., said : "Do you think of going home now ?"

And the young man auswered, "Yes, but

short time brought him the success he wished. So, bidding the reporter good-hye, he sterted on his way over the distance that was between him and his home.

It was autumn when Clarence Steadham returned to his home - autumu, with its greet pomp of reddening woods and purple grapes. A soft alternoon-light rested or the little town as he reached it. The hills stood out more distinctly in the fading light. The sun was sinking lower and lower, and was almost down as he crossed the little rustic bridge and laid his hand on the latch of his owe gate. His steps halted here: what should he find within ? Was it to late? Had he put off the coming too long? These are the questions that haunt him as he lifts the latch and passes up the walk. A servant admits him as he rings, and he passes on to the sitting room she points out. He has no need to be shown the way. How he has rouped through that hall when a hoy! Nothing is changed; it only seems last night that he stole out of that door, his heart hot with anger sgaiust his father. He opens the door of the sitting-room; his mother does not hear him, but sits, gazing andly and wearily into the fire that has just been kindled upon the hearth. How his heart smites him as he looks at her careworn face, and knows he has caused it all.

He goes farther into the room, and, in his eager longing not to lose one glimpse of that dear face, he stumbles against a chair. She looks up now, and prepares herself to meet a stranger. Oue look more-" can it he ?" " Yee, it is -... " And her face is glorified with look of intense love as she cries out-" Clarence, my son, my son!"

He clasps her close, and murmurs : you ever forgive me, mother ? "

"Forgive you, my son? You do not need it!" Mrs. Steadham drew her son to a chair beside her, and watched, with eager interest, the changes that time had made in his favor. Not in his first hour of renewed affection did Clarence tell his mother all of his story; but so busy had they been in conversation that they sterted when they heard coming footsteps, and which Clarence hnew were his father's.

Mr. Steadham entered the room, and Clarence saw that he had grown old rapidly, and carried his sorrow io his face. He knew his sou in an instant, and, in a v that sounded like a thank-offering to God he went up to Clarence, and, holding out his hand, said: "My son, I em glad to have you back."

There may not have been killed the " fatted calf," but there went up deep rejoiciogs from that hearthstone that night. Clarence Steadham's experience was of great value to him ; and, after the first days of home-cowing, his father persuaded him to come into business with him. He had long wished this, and the clear insight that Clarence now possessed for business was what his father lacked, and felt the need.

The Peircerian System of Penmanship

AND METHOD OF INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Continued ._ Article VI BY C. H. PEIRCE, OF KEOKUK, IOWA.

So many charges have been given the 'Jury," that I would not be surprised if some would be forgotten and thereby impair the rulings of the "Court." If, b there seem any inaccuracies, mysteries or inconsistencies, no pains will be spared to satisfy any reasonable inquiry.

It might be well, just here, to embody in direct instruction, what has been given in a general way through preceding lessons.

Programme "A" is made up of eleveu distinct classes of instruction. Under each class is found so many parts, and each of these parts constitutes a copy, and each copy is to be passed, singly, by one or more efforts, according to the "Rules Governing Class-Work," in copy-book or in October JOURNAL, 1881. For example, a pupil is making a figure 4 for the first time in the present course of lessons, five or ten lines (per agreement) have been made and the work is ready for criticism. The teacher finds it carelessly done, or poorly done, or done with reference to a wrong impression. Whatever may be the cause, the work must be done ugain with an honest criticism from the teacher. The next effort of five or ten lines is still unsatisfactory. Again the work must be done over, and again, if necessary, until you are positive the child has done his best, and produced reasonably satisfactory results for his years. Deal honestly, and study the child's cature. The majority of children advance slowly at first, but as their age and judgment increase, so will their progress be accelerated. The result is, that generally the number of efforts is diminished with each succeeding class work. The child having passed the No. 4 satisfactorily, he is now able to cope with the next copy and the next, and the next much more readily than if poorly done. Never pass any class of work without having made fair improvement, and this is sure to be the result when both pupil and teacher have done their best, with a systematic course of development applied in each and every case to individual want and requirements.

What is true of the figures is true of the

We now begin No. 5, extended letters with a few, leaving the rest of the class all along the skirmish line. A short explanation may, to advantage, precede any class work. Yet, when pupils are taught to rely upon their own powers, and gain advancement by individual efforts only, each pupil, without exception, will ask the very questions that will lead to the earliest and est results. The advancement of any set of pupils is in proportion to the responsibility they bear individually. There nothing beyond general responsibility when pupils write from copies as prescribed by our leading systems, and why ?

1. All are required to write the same copy at the same time.

The class being made up of fair, poor and good writers, the results most coin-The work prescribed cannot be within

the ability of all. 4. Personal attention is of but little avail.

5. A failure to understand work gone

6. Carelessass encouraged.

7. In case of absence (for any cause) the pupil must omit work or make it up-

8. In case of trausfer, the copies, and often the booke, do not tally.

9. In case of promotion or demotion, the present book which is, or is not, suitable is ast aside for another, which may, or may not, be suitable.

10. Grading necessary to awaken interest or compel application.

11. If the grading of copies he sys-tematic, and the pupil thorough, many known causes fail to do the work given, the remaining part cannot be satisfactorily done 12. When pupils become conscious (and they always do) of an easy mode of getting

along, they edopt it at once.

13. Criticisms are made difficult and unprofitable.

14. No work secured out of school hours. 15. The anxiety and worry is thrown upon the teacher.

16. The entire class go from one page to another regardless of results.

17. Confidence destroyed. First. As to pupils' shility, in not doing good work. Second. In the teacher, because the pupils

have failed to reach any satisfactory results. I repent it, each pupil must earn his own way and never be allowed to advance, except by his own merit. Every pupil is now working with a will, anxious to pass the next time. There are none so far behind but what have some company, and even with them there is ambition. Now is your chance to show partiality by helping the slow pupils more than you help anyone else; take advantage of it, and you will be consted

the hest teacher on record. The work of No. 5, is passed like all other-one letter at a time-each effort consisting of five or ten lines as you may decide upon. There will be no unnecessary hurrying, because each one knows that if the work is not well done the done will be repeated. One by one the letters are passed until each in turn is ready for words in long letters, which constitute No. 6, Programme " A." As fast as prepared, each continues this class-work the same as all others passed over.
(To be continued.)

The progress of languages spoken by different people is said to he as follows: Euglish, which at the commencement of the century was only spoken by 55 millions, is now spoken by 90 millions; Russian by 63 millions instead of 30 millions; German by 66 instead of 38; Spanish by 44 instead of 22; Italian by 30 instead of 18; Portuguese by 13 instead of 8.

Remember, you can get the Journal one year, and a 75-cept book free, for \$1: or a \$1 book and the Journal for \$1.25. Do your friends a favor by telling them.



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otice will be given by postal-card to subscribers at expiration of their subscriptions, at which time the ar will, in all cases, be stopped until the subscription

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1883

Time of Mailing the "Journal."

It has been our purpose to mail the JOURNAL as early as possible on the 15th of each mouth, yet in some instances, owing to unexpected demands upon our time, and other causes heyond our control, such as delay in engraving, etc., it has been mailed some daye later. We trust our readers appreciate, at least to some extent, (and yet those who have never conducted an illustrated periodical must come far short of doing so), the great labor of conducting such a paper as the JOURNAL, and this, in addition to the time and labor demanded for the prosecution of an extensive and laborious business. If the JOURNAL has sometimes been tardy in its arrival, it has been from the unwillinguess of its editors that it should go robed less beautifully or having a smaller degree of excellence. And who of its readers have ever been unfavorably disapcointed in these respects when it has arrived? If any, they have failed to report to us; while, upon the other hand, the most flattering commendations flow in by every mad.

In a former issue we requested subscribers who had not received their paper by the 15th

of any month to give as notice; but we have found occasional delays in publication unavoidable, and delays in transmission through the mails so frequently, that we deem it best that notice should not be given before the first of the mooth following publication, when, on receipt of same, we will at once mail an extra copy. No subscriber can be more desirous of receiving every number of his paper surely and promptly than are we that he should do so. And we shall certainly use every reasonable endeavor to remove any cause of such delay or failure on receipt of proper notice.

Nearly 250,000 pieces of mail are annuslly dispatched from the office of the Who among its readers would undertake, under bonds, to perform all the labor of preparing this matter for the postoffice without a mistake, to say nothing of guarantesing a safe transmission and de livery at its destination? Truly, to do this would require something more than human. And anyone once having tried it would find it a task more difficult than writing testy complaints.

The King Club

For this month is the "King of Kings"; it numbers two hundred and sixty-nine sub scribers, and was sent by G. W. Michael, teacher of writing at Oberlin, Ohio. So large a club, not only tells well for the work being done by Mr. Michael, but for the growing popularity of the Journal, where it has found its way, it has not only stayed, but its friends have rapidly multiplied. The Queeu Club comes from L L. Williams, President of the Rochester (N. Y.) Business University, and numbers one hundred and twenty-six. The third club in size numbers one hundred, and is sent by W. E. Donson, assistant teacher in the Theory Department of the Miami Commercial College, Dayton, Ohio. A club of fifty-six comes from S S. Packard, of Packard's New York Busiuess College. It will be observed that four clubs received during the past mouth, alone aggregate 551 subscribers, while clubs of less magnitude have been received by the Nothing like it in the history of the JOURNAL. Our largest hopes have been more than realized; verily, "nothing succeeds like success."

Quackery in Advertising.

Next to the pride of personal standing and success, should be that of the general welfare and dignity of the special calling in which one is engaged. There can be no doubt but that writing is among the most necessary and useful of human attainments, and that an intelligent and successful teacher of writing, should, therefore, hold rank with teachers in other departments of aducation. Yet, while it is true, that most of our writing-teachers are personally highly esteemed as a class, they do not rank with those of most other branches of education. That this is so, we conceive to be the fault of the few rather than the many.

A few noisy quacks, who, after the manner of showmen, resort to all manner of tricks and frauds to attract attention and secure patrons, whom they, in some way, victimize, can and have done more to de grade the profession of penmanship than many skilled, faithful and quiet workers can do for its dignity and popularity. Whenever we see a circular or other advertisment, wherein the author styles himself a "Champion," "Prince," "The Recognized Chief," etc., of peamen, we instinctively feel that he is, if not a charlatan, a person whose instincts and breeding are very much better suited to the jockey or the pre siding genius of a bar-room than to a teacher in any department of education. No sensihle person will associate honest, skillful and essful teaching, or even true marliness, with that species of hombastic and idiotic advertising.

Sample copies of the JOURNAL sent only on receipt of price-ten cents.

Packard in His Glory.

On the evening of the 6th iost., the graduating exercises and twenty-fifth anniversary of Packard's Business College of this eity took place at the Academy of Music. Notwithstanding the extremely inclement weather, the immense hall and galleries of the Acedemy were filled with the elite of the city. Chief Justice Noah Davis preeided over the meeting. Besides the speak-ers, graduates and faculty of the college there were, upon the stage, W. H. Sadler, of the Baltimore (Md.) Business College; A. J. Rider, of the Capitol City Busion College, Trenton, N. J.; Coleman, of the Newark (N. J.) Business College; H. W. Wright, of Brooklyo, and D. T. Ames, of New York. The music of the evening was hy Eheu's 23d Regiment Band. The Addresses were admirable. After an opening prayer by the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, Justice Davis briefly addressed the assemblage, in part as follows:

part as follows:

I memelre occue at Methodist meeting in the wortern part of this State, on a roay's Souday, the proachet begon by asjue, "Let us thank Goth that we are not all farm weather Christians." I am sure that President Packard a beach is thirdited so seen in the brinkest astempties well degree at Wiggies and all other weather propilar. The agers at Wiggies and all other weather propilar. The total continue to time of the second propilar in the continue to the second of the second propilar in the second propilar i valuable and efficient service in all departments of basi-ness endeavor. Such an ionitation deserves the homoge of all. Education in our country hes at the foundation of all our institutions, for upon the virtue and intelligence of an our institutions, for upon the virtue and intelligence of the whole people reals every free government. We ought to pay homage to those whose profession it is to educate youth. Among ancient peoples it was placed foremost among all professions. Alexander conquered the world, but Aristotle, his tutor, will be remembered when the but Artistle, his tuter, will be remembered when the great warries forgotten. Through a long personal acquaishance with Praudent Packard I have had the explore that yet however the present of the explore Among all the great educational institutions of New York once his more valuable than this whose twenty-fifth are no ear is more valuable than this whose twenty-fifth are made to the present the present that the present the

this college there have been many young women educates for the duties of a business life. Nobody seems to have been afraid of them, more feared their influence in the col-lege where they gained a north of bighter ethiciation even under the definition of Dr. Dix for the college is ap-proached by an elevator. No, the annihilation influences of women's presence have been good for this invititution and have brought stricter attention to duty and greater

Mr. Packard was called upon by Justice Davis to speak, and he responded to the in vitation in part as follows :

On the last of May, 1858, the institution which we meet-night to honor begun its life in a little room on the count floor of the Cooper Union Building. Mr. Cooper habit of walking from his home in Statesorh Street to his

The city in which we five was a thriving town of 10,000 scale, extending from the Battery on the south for del grant on the corth. The new court house had not been built, and the Strocklys Gridge by dermant in the brane of Sochiling. Vennor and Wiggins were guile-less babies, whom nobody thought it worth while to strangle in their cradies. Educon was a small boy, with more interest in marbles than in duplex and quadruples more interest its marities than is dupler, and quadrupler, currents, and gas an Indon dips were beling thick best in light up the globe when the sun west down, for even pe-intream by supporting in its filter bed, and subobly that as yet atrack oil. The New York a ytem of graded subota was belong as a model for civilized communities, and yet the Guirge of the Cty of New York old not exist, even on paper, and the Normal College for girts in all accuracy been directed out the Normal College for girts in the old but only the Ctyling of the Ctyling of the Ctyling of the city has the contrast accurate, and young most how either the college for girts and the city has the contrast accura-te.

the city had folled to attract attention, and young uses and boys were bringing field by going journ burs to best means and boys were breving field by disjourned to use before receiving their alignoms.

It was at that justication, and under these circumatances, that the school not colebrating its twenty fifth unneversary begans it work in New York. In projectors that attendy put in operation schools in Circeloni, Onfinlo, Clucago, Detroit, Pulladisphian and Albany, and were prefercing plans for extending the scheme to the principal cities of the Cultide Solties and Cauline, At that arriv'd year. there were not more than fifty commercial schools in th other schools, but are almost contrelly those who, with the special inducements held out by hundress colle, would not be in school at all, the work which these is thouse see called upon to perform seems to be lad out them in an unmistakable way. They may not be, in stricted sense, professional, and yot they do for the combinant and man of affairs what the law, medical: contains and toan of attairs what the law, medical and theological schools, do for huwyers, doctors and ministers— —they track the radiments of prafessional work, andro ing the leasons by effective drilling. During the twesty-five years of its existence the Packard Business College has had upon its rolls the names of 6,000 papils. Among

has had upon its rolls the narws of 0.004 popils. A mong its almost nice layers, debtors, ministers, editors, back ex, seedwar, Stotes and Kolstonal departners, judges, ex, seedwar, Stotes and Kolstonal departners, judges, ex, seedwar, s -more, even, than the honor done no to night by th able connectors to whom you are to lesten, is the of knowing that our pupils of twenty-live years

Judge Larremore then gave an account of Mr. Packard and his work, and spoke warmly in favor of co-education. Whenever that subject was mentioned by any of the speakers-aud most of them spoke in favor of it-the audience applauded vigoronsly. President Hunter, of the Normal College, followed Judge Larremore, and spoke in favor of giving every man an education better then that which his father had enjoyed. After a piece of music had been played, ex-Judge Fithiau spoke. A. Oakey Hall was called upon by Justice Davis. Mr. Hall spoke in part as follows

DAVIS. Off. Hint spince in part is protocol-This seems to be a night of Wiggins and Packard-Wiggins on the exterior of the hill, and Packard in the bibliotat interent. I can aware of the fact that seet it. Wiggins the ment superplate man is he who makes a foregareed. Every princisuon has to bleach, however— man whom all hot, up to whom all strive to mitate Such a man was carried to be long heme within a fort night—a mon who was a huveness college within the mi-tate. The second of the contract of the contract of the Lacon act the Garwane are the Sacote but the second to the cona man two water majuress contege within himself.

I mean not the Governor, nor the Senator, but like me-thant, Edwin D. Morgan. Remember, you young men, that he attained his high station, not by a sudden flight, but by steady, honest, earnest and persistent effort.

After a short speech had been made by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, William II Lloyd delivered the Valedictory to the Class, and the diplomas were distributed by President Packard, to fifty graduates, among whom were several young ladies.

The Address to the graduates was de livered by the Rev. William Lloyd. The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew had been expected to deliver this Address, but was delained unavoidably in Poughkeepsie. telegram was read from bim, in which he said:

What I would have tried to say to your young men anve belier said to your twenty-five years of honest and good example. May you continue in the same for twenty-five years to come, and may I have the impaness to be with you at your golden wedding

Back Numbers of the "Journal." PLEASE NOTE.

Every mail brings inquiries respecting back numbers. The following we can send, and no others: All numbers of 1878; all for 1879, except May and November; for 1880, copies for months of January, Febrnary, April, May, June, August and December only remain; all numbers for 1881, and all for 1882, except June. It will be noted that while Speucer's writing lessons began with May, the second lesson was in the July number, so that the series of lessons ere unbroken by the absence of the June number. Only a few copies of several of the numbers mentioned above remain, so that persons desiring all or any part of them should order quickly. All the 51 numbers, back of 1883, will be mailed for \$4 00, or any of the numbers at 10 cents each.

The Next Convention,

It will be seen by an announcement in our advertising columns that the time of holding the next Convention of the Busiuess Educators' and Penmeu's Association has been fixed for the 10th to 15th days of July, at Washington, D. C. Everything is promising for the largest and most interestiog Conventiou yet held. The early aunouncement will enable everybody to get a good ready. Let cach member begin at tribute to the full extent of his ability to a grand success.

Remember, that if you renew, or send in your subscription to the JOURNAL, you will get a 75 cent book free, or a \$1 book for 25 cents extra.





Answered.

G. W. H., Inglewood, Va.—How many sub-scribers shall I send at the full rate of \$1 each in order to get the Common-Sense Binder as a premium? Ans.-Four.

H. B. Segur, Hilaud Park, Ill. Can you furnish me the back numbers of the JOURNAL up to last May f Ans.—We can furnish all the back numbers except that for June since

Subscriber asks us to explain the late arrival of the February number. Ans.—Our great anxiety to give him the worth of his money, which led us to undertake more than we could get done in a shorter time, in the way of cuts for illustrations. We hope to do better in

J. M. F., Wheeling, W. Vs.—When will the Executive Committee fix the time of holding the next Convention of the Business cators' and l'enmen's Convention Ans.-The matter has been informally considered, and the time will probably

the week following the Fourth of

J. D. II., Worcester, Mass .- I noticed. some time since, a question in the Pen-man's Gazette, by a subscriber, respecting the period of the Stag and Eagle in the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL. I believe that there has never been any question respecting their paternity; but there seems to be a grave question as to the creator of a certain Lion, which appears as the ninth lesson for practical writing in Gaskell's Compendium; also. alor's Compendium, and in a later work, in which it appears to be about the same, the imprint of one Jones is branded on the beast. Can the Jour-NAL throw any light on the chirographic pedigree of the animal? and, by the way, is it appropriate to give, as a copy, a picture of a lion, for the minth lesson in practical writing? Ans.—We have our views as to the authorship of that Lion, but prefer not to give them until the returns are all in. As to the last testion, we will say, if, in learning to write, you find a lion in your way, you can pass by on the other side, and suffer

W. E. B., Stauberry, Mo .- As through business life we use the comm mercial pen, why not teach with them instead of the finer sorts? Ans .- First, it is not a fact that we all use a "common commercial pen" through lite; all really artistic and professional unity re-quires a finer grade of pens. Who can now, when learning, the precise use to which he will put his writing in after life f Second .- A fine and more perfectly pointed pen produces perfectly any desired quality of line and shade as well as form of letter, and the pupil and in-structor are better enabled to judge of the writing while practicing from the copy Third .- All the copies in the books and

on the slips used in most of the public schools are from delicately engraved copper plates, to imi tate which requires a fine and perfectly-pointed With a coarse, stiff, and often very imperfectly-pointed pen the exercises of eve skilled pupil can bear little resemblance in his copy, and he cannot therefore judge as well of the merit of his efforts. Fourth.—A person baving learned to write well, with a fine and delicately-pointed pen, experiences no difficulty in afterward using a coarser pen

Send Cash with Advertisements.

We wish to remind all persons wishing to have advertisements appear in the Jour-NAL, that it is entirely uscless to send copy naccompanied with cash, at the rate thirty cents per line (uine words estimated as a line) for space less than au inch. See rates at the top of the first column of the centre page of the Journal. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.00.

Sample cepies of the Journal, 10 cepts.

Valuable Aids to Good Writing.

"The Standard Script Roler" which places constantly before the writer correct models for all the large and small letters. figures, and, in combinations, the proper scale of size and proportions of writing. They are invaluable to the pupil, teacher, accountant; in short, everybody. The countinghouse ruler, lifteen inches long, brass edge, mailed for 30 cents. School ruler, same as above, without brass edge, 20 cents. you order either of them, you will certainly be delighted withy our investment.

"The Portfolio of Standard Practical Penmanship" contains the best and most complete series of copies and exercises for enabling the learner, by home or office practice, to become a good writer, ever published. Mailed for \$1.00.

"The Spencergraphic Straight and Ohlique Penholder Combined" mailed for 12 cents; two for 20 cents.

"Ames's Hand-Book of Artistic Penmanship," 32 large pages, contains all the



C. L. Martin is now teaching plain and or namental penmanship at the Normal and Business College at Macomb, Ill.

E. L. Burnett, who has been teaching writing-classes for some time past in the South bas lately returned to his home in Elmira

D. H. Farley is teacher of penmanship and book-keeping at the State Normal and Model School, Trenton, N. J. He is a superior writer and a popular teacher.

Prof. Southworth conducts a special class in ship at the Northern Indiana Normal School, Valparaisa, Ind., in which there are about one hundred pupils, all of whom sub-scribe for the JOURNAL-correct.

W. G. Slussor, Inglewood, Va., will please except our thanks for a number of notes of Confederate money lately received. Any par-

E. K. Bryan's Business College at Can Ohio, was lately destroyed by fire. the loss of school-furniture, etc. Mr. Bryan lost a valuable hbrary and the electrotype plates of a portion of a work which he had in may not fully balance the account, but Mr. B. is at full liberty to place our sympathy upon the credit side of his gain and loss account



Specimens of permanship worthy of mention have been received as follows.

E. R. Reeves, Ennis, Texas, a letter.

A. S. Clark, Cambridge, Mass., a letter.

G. W. Slusser, Inglewood, Va., a letter. P. B. Shiun, Deer Creek, Ind., a letter and

Frank B. Lothrop, South Boston, Mass.,

letter executed in a superior business hand. C. W. Rice, of the Denver (Col.) Business College, a letter.

J. M. Frasher, Business College Wheeling, W. Va., a letter.

T. E. Youmans, card-writer, Savan

oah, Ga., a letter and cards H. C. Spencer, of Washington, D. C.,

a letter in most elegant style S. D. Gutchess, Wright's Business

College, Brooklyn, N. Y., a letter. W. P. Cooper, Kingsville, Ohio, a

letter, specimen of copies and capitals

D. H. Farley, Trenton, N. J., a photograph of skillfully engrossed

J.E.Ockerman, penman and teacher, Tell City, Ind., a letter and flourished U. McKee, peumen at the Oberlin

(Ohio) College, a letter most excel-lently written. D. W. Stahl, teacher of writing at the Normal School, Peirce, Obio, a

letter and card specimens. J. M. Goldsmith, penman at Moore's

Business University (Atlanta, Ga.), an elegantly-written letter. Charles Hills, penman at the Crittenden Commercial College, Phila.,

Pa., a letter and set of capitals. G. W. Ware, Bonham, Texas,

well-written letter, flourished bird, and whole-arm capitals, which are superior. George Spencer, teacher of penman-

ccounts, B. & S. Busin College, Detroit, Mich, a letter in elegaut style. C. L. Stubbs, penman at Nelson's

Business College, Cincinnati, Ohic, a letter, and a list of twenty-six sub-scribers to the JOURNAL. Eugene E. Scherrer, Galveston,

Texas, photo-engraved copies of two elaborate and well-executed specimens of penmanship.

Chas. A. Erney, Patent Office, Washington, graved memorial, which is very creditable.

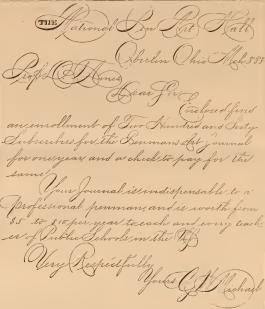
W. H. Howe, Wankegun, Ill., a photo-en-graved copy memorial chart, which is ingeni-ous in its design and creditable in its execution.

R. S. Bonsall, peuman at Carpenter's B. A. S. Business College, St. Louis, Mo., a letter and a gracefully executed specimen of flour-

ishing. H. C. Carver, penman at the La Crosse Wis.) Business Cullege, a letter and club-list for the JOURNAL, numbering twenty-live

J. A. Rendall, penman at the Mound City Commercial College, St. Louis, Mo., a letter and a list of thirty-five subscribers to the

A. M. Palmer, penman at the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Business College, a letter, set of capi-tals, and a variety of really superior plain and fancy writing, and a list of twenty-Eve names as subscribers to the JOURNAL. See his card in our advertising columns.



The above letter is photo-engraved from an original letter, written by G. W. Michael, teacher of penmanship at Oberlin, Ohi, on March 6th. Mr. Michael added nine names to the Club mention therein-making 269.

principles, with numerous designs for flourishing, with twenty-six standard and artistic alphabets, and a page of monograms; also, hints for designing and executing fine artistic pen-work. Sent by mail, in paper covers for 75 cents; in cloth, for \$1.00. In paper covers it is given free, as a premium, to every eabscriber to the JOUENAL for \$1.00. In cloth, with the JOURNAL, for \$1.25. All the above articles are promptly mailed from the office of the JOURNAL on receipt of the

Packard says "that about the first thing in his life he remembers is of loving all the nice little girls." Some of the girls are wondering if he has got over it yet. We should think not-from the large number of uice young ladies who every year graduate f.om Packard's Business College.

Remember that for \$1.00 you can get the JOURNAL one year, and a valuable book on artistic permanship, free.

ties wishing to secure similar specimens at a nominal cost can do so by addressing him.

The Oberlin (Ohio) Times says: " Forty-two new cane-seated chairs have lately been added with other new furniture to the college-writing rooms." It pays a high and well-deserved compliment to Mr. McKee as a popular and successful teacher of writing; his classes numher upward of one hundred and fity.

Fielding Schofield, who has long held high rank among the skillful and successful teachers of the East, is now engaged in the Normal Penmanship Department of Musselman's Gem City Business College, Quiacy, Ill. pleased to note that this institution is in a most dourishing condition, numbering over three

Frank B. Lothrop, of South Boston, Mass., will please accept our thanks for a copy of "Foster's System of Penmanchip; Or, Art of of Rapid Writing," published in 1835. It was vidently a work of rare merit in its day. copies are all finely engraved, and printed from copper-plates. We shall say more of the work in the future.



- J. E. Soule, of Soule's B. & S. Philadelphia Business College, an elegantly-written letter, and a superh photo of himself for our scrapbook—thanks.
- H. B. McCreery, of the Utica, (N. Y.) Business College, a letter; also a specimen written by Master C. L. Ortmann, a pupil in that Institute, which is excellent.
- C. N. Crandle, peuman at the Western Normal College and Commercial Institute, Rushnell, Ill., a letter and a club of thirty-five subscribers to the JOUENAL.
- J. M. Holmes, Wilkins Runn. Ohio, specimens before and since practicing from the lessons given in the JOURNAL, which specimens show very marked improvement.
- Thos. E. Phillips. Poughkeepse. N. Y., a letter. Mr. Phillips says: "I have taken the JOURNAL a little less than a year, and I never invested a dollar where I got a greater return."
- C. E. Newman, peuman at the Pacific Business College, Nan Francisco, Cal., a letter, specimens of practical writing, and several specimens of written cards, all are of a high order of merits.
- J. C. Miller, Icksburg, Pn., an elaborate and skillfully-executed specimen of flourishing, and a set of splendidly-executed capital letters. Attention is invited to Mr. Miller's eard in our advertising columns

When to Subscribe.

For several reasons it is desirable, that, so far as is practicable, subscriptions should begin with the year, yet it is eatirely optional with the subscriber as to when his subscription shall commence. These who may be specially interested in the very practical and valuable course of lessons commenced by Prof. H. C. Specere may have their subscriptions begin with the May umber, in which is the first lesson of the course.

Spencer Memorial Library.

The association of citizens of Geneva, Ohio, have secured a charter, and are unw raising funds to build a Hall and fund a free library, to be called the P. R. Speocer Memorial Hall and Library. It will be a shriue of chirogrophic art as well as literature and seience. Certainly, a most fitting memorial to the founder of the Speucerian. Under the name of Speucer, over the portels of the hall, should be inscribed, in the words of the late President Garfield:

"He wrought out that system of penmanship which has become the pride of eur country and the model of our schools."

Our Premiums.

luasmuch as the JOURNAL will, this month, he malfed to many thousand persons who have no knowledge of the character or style of the premiums, one of which is given free to every subscriber, we have added four extra pages for the purpose of inserting cuts—reduced aine—of a portion of

Notice.

Our stock of the Ceutennial Picture of Progress, 22 x 28, being exhausted, and the plates, from which it was printed, destroyed, it can no longer be sent free as a premum. We, however, have a stonk of size 2x x4, fixed printed on heavy plate-paper, which will be mailed with a key as a premium, for 25 ceuts extra. Many thousands of this picture have been sold by agents at \$2 per copy. There is no more interesting and valuable picture for schoolroom or affice than this pictures.

How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by Post-office Order, or a bank draft, on New York; next, by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage-stamps. Do not send personal ebecks, especially for small sums, aur Canadian postage-stamps.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, March 3rd, 1883. Editors Penman's ART JOURNAL:

Sinn: In the last issue of your paper I outies a clipping, said to have come from the Atlantic Monthly. The writer pronounces the Compendium system "rank humbaggerp", and clains that the autographs in many cases are not written by the perties who claim to have written them, and "in other cases are "decreate" before they are engraved, outil the writer himself would scarely know them."

This follow, wheever he is, is talking wild. He knows nothing whatvever about the matter. These antographs have always corresponded with the handwriting of the letters inclosing them, and I do not believe that any of them are fraudulent. As for the doottrigh process, any real perman knows very well that it would be much easier to write the entire signature over—to unake a good counterfeit—than to "doctor" it, and thus make it hetter. Whatever they may lay at our door this doctoring business is a little too big a load. It would be more sensible to sharing us with writing the whole thing, and to declare that even the portraits are letticines.

As for the style of writing, the same objections weigh against it as are hrought to bear against all other Speacetian or systematic penousabip. The writer says the hand lacks "character." This is a question for writing-teachers. It don't prove that the Compendium is a fraud or its publisher a wrindler. Very truly,

G. A. GASKELL.

Packard's Business College, 805 Broadway,

NEW YORK, Warch 1st, 1883.

Euclosed find check for \$56 to cover 50 subscriptions to the JOUENAL, made by our young men. This is only the first installment. We are pledged to 100 at the least.

Yours truly, S. S. PACKARD. Ames's Hand-Book of Artistic

Penmanship.
PACEARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

805 Brosdway,

NEW YORK, March 13th, 1883. Editors of the JOURNAL:

I have never seen anything more generous than your offer of the Hind-book. It is a golden inducement, and should speedily hoom your subscription-list. This is a hook which nobody can afford to be without on such terms. Our students promise a still larger list of subscribers to the Jour-NAL than they have yet seet. Yours,

WM. ALLEN MILLER.

What a few among many others say:

Mr. Ames has made an admirable little work for beginners, sad it will prove of great value to those who desire to learn flourishing and to make faucy alphahets. Of the alphahets there is a great variety, and all are elegatut.—N. Y. School Journey.

- W. P. Cooper, Kingsville, Ohio.—" It is a perfect gen."
- J. D. Holcomb, Cleveland, Obio.—"It is a valuable little work, worth at least twice the published price, and those who take advantage of your liberal offer will have reason to congratulate themselves upon the investment they have made."
- John F. Shepherd, Harrison Switch, P.O., Tenn.—"I am surprised at the excellence of both the Hand-hook and the JOURNAL."
- W. C. Bonham, Siduey, Ohio.—"Handbook just received. Would not part with it tor anything. It is perfectly splendid."

The Penman's Gazette for April is just out, and is so unusually interesting number. Send for a copy to G. A. Gaskell, P. O. Box 1534, New York.

Questions for the Readers of the "Journal."

By C. H. PEIRCE.

- What are tracing movements?
 What are extended movements?
- 3. What is the philosophy of movement ?
- 4. What are capital letters ?
- 5. What are combinations—disconnected, continuous?
- 6. What are the objects gained in tracing movements ?
- 7. What are the objects gained in extended movements?
- 8. What are the objects gained in philosophy of movement f
- 9. What are the objects gained in combinations?

 10. In what do our amateur penmen lack
- the most !

 11. Is good, excellent or superior form
- dependent upon speed?

 12. Is the movement that enters into good, excellent or superior results pure in its nature?
 - 13. Are combinations practical f
 - 14. Are combinations a necessity?
- 15. Are combinations more difficult than single capitale?
- 16. What is movement as applied to penmanship?
- 17. Is the proper selection of capitals necessary to success ?
- 18. Is the development of tasts a consideration in the execution of capitals of a high order?
- 19. What movement enters into the second part of a small k?
- 20. Why are extended movements which contain capital letters easier to execute than single capitale?
- 21. How is any one to determine the variations of movement in different capitals and small letters ?
 - 22. What is a figure?
- 23. What is a letter ?
 24. What is a short letter ?
- 25. What is a semi-extended letter f
- 26. What is an extended letter ?
- 27. What is the longest loop-letter? 28. What kind of stroke in main part of
- t and d?

 29. What kind of stroke in main part of
- p and final t?

 30. What are the exceptions in short letters, as to hight?
- 31. How many letters begin with a rightcurve?
- 32. How many letters end with a right-curve?
- 33. How many letters begin with a left-
- 34. How many letters end with a left-
- 35. How many principles in continuous combinations?
- 36. What are they?
- 37. How are the lengths of loop-letters to be made equal ?
- 38. What produces uniformity of stroke in any class of work?
 - 39. Who will answer these questions?

Mr. Packard bas inaugurated a practice, which, source or later, our progressive and comfortably situated business college men must adopt—that of weekly social reception. For the past three years Mr. Packard has kept "open bones" for his students and their friends, at his residence, 114 E. 733 Street, on Wednesday eveologe, from Jauuary to May. These weekly receptions have been very pleasant, and are very popular.

A New Atlas,

Attention is invited to an advertisement in another column, of a new mational Atlas, by John W. Lyon & Co. No library, schoolroom or bendess-office should be without a copy of this great and valuable work. We speak from observation (having had copies both in our business-office and private study for some time past), when we say that it is the most complete and valuable Atlas published. See advertisement in another column.

Writing in Country Schools. By C. G. PORTER.

In the January Journal, "G. N. S.," in discussing our article under the above title, eays that he "is disastisfied with the present condition of our country schools as regards writing," but that he "agrees with the scholar who thinks that if he can write legitly, that is good esough." Which statement implies that, in his section of the country at least, the average pupil of the common school, upon the completion of his schooldays, caunot write legibly. He also says—"I think the student may consider himself very fortunate if he cau learn to write a rupid legible hand."

In our former article we said that we did

not agree with the student who thought if he could write so it could be read it was good enough. There is a great difference between a schoolboy's writing--which is barely legible enough to read-and a rapid legible hand. Does the pupil who is satisfied with a barely legible handwriting ever attain a rapid legible hand? As far as my observation goes, he does not. On the contrary, his writing is very clow, cramped, and laboriously performed. He always dreads to write, because it is such hard work; and as the majority of people whose education is limited to the curriculum of the common country school celdom do very much writing, they naturally write a better hand on leaving school than they de after being "out of practice" for a long time. As a person never exceeds his ideal, and seldem equals it, I claim that it is necessary for the pupil to strive for something more than mere legibility if he would ever attain any proficiency worthy the name in placing his thoughts upon paper. Again, a pupil will always write better when using his copybook, under the direction of the teach than he will when writing his own thoughts upon paper, with no one present to criticise his faults and correct his errors as he makes them. It is only too true, as "G. W. S." says, that the desks in many of our schoolhouses are narrow and of improper highte. There are also, in country schoole, many other drawbacks to the proper teaching of writing; some of which "G. N. S." mentions, as, lack of time, frequent change of teachers, etc.; but the same arguments may be used, with equal force, against any other study in the school.
"G. N. S." asks, if it is "possible to

train the muscles of the wood-chapper or fence-builder to do auything more than plain writing, if that." What more do we want to teach in a country school! Yet there is no reason why these should not learn to write a good hand. It is not necessary to be a coft-fingered student or clerk to be able to do good, neat and rapid work with the I have seen "horay-handed cone of toil" who could not only do good, plain writing, but could also execute quite creditable ornamental work. But as the average country youth spends from two to four mouths in school each year, for from eight to ten years, there is no good reason why he should not, under proper instruction, learn to write a nest, rapid, legible and fairly symmetrical band, which is good equipment for all ordinary purposes.

I do not agree with "G. N. S." in the statement that "the average teacher can and does write a hetter hand than the average business mau." The teacher, in writing copies, of course imitates the standard of the letters more closely than the average business man does in his correspondence. But an ordinary letter, written by the average business mun, compared with one written by the average teacher, will show that the former, while exhibiting more of what is termed individuality in writing, shows a neater page, is more easily, rapidly and smoothly written, and is fully as legible. That "writing is an art" is true, but that it is more difficult to learn than the other branches, with the same amount of time, study and labor bestowed upon it as is given to the others, we do not believe.

There is one thing which, by the majority

of teachers, seems to be almost estirely overlooked, sod which should always be taught in consection with writing, and that is, the proper form of writing letters, and the more common forms of business paper. We hope that Prof. Americs series of articles on Letter-Writing will prove a valuable lesson to our teachers, and that we may see the of-

Mental Condition; Or, The Spirit of the Room. By C. W. Coopea.

fects of it is their teaching.

If we carefully look over the pages of history we shall find that mental conditions have often out only modified and directed the course of events, but decided even the destiny of nations. If such is the fact, can it be a matter of surprise if, in the labor of acquiring as humble ao art as writing, mental conditions may have more to do with defeat or success than we may at first suspect or inactice?

The old master is no stranger to the effect or influence of mental conditions upon his

class, nor does he fail to give both weight and importance to the spirit of the room. The writer of this article has often found, when he least expected, the spirit and temper of the room favorable to intelligent labor and success; at other times, when every other cirenmstance seems favorable, he has been defeated by an antagonism that he could not unde stand, and a spirit which he could neither account for nor control by any means within the grasp of his invention or reach. He has found this condition oftener in some localities than others, and when certain kinds of teachers had charge of the school the balaoce of the time.

We all know, or public speakers at least know very well, the tricky and vacillating temper of public assemblies: now, in homor, and own out; in fact, a condition not uncommon in theatres themselves. The writer has witnessed things nore discreditable still: conventions made op of men of ability, in which a spirit of inconsistent discregulatation was rampand, without reason, and as thoroughly devilleh as disobedient. He has seen things wurse

than this: Boards of Arbitrators, and Associates on the Beuch, wilfully warped and fully committed to folse judgment onpaid, where innoceace could have oo hope, and fair dealing to expectation all through the spirit, by some means, dominant; hatfull enough, but enthroned, and for the time to force all parties to the execution of its nefatious will.

Probably, among orators, no man in America so quickly reads and divines the spiritual estuts or temper of an audience as Mr. Beceher, or is so logenious in shifting an untoward drift, or putting a favorable condition to good account.

Mr. Moody, above all men, understands spiritual conditions in great bodies of people—their use and their ahnae, and how especially, with the aid of musie, to evorsite an anarchical devil, or attune many discordant tempers to uce pitch of consistency, and obedient and flexible note. But not even the most gifted can always asobute the spirit heligerent, or craorise the devil fairly enthroned. Great orators have, upon the stump and elaewhere, antifered unaccountable defeats, from time to time; and great teachers, of their best efforts had to record only disasters and follures. Mental or spiritural conditions are externally at work spon the humen mind as

often in public assemblies as acywhere else, and writing-classes are no erceptions. The teacher or speaker, highly impressible bimself, catches very often, at a glauce, the true sense of the situation. Expecting a most happy reception, bis soul goes back upon himself, and, as quick as thought, be mentally asks, what is first to be done; and now all luvention, all previous experiences, and all previous artifices, are overhauled for the right expedient—meritorious, indeed, is his effort if he make the right hit.

Sonsetimes the teacher, perhaps ucexpectedly, fields all in his favor. With or without reason, he is the idol of his class. On such occasions, in all things he is au oracle, and his will is law. This condition he secretly huils with delight, and, if experienced, is not slow to turn its advantages to account. If the master loose not his self-possession, if he is quick to discover expedients, he will, by some felicitous hit, not unfrequently re-establish a working temper io his class. Or it may happe that a judicons introduction or happy hit, by some friendly teacher, in a restorative speech, may put all things to rights, open the gates to

thing but stable, and the temper, steady, and even in its legitimate work and place Every face is a study, and every student a to be early read by a good master, and although in matters generally he is to treat all slike, there is an under e-pecial treatment for a majority, and this side work must be not publicly but quietly, rapidly and secretly done. There is in the individualism of each, a structure-spiritual and mental as well as physical-to be studied up; and if we consider that the work of the class takes the whole man, instead of a part, of course the whole are to be manipulated more or less. Indeed, there can be no greater error than to teach a class as a unit. One pupil has a strong will; another has One has faith; the next, none One has hope; his neighbor, not any. One has nerve; the next has none. One, the mechanical eye ; the next does not know C To take into your hands one hundred of these fellows for an hour, and to steadily by aids put and in character to lift not one, but all, steadily up. business of a good master, and generally as

on, ultimately, to success. To thus successfully headle one hundred papils, this man must be no laggard. He most quietly place as obsticate papil in position; he man, with a simple whisper and touch, srouse some sleepy clown to action and willing work; and so ou, reaching quickly, even instantly, the necessities of every sort of condition and case. In short, he must be a silect but determined worker—werywhere, at once; all eyes, all ears, all touch. But if he corry not this spirit with him to the end—I am right, and I will have my own way, and I shall succeed—he will cud, whatever the beginning, with a slead class.

begoning, with a lead class. Considering the immesse labor piled on the shoulders of good teachers of penmau ship, and the variety of qualification essential to bear along these huge classes, I have been surprised that Boards of Education should often stick on half-pay, and that teachers in attendance should strive to thrust an extra load, in the way of government, on the shoulders of these men. I have a hundred times seen this thing done, where the improvement was doubly retunnerative, and the tressurp loaded with the weight of au-

plue funds. Masters such as l bave seen are too often far too much men of ambition and public spirit to temper labor to pay, and so give a consideration for which out even a thank is returned. The pupils, scores in number, come into the hauds of a mastera stranger-with all of their faults, incapacities and weak oesses. The art to be learned is the most sensitive of all arte; toole and materiale are out of place, and uofit; there are all degrees of qualificais judifferent; the time is cir curoscribed, and the hall badly desked and encumbered with books. The seribe, orator, teacher, artiet, disciplinarian must work almost with the rapidity of lightning and the eleight-of-hand of a wizard, or he cannot possibly compass his work. If he does reach desired results, and make troops of writers where others bave left scarcely the impress of one good mark, be el not seldom with a silent hall and a thankless Board.

and a thansiees Board.

Still, if it happens, as it sometimes does, that in s hall, filled by that previous preparation which only good tasching furnishes, ushers him to the presence of a right spirit;

where all good and skillful labor, on his part, calls forth a ready respoose, and all labor is crowned with hearty appreciation and abundant fruit; where faith, courage, hope and goodwill lighten and brighten every task; then, in the glad fruition of these better days, all old scriftces are made up, and with hioself and the people the unsater is content to be at peace—or even more, on terms of july good-fellowship.

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THE PENMANS OF ART JOURNAL

uncommon progress and success. The teacher will, furthermore, find the spirit of his class chaoging from lesson to lesson, and from day to day, and often in the same lesson. He will often see it unexpectedly seriously modified in the same lesson. Sometimes it means, obedience; and somstimes, insubordination; sometimes, trifling; at others, careful work-and, very likely, nnexpected and remarkable progress On one day all conditions will be favorable: the next, every moment requires artifice to keep the room to work. New perplexities will now multiply, and, on some or an abrupt adjournment is the hest thing the occasion will suggest. The writer has now and then, on such occasions, suddenly ordered pens and paper laid aside, and finished the sitting with a pointed and belitting speech.

There are times when all difficulties are threat upon teacher and class hy some stealthy and hidden head. Quietly and hundsomely to dispose of this class-room onisance, is a good and handsome thing. Still, other matters are here properly considered. Each pupil has a temperand spirit of bis own, as well as his own hudget of discouragements and perplerities to contend with. With a majority, the spirit is any-

sider the above perplexities and difficulties with which teachers of writing have to conteod, we shall not be slow to understand that a professional teacher is better than a Tyro in this business; we shall further be able to understand that a little experience may prove of great value to him who has charge of this department. Boards of Education who have of these matters the superintendenco, end teachers io no way remarkable for endowments and heavily burdened with other labors and ceres, may not be exactly the persons to make writers anywhere, or manage writing-classes. In public schools, where the day is oppressed by both teacher and pupils with many labors, a teacher of penmanship walks in; the desk are cleared, and the host is at once handed over to his charge and his manipulation He is at coce (for time is precious) to get and to hold attention, arouse the old eathusiasm for the pen; see to it that every convenience is in its place, and cell for a response to work. His authority is limited; and for the rules of his class teachers or pupils care but very little. How shall be eucceed? He must briog a spirit strong enough and determined enough to take the -teachers and all - and carry them stootly through the labors of his hour, and

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PENMANS FI LART JOURNAL

Penmanship in Public Schools.

The question, "Ilow shall I teach penmanship?" is no doubt asked by every teacher. It is certainly, one of great importance. Teachers are like the remainder of humanity, either radical or indifferent in reference to certain duties they have to per-We find one making a hobby of his peumauship to the exclusion of other imrtaut subjects; another, totally indifferent, thinks if he can write so it can be read he is doing all that is required, no matter how slow and labored, or if rapid, how devoid of form and symmetrical combination. The latter no doubt has obtained and holds he idea that penman, like poets, are " born, not made." No idea could be more erroneons. We hear people speak of "Natural penman." How consoling to him who has devoted years to the careful study and prac-tice of the art. That all are endowed with the same genius for acquiring penmanship we would not claim for a moment, any more than we would claim that all have the same aptitude for acquiring the other arts.

We look upon it, however, as a mark of imboeility for a person to assert that he cannot learn to write the twenty-six script capitals and the twenty six small letters, with their proper arrangement in word and page, io a good businesslike style, neatly and rapidly. Henry A. Spencer, one of the authors of the justly famous Spencerian System of Penmanship, said, recently, "Any person who has good common sense, one or two eyes, and five fingers on either hand can, noder proper instruction, learn to write woll." Much has been done by business colleges and special teachers to improve the penmanship of the people, and their efforts have been in some degree, successful, yet a large per cent. of our population are not reached, and as they never get higher than the common school their business qualifications are therefore very meagro. They are taught to write, or rather draw, a slow and cramped hand, sacrificing movement to form. It seems that we should aim to teach writing as business men are expected to use Form and movement should be taught at the same time. Our long experience has convinced us that this can be done, and there is no reason why the young man in school should not write just as rapidily and husiness-like as the one in husiness. We have heard teachers say, " When our young men go into business or hold positions in husiness houses they break up the hand we taught them and acquire a style of their This, in our opinion, is a confession of the inefficient work of the teacher. The young man fluds that he must increase his speed if he would meet the demands of the business world. To a great extent business writers put themselves into their writing, or in other words, exhibit their individuality. It is not be who undertakes to put himself or his style into the work of his pupile, who does the best work, but he who, full of enthusiasm and love for the work, devolopes form and rapidity of execution, allowing the pupils to express their individuality in their work, is the successful teacher. It is difficult for teachers who are poor penmen to inspire their pupils with much love for the work, and I may say that a large numher of our public school teachers are quite indifferent writers.

It is not to be expected that all can becomo adepts, but certainly, most of them cau, with little trouble, improve so as to do efficient work in teaching. In most schools we find the writing-book with printed or engraved copies; this is objected to by many, but we believe it is almost a necessity at the present time. No teacher should use it exclusively, but should supplement the blackboard and foolscap with movement and dictation exercises. Every teacher should be able to write well on the blackboard, for that is one of the essentials of good teach-The most successful teachers of pennanship are those who use the board most freely. It would corprise some of our teachers to know what improvement they could make by writing one line a day on the

blackboard, as a copy, for one term, trying to follow what is suggested by the siz S'ssize, slant, shape, space, shads and speed Copies of one word at a time are not enough Many persons can write words as they stand alone very well, but fail in the arrangement of words in the page. Whole lines, stanzas of poetry, business forms and letters should be given frequently with definite instructions, as to spacing and arrangement. No carcless practice should be allowed, for no amount of it will make good writers. Careful study, combined with practice, will produce the desired effect. " Labor omnia vincit."-Minn, Journal of Education,

Selected Wit and Wisdom

Make yourself necessary, and success is certain.

A bad sign-to sign another man's name

Nothing is denied well-directed labor and nothing is to be attained without it.

A theory about the dead languages that they were killed by being studied too

"Well, wife, you can't say I ever contracted had habits." "No, sir; you generally expand them."

A minister once took for his morning text, "Ye are of your father, the devil,"and in the afternoon, "Children, ohey your A witness in court was asked if a party

to the suit was a truthful man. "No," he answered, "he'd rather lie at sixty days than tell the truth for cash." Young lady (caressing a spanish): "I do

love a nice dog." Dandy (near by): "Ah! would I were a dog!" Young lady (sharply): "Never mind, you'll grow."

Always add a line or two on the margin of a letter to a lady. You can't imagine the satisfaction she will obtain in turning it upside down to read the postscript.

Life is like a harness. There are traces of care, lines of trouble, bits of good fortune, breaches of good manners, bridled tongues, and everybody has a tug to pull

Parson, to boys playing on Sunday: "Boys, do you know what day this is?"
"Heigho, Billy, here's a lark. Here's a cove as has been out all night, and don't know what day it is!"

"Goods at half price," said the sign. "How much is that teapot?" asked an old lady. "Fifty cents, mum," was the response. "Guess I'll take it," she said, throwing down a quarter. The sign was

A lawyer once asked the late Judge Pickens, of Alabama, to charge the jury that "it is better that ninety and nine guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should be punished." "Yes," said the witty judge, "I will give that charge; but in the opinion of the court the ninety and nine guilty man have already escaped in this

Tom Marshall was using quite abusive language in a Kentucky court at one time, and the judge, after one or two reprimands, flued him ten dollars for contempt. Mr. Marshall looked with a smile at the judge and asked where he was to get the money, as he had not a red cent. "Borrow it of a friend," said the court. "Well, sir," ap-swered Mr. Marshall, "you are the best friend I have; will you lend me the money ?" "Mr. Clerk," said the judge, " you may remit the fine. The State is better able to loss than I am."

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One of Brother Gardner's Lectures.

"Am Brudder Stepoff Johnson in de hall dis cavnin' ? " asked the President as he arose and looked up and down the aisles. " Yes, sah."

"Den he will please step to de front." Brother Johnson appeared to labor under the impression that a medal was shout to be presented him for having the longest heels of any man in America, and his face were a broad grin as he stook at the deak.

"Stepoff Johnson!" said Brother Gardner in his most solemn tones, "I was in da back room of a grocery on Beaubien Street de odder night to bargain fur ten hushels of 'taters, en' I heard your voice as you cum in to order fo' pounds of buckwheat flour, and to remark dat your ole woman was ravin' crazy wid do toofache."

"Yes, sah, dat was me."

"De ole man Climax soon drapped in, an' it wasn't five minutes befo' you had a hot dispute 'bout de aige of de airth."

"He doan' know unffin, sah." "You called him a fool."

" An' he called me a liar."

"You said he was a higot."

"And he said I was a humbug." I heard it all, Brudder Johnson, and now want to talk to you a little. In the first place, what do you know 'bout de eige of

"I-I-well, sah, what does do ole man Climax know 'bout it?"

"Dat's it-what do either one of you know 'bout it? Nuffiu'- uuffiu' 't all. Dat's whar de trubble coms in. Two men will dispute harder ober what they doan't know dan ober solemn facks. De worst enemy I eher had was a man who got mad at me bekase I wouldn't believe in ghosts. What we doan't know we often try to make up for in argyment. What we lack in argyment we try to make up for in blab. It am easier to call a man a fool dan to produce facks and figures to convince him dat he am in de

"What you believe in wid all ver heart may, arter all, he wrong.

"De man who drops argyment fur epithet has no case.

"It am only de fairest-minded men who abmit deir ignorance of what dey doan'

"Abuse may silent a man, hut it won't convince him.

"It am only de bigot who prides himself on his east-iron opinyums.

"It am only do fool who believes assershups am trus bekase he asserte 'em.

"Now, Brudder Johnson, you drap back to yer bench an' sot down an' stay sot, an der nex' time you h'ar somebody boldly aunounce dat dis world am fifty millyon y'ars old pick up your buckwheat flour an' walk home wid de refleckshun dat it wouldn't establish de facks in der case if you an' him war' to gouge an' bite an' kick an' claw till deir wasn't a rod of sidewalk left in Gardusrville."-Detroit Free Press.

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It is related of a certain clergyman whe was noted for his long sermons with many divisions, that one day, when he was advancing among the teens, he reached, at leugth, a kind of resting - place in his discourse, when, pausing to take breath, and asking the question, "And what shall I say more?" a voice from the congregation earnestly responded, "Say amen!

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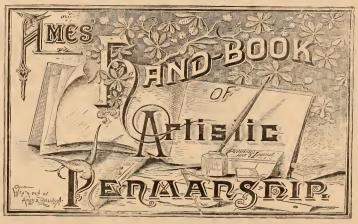
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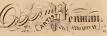
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Vol. VII.—No. 4.

LESSONS IN PRACTICAL WRITING.

AND

No. XI.-BY HENRY C. SPENCER. Copyrighted, April, 1883, by Spencer Brothers. How pleasant is the task to dress Our thoughts in forms of loveliness."

Movements, principles and practice, are embraced in each lesson of our course. The movement-exercise gives control over arm and hand-power to execute; the study of principles of form, spacing and arrangement, give to the mind a clear understanding of what is to be done; practice or application, secures the desired result-busi-



COPY 1. This lesson begins with wholen in-movement exercise on the ovate-acommate or leaf form. Draw a square and a half, two ruled spaces in hight, as in copy. Begin in upper right-hand corner, descend, as indicated by the arrow, (with wholearmmovement), forming the bold compound curve; sweep round with full uval turn, and, with opposite compound curve, return to starting point; repeat the strokes about twenty times, and finally terminate with horizontal left curve, forming egg-oval, half the hight of the stem. Practice until freedom and good form are secured.

The second form in the copy is the capital stem, or seventh principle, upon which half of the alphabet of capital letters depend for their formation. The stem must be mastered, as the surest and shortest means of learning these letters. Observe the oval sweep, with shade well down upon its under side. In making A, N, after striking the stem with wholearm-movement, many good writers prefer to make the left and right curves that follow, with combined-movement, the forearm lightly poised upon its full

Next, practice the copy wholly with forearm-movement, making the forms one and a half ruled spaces in hight.



Coff 2 introduces M, T, F. Make stem of M with wholearm-movement, the elbow slightly raised, and make the left and right curve strokes that follow, as in A and N, with the combined-movement.

Observe that the first curve of the stem in T and F is a one-half space shorter than in A, N and M, and more upright. The T and F may be under throughout with whole arm-movement.

After persevering wholearm practice, make the same letters, with forearm-movement one and a half spaces in hight. Remember that forearm-movement is simply the wholearm-movement modified by bringing the full muscle of the forearm lightly to the edge of the desk. Do not begin the aval shade above the middle of the stem. In striking lower half of stem, give the band a quick roll leftward, to bring the pen more nearly in line with the oval shade

The oblique penholder produces this stem and shade better than a straight holder.



COPY 3. Again is shown the development of the capital stem from a leaf and bud

form.

He who does not live in a shell, and is not too severely practical to appreciate the relations of this art to mature, may lift his eyes and see around him, in mature's forms the graceful chements of permanship. P. R. Spencer's pen, which was both practical and

The iloning clouds, the suo's bright beam.

The ocean wave, bud, leaf and sky.

The opening flower, the rolling stream,

Are letters to the enraptured eye.

We will now consider the formation of these letters more in detail. They should be made to fill eight-ninths of the ruled space (medium ruling), and with the combinedmovement-s, e., with the forearm-movement attended by contraction and extension of the fingers and thumb.

CAPITAL A begins with a stem made from top downward. In this, a slight left rve, well slanted, descends half way; continuing, an egg oval is formed on an angle of tifteen degrees, two and one-half spaces long and one and one-balf spaces high. The shade is entirely on the right curve of the oval. From top of stem, on the right, draw a slight left curve to base line; then finish with left and right curves, short, as per copy. Strokes: left, right, left, left, left, right.

CAPITAL N. Form letter A to point where left curve touches base; turn short and and with left curve, two spaces high, finishing one space to the right. Strokes: left, right, left, left, left

CAPITAL M. Capital stem and left curve as in N; narrow turn, left curve ascends even with top and one space to right; angular joining, left curve to base; narrow turn, right curve on connective slant, one space. Strokes: left, right, left, left, left, left, right. See in the monogram how the capital stem is modified at top for T and F. Describe

the modification. Do the stems and caps join in these letters? Where is the highest point in the second left curve of the cap?

CAPITAL T. Capital stem, five-sixth full hight of letter, with first left curve a trifle fuller than in A, and more upright; begin cap one space to left of stem; left curve one space, right curve one space, horizontal waved line three spaces. Strokes: left, right, left, left, right, compound.

CAPITAL F. Cap and stem as in T, with upper curve of oval completed by a right curve crossing the stem. Attach the slight left curve as finish. Strokes; left, right, compound, left; left, right, compound.

Notice that F has three compound curves or waved lines, two of which are horizontal.



COPY 4 gives practice in word-writing. See how A and M join to small letters. In writing Nov. and Fir, do not begin the small letters too far from the capitals. What is the rule



Cory 5. In previous lessons we have referred to the constant tendency in our country, especially, toward greater simplicity in the forms of letters used in current writing. The capital stem, a graceful and beautiful form, but somewhat elaborate and rather difficult of execution, has been gradually undergoing a change, and it is not uncommon, now, to see it employed by excellent penmen, men of correct taste, omitting the

final curve of the oval-sweep, as shown in the copy which is given for free practice.

Would suggest that additional words and some phrases be practiced to seeme the greatest amount of good from this lesson. Such as, Amend, Amendment, Amount due on account; Nine, Ninety days after date; Mdse., Merchandise, Memorandum; To Freight paid, Friends, Friendship.

In concluding our lesson, let us again quote from P. R. Spencer for our inspiration in this art:

"If fairly and honestly viewed, the art of writing must rank side by side with all the high and noble arts which have done so much to beautify and adorn the world, and have contributed so greatly to the refinement and pure, intellectual development of mankind. He who loves nature and admires all that is truly beautiful will find in the prosecation and study of this art something to enlarge and develop the highest faculties of the mind-something to make him interested in that which pertains to the welfare of those around him. Let, then, every one seek to gain a practical knowledge of this art, and as long as he lives will it be to him a source of pleasure, profit and improvement.

A Remarkable Maine Girl.

In the plantation of Oakfield, Amostock County, Maine, there is a girl who possesses the faculty of spelling difficult words backward without hesitation. Her name is Hattie M. Drew, she is just past her twelfth birthday, and resides with her parents, who are people of moderate education, living upon a farm. While the little girl is bright and smart as the average of her mates, she never attracted any particular attention until, a little more than a year ago, it was accidentally discovered that she possessed the singular gift of spelling any word with which she was acquainted, backward and without hesita-tion. At a spelling-match recently held in the school which she attends, without any warning she stood before the audience for some ten minutes, spelling words selected at random-some for their difficulty of combination-but without any previous knowledge of what they were to be, rapidly and correctly, except one or two which she could not spell in the proper way, and when prompted in the correct spelliog would immediately reverse it. Among the words which she spelled were these: Galaxy, syzygy, astronomy robin, phonography, difficulty, attendance, indivisible, etc., and many other words of equal length and difficulty. All of these were spelled as rapidly as the eye could follow, without a simple misplacement of a letter. Has any other person without any training heen able to do this or similar feats? In addition, it may be said, upon the testimony of the girl, that "she can see the words in her mind, and knows no reason why she hould not read the letters backward as in the usual way."-Boston Journal.

The Pen's Part in Literature. By Paul Pastnor.

This little magic instrument, the pen, seems so closely to connect itself with the thought and personality of him who uses it as to become, in a certain sense, part of himself-a power, as it were, work jointly with the mind in the production of that which passes into the form of writing. So real, indeed, is this relation, that it has been everywhere noted and accepted. We say, that such and such a person wields a facile pen-we mean, that he is a ready that his thoughts flow easily and gracefully. Another, we say, has a treuch aut pen; he is a strong, terse writer. Still another, we say, is gifted with a sharp pen; the qualities of keen wit, rapid analysis, and the power and boldness of a quick sarcasm transferring themselves, by a per-fectly natural figure, to the instrument which he uses to express them. All these varied allusions are, of course, the mere play of fancy between thought and that which reproduces thought, and may be applied with equal readiness and propriety to other means of expression. As, for instance, to say that an orator whose opinious are very pronounced, speaks " with no uccertain tone "-here again the icetrument partaking of the nature of him who uses it. Or, by a still wilder flight of fancy, do we not say that a sharp writer "wislds a keen blade"? The blade has nothing to do with the writing, plainly, but it is entitled to a comparison with the thought of the writer because of its quality of sharpness. I would not, therefore, urge in any servile, literal way the close kinship of pen and thought. What I shall aim to do, in this paper, is to show that the pea is wedded to thought and personality, in writing, by other ties than those of mere association. I would show that the writer comes to depend upon the pen as a sort of vade mecum, without which he cannot attain his usual facility and grace of expression; that the pen endears itself to him who uses it, and comes to be a personal force in all that he writes. And thus I would show that the terms by which the pen is associated with the mind-terms so frequently and so aptly used—do not depend upon servile association for their appropriateness, but are true aside from all figurative

allesion and fauciful application. Men of literature—constant writers—are those who especially come to value the per as the fit partner in their labore. It we be hard, indeed, to say what would have be come of literature if the pen had never been invented; if mee had been restricted to the use of the old stylus and the pencil, and other rode and imperfect writing-instruments, up to the time of the invention of the typewriter. It is, at least, safe to assums, I think. that we should have had very much fewer modern books, and that those we did have would have been very much less finished and delightful in style than the best books of to-day. There seems to be a singular appropriatecess io the peo as an instrument interpreting and sustaining thought. There must be a most delicats and complete barmony between the mind and the symbols it employs, in order that thought shall flow freely and consecutively; and this harmony the pen supplies. It has two qualities which are eminently essential-positiveness and flueness. Both these the pencil lacks; it makes an indeterminate, taint and comparatively coarse mark. It does not present firmly, and yet delicately, to the eye the ideas which the mind is striving to put into outward form. I venture to say that very few, if any, of the leading literary works of modern times have been composed with a pencil. And as to the type-writer, I am very sure that no original work of permaneut value will over be accomplished by its meaus. It is well nigh impossiple to conduct a long train of reasoning, or to paint a brilliant picture in words, without the details before one's eyes. As well might an artist think of painting a noble landscape, sitting behind his easel and touching keys which impress certain colors on the canvas!

The background and the "atmosphers," in writing as well as in painting, most be kept constantly before the eye. Consistent and barmonious work cannot be done under any other conditions. The pen is the only in strument which will ever be used with real success in making the original draughts of the best literary work. It is parfectly adapted, by a sort of final selection and survival of the fittest, for that purpose. It is thus that literary men come to depend upon it as the necessary condition of their best work. I have been a little curious to know if writers generally would be converted to the use of the caligraph; bot, so far as I have been able to observe, very few literary men have been led to make use of it, except in their correspondence or for copying purposes. "Why do you not use the type-writing machine?" a friend asked of an author. "Its work is so much more rapid than that of the pen, and makes better copy." "I have tried it," was the reply, but find that I can do nothing with it the way of composition. I am as much lost for ideas, sitting before that cold assemblage of keys, as though I had been placed hefore a piano and told to compose a symphony. No, there is nothing like the old familiar pen for literary work."

A strong attachment grows up in the writer's mind for the little instrument which has served bim so faithfully and with such sympathy during the years of his solitsry labor. A tenderness and consideration almost like that which is felt for an old and tried friend, inspires his thought of the tiny servant of his genius. I remember seeing the facsimile of a letter written by Oliver Wendell Holmes to Mahie, Todd and Bard, the makers of his favorite gold peo. One of the points of the pen had been accidentally broken, and Mr. Holmes inclosed it with the letter, requesting that, if possible, the little friead which had journeyed with him through the pages of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast-table" might be granted another lease of life, for he could not bear to part with anything which had rendered him such

long and faithful service. Every constant writer knows how his individuality comes to adapt itself to a certain pen, or grade of peas, till ha feels lost and embarrassed if another is put in his hands. It is but natural to suppose that much of the spirit and power of a literary production depends upon this familiarity with, and attachment to, a particular pen. The mechanism of thought is exceedingly delicate, and its fine balance-wheels are affeeted by the slightest disturbance. The annoyance and embarrassment arising from a pen which does not fit one may very easily be imagiced to affect a piece of fine writing where every touch must be as delicate and artistic as the lines of a picture. So the pea, the fit instrument of the mind's higher expression, has its part, and an important one, in literature. It may fitly be called one of those ideal inventions which immediately and perfectly fulfill the end for which they were designed. Without the pea, our literature would have been scanty and imperfect, compared with what it now is, and the world would have lost much precious thought for lack of a ready and adequate means of expression.

A Mysterious Warning.

I found myself alone upon the earth at an early age. My parents and my four sisters had been swept away, one after the other, the latter by pulmonary diseases, and the former by fever.

Having boried the last survivor—my eister Juliet—I determined to go back to my native village (Greenmount), from which we removed when I was a child of sight

In my lonely condition, I fancied that the scenes of my childhood were better calculated to revive the home feeling than those of the multitudinous city, where nobody knows wbether anything is alive or dead. Knowing something of medicine and the

use of drugs, I believed that I could do well in Greenmonat with a little apothecary shop; and, accordingly, I went thither and shelved my latinized jars and bottles, in a small onestoried tabernacle, by the roadside, where all passers by might observe the sign of Æsculanius.

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- 20 AL S

I had been established in my new quarters a couple of weeks, our old acquaintances of the village had begun to find me out, and my custom was rapidly increasing, when I received a note, through the Post-office, conched in the following terms:

"SIR:—As a friend, I warn you that your life is in danger. If you consolt your own safety, you will leave this part of the country without a monecut's delay. Time presees; you have not a moment to spare. I can say no more, but haste! haste haste wawy!

It was warm weather; the window was open, and, with a loud laugh, I flung this missive out of the window. It alighted upon the long grass without, which some laborers were preparing to mow. 1 then very philosophically proceeded to read a medical treatise, determined to treat the foolish note with the contempt which it merited. But when the day was far spent, nod the sun was obscured by the western clouds, and the night was approaching, I could not remem ber the words of that note without a shudder. It is true, thought I, that I have not an enemy in the world; but why, then, should anybody be so mean as to try to make me uuhappy-to alarm me with such threatenings? Surely it is not a friend who would do such a thing as that, unless he had cause. Nobody but an enemy would wantonly send me a note of that description. It must be either an enemy or that thing worse than enemy-a professional mischief maker-of which almost every village may claim one

The night came on apace, and in her aber livery were all things clad. Silence accompacied for beast and bird; when I heard a gentle tap at my shop-door.

"Entrez!" said I.

I heard departing footsteps, and going to the door, I called to a retiring individual and asked him why he didn't come in.

"Because you told me to go away," replied a man in a blouse, as he came back to the steps.

"No; I said, 'come in.'"

Accordingly, the man came in and sat down in silence, as if about to hold a Quaker meeting.

"Well, neighbor," said I, at length, "what can I do for you?"

"Nothing's I know on," observed he, pawing his hair with one hand, and throating his other band into his pocket.

After waiting noother five minutes, the stranger banded me a crompled piece of paper, which be eignified was my property. I spread out the scrap, and discovered that it was the note which I had thrown out in the morning.

"I've seen this before," said I. "It is a note which I received to-day, and I served it as I serve all accordings letters: I threw it out of the wiedow."

"Yes, sir. I was moving out there, and I found it on the grass. What are you going to do \mathbb{T}^n

"Do! what do you mean?" demanded 1.
"This note means that somebody is seek-

"This note means that somebody is seeking your life-"
"Pshaw! man! I'm not fool enough to

believe that note."
"Thea, sir, you'd better believe it, I

"Come, come, neighbor, doo't go too far, or you'll get yourself in a pickle," replied 1. "You seem to know too much about this

natter. Will you say that you know my life to be to danger?"
"That's nyther here nor thar," answered

the rustic. "I know who rit that note, and I think you'd better 'tend to it." "Well, who wrote it ?" I asked.

"It's a 'sponsible person who wouldn't write such a note for mere sport, I know that."

"How do you know it was written by such a person?"

"I know the handwriting," said he.
"Thar's only one person in the village who
can write like that thar."

Agaio telling me that I had better beed the warning given me in that note, the man got up and left. As soon as he was gone I examined the chirography of the note. It was certainly east—much like copper-plate. It was, therefore, a person of some pretensions to education who stooped so low as to write an anonymous letter. The more cause to suspect that the note continued some truth. The man who had just left seemed positive, though his thesis was grounded entirely upon the respectability of the anonymous writer. He did not pretend to speak from his own knowledge.

Who then was this important personag who subscribed himself "Your Friend"?

I was anxious to discover the writer, and surely, if there was only one person in town who could write well, it ought to be un difficely matter to discover him. I would ask the principal men in the village for their autographs. I had an album in which were already the distinguished names of John Quincy Adams. Levi Lincoln, and George Baacroft. I would send it around the village, and in that trap would I cutch as hig a bug as "Your Friead."

On the bext day I commenced. I sent my album to three of the selectimen and the town-clerk, all of whom gave me their autographs readily, and although I did not thus achieve my object, etc. of lattered were these geutlemen when they saw their names beside those of Lincolo, Adams and Bancroft, that they instantly transferred all their custom to me, and I felt myself absolutely in danger of becoming a rich man.

But in the midst of all this success there were not wanting mementoes of the fatal note-reminders that the sword of Damocles was continually suspended over my head. The principal one of these happened at my boarding-house. Owing to the hot weather I slept with the lower sash of my window raised. A light from a house opposite shone in at my window and illuminated the opposite wall. My back was towards the wiodow as I lay in hed, and I was on the point of dropping to sleep, when I perceived that something was darkening the light on the wall. I lay perfectly still, though now wide awake, and soon became convinced that a burly human head was slowly rising above the sill of the wiodow, and this head it was that threw its shadow upon the light spot on the wall and partially obscured it.

I turned suddenly, crying, at the same time, "Who's there!"

The head immediately dodged dowo, and a mattered curse followed, and all was sileot. I jumped out of hed and ran to the window. I saw a fellow just torning the corner of the house, and I regretted that my clothes were off, otherwise I would have pursued the villain till I discovered who he was.

After this it did seem to noe as if I was rashing rusfully on my fate by remaining at Greenmount. Yet I was pleased with the place and with the people of the village; my business was good and rapidly improving; but, above all, I had my eye fixed upon a lovely young lady who led the choir of the village church. Thus far I had not discovered her name. I only knew that I was charmed with her appearance, with her voice and manner. She appeared to be the mest amiable of human beings.

Could I leave the village under such circumstances !

I was anaious to find out the name of the beautiful eigger; but I durst not make any inquiries. Had I done so the fact would have been known in overy house in the township before night, and finally the story would have rou that we were engaged to be married.

At length I met the young girl at a party. She was introduced to me by the name of Smith; and as there was more than one family of that name in town, I still remained as much in the dark as ever, except that the

on gave me to ouderstand that the fancy which I had conceived for her was by no means reciprocated.

It was evident that Miss Smith regarded me with aversion. She looked at me frequently. Turning my head suddenly, I would detect her in the act of perusing my features with close attention. She seemed to regard me with a great deal of coriosity but that was all. She avoided me on every occasion; and this she did in so ingenious and stealthy a manner that it was not calculated to attract attention. It was, therefore noticed by no one but myself.

This conduct on the part of Miss Cornelia

Smith discouraged me for making any advances. Although, whenever I looked at her, she appeared bandsomer and more tractive than when I saw ber last; yet such was my peculiar nature that the slightest suspicion of being unwelcome was a sufficient bar to my intrusion-e fence too high to be overleaped. I could not endure the idea of

forcing myself upon anybody. It will be seen, therefore, that there was but a eleuder prospect -more eleuder then the most corected waist even of a Maryland girl-that Cornelia and I should ever tread life's thoray path together.

Yet I was curious to know why she hated me so bitterly, or what she saw io my appears or in my manners that revolted

Cornelia was the first girl in whom I had felt a peculiar interest; it is not strange, therefore, that I wasted to know why she shupped me.

With me things were not in a happy condition. My life threatened, and I not knowing from what quarter the blow would deeply in love with one whom I felt myself forbidden to approach, my spirit began to sink, and this had a sinister effect on my husiness. Customere were not so well estisfied with my manners as they had been, and I had begun to think seriously of leaving town and eeeking employment in the city when ac event occurred which changed my resolution. A Miss Sayres had sent me her album with a request that I would write some verses in it.

As I turned over the leaves, I was struck motionless by eccountering the came of Coroelis Smith at the bottom of one of the pages. It appeared that Cornelia had written some lines in the album, and I judged them to be original. There was nothing remarkable about the composition, but I was forcibly struck by the handwriting. It seemed

to me that I had seen that style of penmanship before.

I lost no time is hunting up the warning note which I had received from "Your Friend," and on comparing the note with the piece in the album, signed Cornelia Smith, not a shadow of doubt remained that both pieces were written by the same hand

I had found out my anonymous correspondout at last, but (was it possible?) that that correspondent was Cornelia Smith. She had warned me that my life was in dauger, and had hidden me fly hence. What could have heen her motive? I was a perfect stranger to her. Why should she seek to approy and terrify me in that manner unless she had discovered that my life really was threat-But was it probable that that young girl could make any such discovery ? less probable was it that Cornelia should have written the note through sheer wactonaess. O no, she could not be capable of so cruel, so miserable a hoax.

At any rate the partition wall was broken wn; there was no longer any reason that I should besitate to address Cornelia Smith; for, if she had gone so far as to send me a note before she had been introduced to me, I might well claim acquaintanceship with her and seek for an explanation to that note. Glad was I of the excuse to open a correspondence with Cornelia.

I wrote her a note immediately, in which I mentioned the discovery I had made, and begged her to inform me whether my life was really in danger.

threatened, and that a young lady should he mixed up in the affair

ART JOUR

Sunatering through the principal etreet of the village shortly after receiving Cornelia's note, I passed an spothecary shop and outleed the name on the door, "Caleb Smith."

Now, I had always known that my rival in business was one Smith, but, till now, I had never perceived that he hore the same name as the girl whom I loved, and now recollected that I had heard Cornelia spoken of as the daughter of "Doctor Smith."

This apothecary must, then, he the father of Cornelia. This seemed to account for tha ought to be tarred and feathered and ridden

Timewore on, and "Dr S nith" complained that I got away his best customers. About that time, Smith wrote the words of that warning note on a elip of paper and told his daughter Cornelia to copy them off on a sheet of letter-paper. Cornelia knew no more than the dead what use her father was going to make of the letter after she had written it; and it was not until I wrote demanding an explanation that she discovered I was the person whom her father intended ware

It will be seen, therefore, that the note was sent to me by a rival me out of the village. As for the big head which appeared

apothecary in order to frighten one aight at my window, it stood on the round shoulders of one Buttrick, a mac-of-aliwork who had been employed by Ductor Smith to back up his terrible warning by sticking his head into my window in the dead of night .- Selected.

RELIGIOUS IDEAS. - The new ides, if it is religious, however rapidly it may advance, never advances like flood or a fire; never affects all it touches, but leaves bits, spaces, sections of humanity individual people, as wholly unaffected as if it had not passed by at all. In some well-knewa cases whole races escape; in others, whole casts: others, single men. Christianity was founded by Jawe, preached by Jews, died for by Jews, yet Jews are the only psople living directly sad always within ite influence, upoa whom, in 1,800 years, that creed has made no impression at all. They have shown themeelves the most receptive of races of all systems of thought, except that single one. There are probably more Jew Kau-tians than Jew Christians. Christiavity is Asiatic, yet hetween it and most Asiatic races there seems to exist some iovisible well, capable of being pierced, for it is pierced for individuals, yet as a whole as durable as adamaot.

Protestantiem was fifty years ecoquering England, counting from Latimer's sermon to the Act against priests, and during all that time there were broad epaces, classes, families into which it made no entrance, or, entering, was abhorred .- The

Speciator. Leigh Hunt, Superiotendent of Schools in Des Moines, has

plan of giving practical instruction in earning and saving money In the first place he encouraged all the children to open bank accounts, and to learn how to do business at a bank. with rich fathers, hoys with poor fathers, and boys without fathers or mothers were incited to sare money in honest and manly ways. They black boots, deliver papers, shovel snow from eidewalks, and carry in Not a few are learning trades during odd hours, and many have tools which they work with at home. Those who are doing mechanical work which requires considerable skill meet and compare the articles they have made. There is a friendly rivalry to see who will have the largest bank arcount and furnish the best specimens of handiwork. The work out of school is said to have a good effect on the work done in school. The hoys are getting a reputation for thrift, skill and economy as well as for scholarship



JESSE HOYT

(Therefore, we the Citiseus of the City of East Saginane, Alichigan,))

of the departed, and levelists our of the objected and love lesses on the supposed to be supposed to many and desting to high tense training supposed to the mark of more supposed to the suppose ny and lasting chligations that we as

Historius was ago the taste of land which is now occupied by our prospection edge was a well-cruess and Mr. Dorro him purplement observant prompt prompt by youth and doubtement of the Suprime India and have in the purplements he shall be foundation of a genet and former prospects accommenting and having all the realmost pleases of the development from the suprime to the present home. In suprime of the present home, has puttered early and summer grady well development from the company from the continue of most prospect for the suprime of the surface when the summer grady well and to the suprime such having the summer than the substitute of the summer and the summer and the summer and the summer of the continue of the summer of the summ

express our heartfelt sympathy with his sorrowing family.

Resolved, Shal the "scoring he instructed to cause a copy of this from the and socialized the scholar of the dualy propers of leas cely and that he thousand a copy thing to the Common amount that they may be spreaded farge uponets beints and that a copy thereof to suit to the jumply of the subjected.

Resolved. hat the Mayor be requested to assur a produmetion

exentend to ceasing evince cert near exult of enthe hours of longand tooks gotal so me out Jugust 17th and (us his funeral coursel that line,

a token of respect for the deceased.

-C President of Citizens Alecting.

The above out was photo-engraved from copy executed at the office of the "Journal" (size of original, 2/283), and is given as a specimen of engrossing.

On the same day I received the following answer:

auswer:

"Sin:—Your tote is just received. I would give you a full and satisfactory answer if possible, but that my duty to a third party forbide. I cannot speak the whole truth. I am not at liberty to tell why I wrote that note; but of one thing rest assistance and the possible is not in danger. That was a fully now life is not in danger. That was a fully now life is not in danger. That was a fully now in the possible possible possible

Now this I deemed a great conquest-to receive a communication from Cornelia, and to he set at ease in regard to that warping note; but how strange that Cornelia should have written it, and (in heaven's pure name!) who was the third party of whom Cornelis spoks and who was doubtless the prime mover in the disreputable affair? But it seemed very strange to me that somehody should have taken the pains to tell me that my life was in danger when no danger

fact that the young girl had always avoided me and had treated me in so cold and distant a manner. She had in all probability heard her father speak of me as an interloper who had set up shop in the village to get away his customere.

Peeping in at the front door, I saw Cornelia hehind the counter. In I popped, and found that the young girl was alone in the shop.

As we had been introduced to each other, we entered into conversation; and thus commenced an acquaintance which ripened In three months the town-clerk published our hanns.

After our marriage, Cornelia let out the whole truth in regard to the cote which had given me so much trouble.

It seems that her father was very wroth when I came into the village and set up my shop. He declared that one apothecary shop was enough for Greenmount and that I

Letter-Writing. ARTICLE IV.

BY D. T. AMES.

Disputch is the soul of business -- EARL CHRSTER

In our present article we purpose to treat more especially upon business correspond-

Letters of business should be characterized by courtesy, brevity and clearness; the writer should aim at the greatest degree of conciseness consistent with a clear statement of his purpose, and confine himself strictly to the business in hand. informed by a Post-office official that upward of 2,000 letters are daily delivered to many of the large banks and business houses of this city. In most of these houses the hoors of business are from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., giving seven honrs, without intermission, 420 minutes, thus allowing to a single correspondent about one-fifth of a minute to open, read and dispose of each letter. Our readers may imagine the de light with which such a correspondent would open a letter covering three or four badly written pages of letter or cap paper, with matter irrelevant, perhaps impertinent, or asking questious and personal favors, to anawer or grant which would consume not minutes, but hours of time. We lately received, in a morning's mail of about one hundred letters, one miserably scrawled over nearly four large letter-sheet pages, from au utter stranger, detailing all the circumstances of his late venture at hop-raising, and finally asking us if we would not "please inquire the true state of the present hop-market, and write me what I can get for my hops, which are of A No. I quality." A stamp was inclosed, which, of course, would not only pay for postage and stationery, but leave a large balance to pay for some half a day of our time, required for invostigating the hopmarket, and reading and answering his

We scarcely need say that such letters should never he written, and when received, if courteous, they should be answered briefly by postal-card; if otherwise, consigned unanswered to the trash basket.

All legitimate business letters should be promptly answered, and under no circumstances should a discourteous or au anonymous letter be written, nor need such he au-

To the end, that a letter upon any subject may have the appropriate arrangement, and be complete and elegant in all ite parts, a writer should devote sufficient thought to its subject-matter before even beginning to write, to enable him to mentally arrange the leading features of the contemplated letter; he will thus often avoid the great inconvenience of an awkward beginning and construction throughout his letter. There are few things in which the old adage, "that a thing well begun is half done" is more true than of letter-writing.

Arranged in accordance with a proper method, its composition becomes natural and easy; otherwise, it is awkward and harass-Phraseology that is careless or amhiguous should be carefully avoided; from such, much mischief is liable from annoying controversies-not to say costly litiga-While reading important business letters, to which future reference ie probable, it is well to mark or underscore, with a blue or red pencil, the most important parts; after which, the letters should be filed for convenieut reference by writing upon their backs the name of the writer, date on which written, and the prominent points of their contents.

The forms and purposes of business letters are altogether too multitudinous to admit of the presentation of examples applicable to every phase of business; nor do we deem it necessary; for in all cases the leading essentials of a business letter are the same, the philosophy of which being understood all the details of correspondence will come easily and naturally.

Business correspondence may, however, be classified, generally, under four heads, via: First.-Aunouncemente, which are Mess Mc Neil & Coffee, Sydney Sustialia.

New York, May 12th 1832

Genllemen :-Replying to your favor of the 10th ultime beg to assure you that the orders contained therein will have our immediate attention, and bushipped per bark Blackadder, of Gioner line, now loading here.

The have endeavoud to obtain a reduced rate of insurance, as requested, but, are unable to report, any concession at the present writing. Awaiting your

ART JOURNA

further valued favors, we remain! Very truly yours American Bublishing Co.

per Curtiss. 0 Specimen of a Business-Letter.—Photo-engraved from pen-and-ink copy prepared at the office of the "Journal."

circulars and letters giving notice of the establishment, purposes and changes of any business. Second.—Solicitations, which are letters and circulars inviting patronage. Third .- Management, which embraces all letters or notices relating directly to the conducting of the business. Fourth .- Miscellaneous, which embraces a large class of letters which, though not directly pertaining to business, are incidental thereto, such as letters of credit, introduction, commenda-

EXAMPLES OF BUSINESS LETTERS.

NEW YORK, March 10th, 1883. MR. HENRY FAITHFUL,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sir :-- We beg to inform you that the undersigned, on the 5th instant, entered a partner-bip under the firm name of Cueliman & Jen-nings, for the purpose of conducting a retail and jubbing commission business at 478 Broad-

Long and varied experience in this line of business, united with ample means, enables us to assure our patrons that any husiness they may entrust to us will receive prompt and careful attention.

Soliciting your patronage, we are, Very Respectfully, JAMES M. CUSHMAN,

NEW YORK, March 10th, 1883. MESSES. H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

Gentlemen:—You are hereby informed that the partnership hitherto existing under the firm name of Williams, Jones & Hunter, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued at the same place by Mr. J. M. Hunter, who is authorised to settle all partnership matters. Very espectfully,

JAMES C. WILLIAMS, JOHN E. JONES, J. M. HUNTER,

LETTER OF CREDIT.

BOSTON, Jan. 10th, 1883. MESSES. D. APPLETON & Co.,

Gentlemen:—Please give the bearer Henry M. Mason, a cash credit to an amount not ex-ceeding \$10,000, for which sum draw on us at Inclosed you will find the aignature of Mr.

Yours Truly, WILLARD & HASTINGS.

Mr. Mason's signature.
HENRY M. MASON.

ORDER FOR MERCHANDISE.

103 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, III. March 1st, 1883.

D. T. AMES, PUBLISHER, 205 Broadway, New York

Sir :-Please send me per U. S. Express. 250 copies of Ames's Hand-hook of Artistic

150 copies of Ames's Hand-book of Artistic

Peumanship, in paper. 25 copies of Ames's Compendium of Orns-

mental Peumanship. 50 gross of Ames's Penman's Favorite Peus.

And oblige, Yours Truly, THOS. E. HILL.

NOTICE OF DRAFT.

BOSTON, Jan. 10th, 1883

MESSRS. D. APPLETON & Co., New York.

Gentlemen :- We bave this day drawn upon you, at sight, as per your advice, for fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500), amount due us for balance of account. Trusting that you will honor the same and oblige, we remain, Very Respectfully,

REQUEST FOR SETTLEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10th, 1883 MESSRS. JONES & CARTER,

Gentlemen :- Permit us to remind you that your account is now past due, and to request

you to favor us with your check for the amount, \$375, if possible, that it may be available to us before the 20th inst., as we shall then be in need of all the funds at our command. that you will oblige us, we remain, Yours Respectfully,

WILLIAMS & JOHNSON.

REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF TIME. NEW YORK, Feb. 12th, 1883. MESSRS. WILLIAMS & JOHNSON,

Philadelphia Gentlemen :- In reply to yours of yesterday, requesting our check for the balance of our in debtedness to you, we regret to say that, owing to our late very heavy losses by bre as well as our slow collections, we are unable, at this time, to comply with your request. Our losses by fire are, however, fully covered by insurance, of which there is a prospect of immediate payment; in which case we shall favor you at once with our check for amount due you. ing you will suffer no inconvenience by our delay, we are, Very Respectfully, JONES & CARTER.

(To be continued.)

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. Kelley, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational Items solicited.]

Illinois has eight female County Superintendente of schools.

Pennsylvania has appropriated \$15,000

for a city superintendency of education. Gov. Crittenden says, "Parsimony towards education is liberality towards crime.

Canada has forty colleges, the United States 358, and England 1,300 .- Public

Johns Hopkins University has an endow ment of \$3,500,000, an income of \$200,000,

The University at Lewisburg, Pa., has ceived a gift of \$100,000 from William

Bucknell, of Philadelphia. The Board of Education of St. Paul,

Minn., have introduced temperance textbooks into the city schools.

The annual report of the Hampton (Va.) Indian School, shows thirty Indian girls and fifty-four Indian boys in attendance.

According to the last census, there are in this country 4,923,451 persons unable to read, and 6,239,959 unable to write.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch complains that more than ten per cent. of the public school children of that city are near-sighted.

Williams College receives \$50,000, to be added to its general fund, from the will of the late Edward Clark, of Otsego County,

Texas yet has 50,000,000 acres of unsold school lands. This will soon give her the grandest school fund of any country on the

There are 40,000 children in Cincinnati of school age who do not know their alphabet, and are growing up in ignorance .- The

John Welles Hallenbeck, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., has presented \$50,000 to Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., to endow the chair of the President.

George Munro, the publisher, has endowed three new tutorships-Latin, Greek and mathematics-in Dalhousi College Halifar, N. S., with an income of \$1,000 per annum.

The finest dome in this country, excepting that of the Capitol at Washington, is to be placed upon a new Catholic University in Notre Dame, Ind. It is to be 200 feet in hight and will cost about \$30,000.—X. Y. Heralik.

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

[In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.]

Yes, Cora, the verb "speak" is asthetic

Give an example of a figure of speech

Naught set down in malice.

"Time is a good deal like a mule," wrote Johnny in his composition. "It is better to be ahead of time than behind time."

As enthusiastic student of history traces base-ball back to the times when Rehecca went down to the well with a pitcher and caught Isaac.

GREEK RECITATION: Benevolent professor (prompting): "Now, thev, Eipas—"
Somolent soph (remembering last night's studies): "I make it next." He goes it alone before the faculty.

Harvard University is to have a veterinary department, and the New Orleans Picayune thinks this new annex was necessary for the proper treatment of donkeys who have rich fathere to send them to college.

"What are you going to do whee you grow up, if you don't know how to eipher?" asked a teacher of a rather slow hoy. "I am going to he a echool-teacher, and meke the hoys do all the cipheriog," was the reply.

"How is this, my seo?" asks a fond parent. "Your school report for last mouth said, 'Conduct—exemplary,' while for this mouth it reads, 'Conduct—execrable.' What did you do?" "Just what I did the mouth before, only the master noticed me."

In a class of little girls at school, the question was asked, "What is a fort?" "A place to put med in," was the ready reply. "What is a fortress, then?" asked the teacher. This seemed a puzzle, till one of the girls answered, "A place to put women in the put was the school."

The president of Tutts college was recently made a happy father, and the followiog morning at prayer in the chapel be introduced this rather ambiguous scotence: "And we thank thee, O Lord, for the succor thou hast given us," which caused a general smile to creep over the faces of the olass.—Hareshill Gazette.

A Freechman who took to learning the English language persevered till he came to the word "ague." When told that its two syllables might be reduced to only one by prefixing p and b, and making plague of it, the philosopher romarked that half the English might have tho ague and the other half the plague; as for him, he wouldn't hother with the lingo.— Touth's Companion.

A college student, whose father makes bim render as itemized account of his expenses, received an order for bim to "explaie how the large sum for 'incidentals' was apent, and then I can judge whether you are baving ecough fun for your money, for I have been there, you young scamp." That is the sort of father the average college boy likes.

"Young man," said a college professor to an undergraduate who had asked for and obtained leave of absence to attend his grandmother's funeral—" young man, I find, ou looking over the records, that this is the fifth time you have been excused to attend the funeral of your grandmother. Your leave of absence is therefore revoked. Your grandmother must get herself buried without you this time."

"Thomas, why have you not learned your lesson?" asked an Austin teacher of a pupil who was noted for his impudence. "Because I did not feel like it." The reply pleased the teacher immeasly. It was really refreshing to hear a new excuse, so he said: "Tommy, I'll give yoo a good mark for your terubriloses. "Now, Billy," turning to the next boy, "what is the reason you did not learn your lesson it." Because I didn't feel like it," replied Billy, thinking he, too, would get a good mark for his truthfulness; but, instead, the teacher took out a strap, and said: "Billy, I'll have to puoish your plagiarism. You stole that anwer from Tommy." —Tears Siftings.

Scientific Instruction;

Oa. Taue Teaching - Power.

By Chandler H. Peirce, Keobuk, Iowa.

The successful treatment of disease has aroused the master-minde of all schools of medicine.

How to preach the gospel, is answered in as many ways as there are doctrines.

as many ways as there are doctrines.

The law is so complicated that reversed decisions are not at all uncommon.

Teachers, as well as preachers, doctors, and lawyers are conscious of the situation. The physician can readily see that scientific instruction does win.

The minister of the present does not talk in the same strain as did that of our fore-fathers.

The lawyer dignifies his calling in many ways, and, like the physician, is growing more and more a specialist.

Doctors, hwyers, teachers, and preachers, have a grand and noble work to du.

Each is a life-work. Each is independent of the other. Each has for its base, things that must be thoroughly understood.

Scientific instruction comes from true teaching-power. A varied, successful experience accompanied by original thought, based upon all the good of former times, will develope results scientific in their unture. To read the thoughts of others, without reference to their promptings, will give but weak support.

For a teacher to point out the effect, and attempt to change it without knowing the cause, is equal to giving medicine without first baving diagnosed the case.

All argument is weak without a full knowledge of the case in point.

The lawyor caused hope to win if illogical. The misister must not forget this "age of reason." The doctor must do more than look wise.

The teacher must not be content with the efforts of others, and do only those things sanctioned by the coble few. To follow the advice and teachings—as a matter of course—of reputed authors, is not to be despised, yet to do the same with a rense of judgment is indicative of wisdom.

The leaders of our noble band do not intend the balance to be ninnies; they expect to listen to the clatter and clang of distant gues, and honestly contend the field.

Among physiclans are found poor doctors. Among lawyers are found pettyfoggers. Among preachers are found poor teachers. Everywhere we find indifferent, poor and fair.

To be good, excellent and superior, is a call upon science. To be scientific demands extra time, eare and attention. To be successful one must be scientific; therefore, extra time, extra care and extra attention is essential to success.

Scientific instruction must win. The age demands it, and we must meet ita demands.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and teli why.

The Autograph Album. By E. K. Isaacs.

THE PENMANS OF THE SOURNAL

The Autograph Albun! The one soft ray of cooseling light that illumines the dark chambers of our soul when we are lonely and despondent. Yes, that charming branch of literature that "casts a lingering halo of hope-inspiring radiance" upon the dark clouds that at times threate to overshadow our social world; that time-bronored sourceir, every page of which leads us into green pastures of the most sacred remembrance.

Yes, the Awe-too-graphic Alhum! Not a literary gem only, but a most spleadid representative of the graphic arts. but one with mind unpolished, and with his love for the beautiful sadly deficient, can fail to appreciate the art display of the autograph album. We are almost afraid to open one of these rare volumes of poetry and art when, once in a long long while, one is presented to us for our autograph; not because there is anything fearful in its contents: oh, no, its pages are all charming, " eweet," But in gazing ve those pages, composed, as they are, of the beautiful, either in sentiment or form, we are lost in amazement. And how can we help it, for here we find poetry of overy style: Lyric, Epic, Didactic, Dramatic-yea, even Pastoral. Then we behold birds of the most brilliant hue-red, carmine, blue, black, gray, and purple; and such beautiful

Agaio, we are hewildered by the number of attractive and iogenious autographs. Surely, there must be such a thing as "in-dividuality in handwriting," and there must be such a thing as "iphilosophy of motion." If there were to such a thing as iodividuality in handwriting, how could each of these autographs have such a distinct individual characteristic? It seems to us they would all he alike, and we should get tired of looking at them; but so, we do not get tired, for each new autograph leads us into folded of art yet unexplored, and we are confirmed in our belief that "art is long." in coming.

If there were no such thing as philosophy of motion, how could it be possible for a single autograph to begin in the upper left-load corner, and traverse the whole of that page, and finally terminate in disgust in one of the lower corners because there is no more ground.

Again, the autograph album is the key by means of which many a penman unlocks the gateway to success and fame. penman, professional or otherwise, does not realize the pleasure of having a stock of autograph albums lying on the table before him. Not only is there pleasure is contemplating it from a financial point of view, but inficitely greater is the pleasure of knowing that every design of scroll, bird, or heast that he executes will establish for him an undying reputation as a penman, or add fresh laurels to his already established reputation. A professional pennian will always take special pains to execute, in his very best style, a design in an autograph album.

We have no sympathy with those weakminded and modest creatures who gather scrap-book specimees and pay twenty-five or fifty cents for them. A professional peaman is more thus satisfied with the honor of being saked to execute a specimee, and greedy indeed must he he to ask any pay.

We recently had a postal-card order for specimens, to consist of scrolls, birds, letters of invitation, and replies, etc. In a thoughtless moment we sent a reply, giving a modest estimate of the coat of specimens be desired; but we soon discovered our error, for in a few days we received a letter containing, not the amount specified, but a few expression of goodwill, such as "greedy blood-sucker," etc., showing the manhood and good sense of our correspondent. Some time further back, we received an autograph album by mail on which there was fifty-five cents postage due; and for the benefit of those who desire specimens from the different permen throughout the

country, cheap, we would suggest that they

send them their autograph albume by mail. They would thus get specimes, from the peo, directly into their albums, and thus save their mucilage and the trouble of pasting them into their scrap-books. Inclose a letter of request, do the album up in abrown wrapping-paper, and put on a three ceat sump. Any penman will be glad to pay fifty or severty-five cents due posting for the privilege of executing a specimen in your album.

Back Numbers of the "Journal." PLEASE NOTE.

Every mail brings inquiries respecting back numbers. The following we can seed and no others: All numbers of 1878; all for 1879, except May and November; 1880, copies for months of January, Feb. ruary, April, May, June, August and December only remain; all numbers for 1881, and all for 1882, except June. It will be noted that while Spencer's writing lessons began with May, the second lesson was in the July number, so that the series of lessons is unbroken by the absence of the June number. Only a few copies of several of the numbers mentioned shove remain, so that persons desiring all or any part of them should order quickly. All the 51 numbers, back of 1883, will be mailed for \$4.00, or say of the numbers at 10 cents

INK-PENCILS .- We have to utter a word of caution about the ink-peucils which have come so much into vogue lately. A most useful implement to the husiness man, this issuceut looking peucil can be easily converted into a treacherous friend, and on no consideration should be used to write the signature of anyone. The composition of the pencil is a peculiar combination, highly poisonous in itself, and-herein lies the danger to signature writers-competent to give off two or more impressions on damped paper-not tissue paper, he it understood, hut ordinary writing-paper. Our attention was first directed to this peculiarity by an astute official of the Bank of New Zealand, and subsequent experiments proved the easy practicabillity of making a clear copy of the lling-in of a check with this ink-pencil. First, the writing of the check is transforred-upside down, of course, to a slip of damped paper, and from that transferredup-to another slip of damped paper. We tested this recently in the case a check written with the ink - peocil and sent in from the country, and by simple band pressure obtained a very perfect copy of the transforable parts of the document. New York Times.

When to Subscribe.

For several reasons it is desirable, that, so far as is practicable, subscriptions should begin with the year, yet it is entirely optional with the subscriber as to when his subscription shall commerce. Those who may be specially interested in the very practical and valuable course of lessons commerced by Prof. II. C. Spencer may have their subscriptions begin with the May number, it which is the first lesson of the

WHAT IS MEANT BY HORSE - POWER. -- The power of prime movers is measured by horse-power. Watt found that the strongest London draft horses were capable of doing work equivalent to raising 3 pounds one foot high per minute, and he took this as the unit of power for the steam engine. The horse is not usually capable of doing so great a quantity of work. Rackine gave 26,000 foot pounds as tha figure for a mean of several experiments. and it is probable that 25,000 foot pounds is a fair minute's average work for a good animal. It would require five or eix men to do the work of a strong horse. Watt's estimate has become, by general consent among orgineers, the standard of power-measurement for all purposes.

E PENMANS ART JOURNAL

Singing in Schools.

By Julia A. Pickard.

There was a time when singing in school was considered a matter of secondary im-portance. Now a teacher, alive to oil the interests which tend to the further development of a high and noble type of pure manhood and womanhood, will find singing one of the greatest and best of sids. find, too, that with but little encouragement it becomes popular with all classes, for singing is of itself an incentive, and but few will be found who cannot enter inte it "with the spirit and the understanding also," and of those few the number is now rapidly diminishing.

Singing was used as a thanksgiving and rejoicing when Miriam, the sweet singer of Israel, cheered her people to further efforts after the memorable crossing at the sea. David, the wise king, wrote psalms for his subjects, and found less occasion to govern by the sword. The French, among the first of nations, recognize the thrilling power of song when their Marseillaise hymn is sung to lead their armies to illustrious deeds of victory. Ministers acknowledge its value in mellowing for their earnest, tender appeals the stoic hearts of congregations; lecture associations feel its demand from the people and put a concert on the lists of entertainmeats; true homes know its moral worth, from the tender cradle-song that the fend mother sings, till the little occupant, grown to the full stature of manhood, is fully equipped by home melodice and their sacred associations to enter manfully into the world's strife. Our schools, instituted for the education of the youth of an untrammeled Republic, should not neglect so golden an opportunity for instilling into the minds of future representatives such sentiments as shall be for the aggrandizement of the na-

Not a noble thought prompted for liberty, freedom, patriotism, temperance, religion, the social and home circle-not a tender emotion of friendship and love-not a feelawakened by faith and charity-nor a foretaste of happiness by hope-but has thrilled the veins of poets and been recorded by them in touching and inspiring rhyme, been set to music by some musician with overflowing with melody, and may be wisely interpreted and taught by many a teacher, to still many more of our governors, and with them sung and re-sung till the noble sentiments become as familiar as household words to every heart. That teacher who aithfully does such work, follows clossly in the line of him who said, "Let me make the songs for a nation and I care not who may make its laws," and he was a philanthropist aud a patriot. Smith, who gave us "America," did more for his country than many, or we may say goost, politiciaus whose voices have resounded in the Senate chamber.

A great deal depends upon having singing sppropriate to create genuine enthusiasm. With small children, the simple song, "Children go to and fro," will be sung with a will in a marching exercise. Other exercise songs, bringing in the action of hody as well as voice are beneficial as rests after study. Lively sougs may be sung when all interest is flagging and scholars are listless; while a restless school may be sub dued by soothing melodies. Morning exercises, if not of a religious character, should, at least, he elevated and devoid of lovity, that the influence may be carried gh the day. Here care should be taken in choice of songs, that children may early draw the line between music for amusement and music for worship. Songe of birds, bees and blossoms will be appreciated when the air is filled with the twitter and buzz of animate life and every breeze wafts a fragrace of hidden perfumes. The songe of ferus and fairies will then bring delight as imagination peoples the mossy retreats, known only to childhood, with the wonderful little iuhabitants, and curious shells with their delicate hues, found only by childish hauds, will be the treasure-house for the

gorgeous attire of the princess. The surdings will stimulate to songs of brooks and fishes, seedtime and harvest, and feelings of patriotism come spontaneously and find expression in hearty songs when nearing the American's Independence Day. Winter songs, with winds and storms, will suggest sympathy for the homeless and suffering, will make the pulses best and find outhorst in the netural expressions. Music with the tinkle of hells, and joyons greetings of Christmas time will bring veneration as, still later, comes the birthday anniversary of Washington. So each change will awaken the dormant powers of the heart, lessons which seasons and history alike present to the willing learner.

Local events may bring lessons of good to a school by appropriate singing, which might otherwise be the general seendal with its usual injurious results. Of these, a single illustration will suffice. Years ago, our assistant-teacher in the high school, a grandly noble woman, was one morning absent from her accustomed place. Our questions and queries to the principal that such an event had occurred met only with the response, "She is in the room below." The prayer that our teacher offered that morning wa that his scholars might be benefited by bad examples. Then he announced the hymn, "Confession," so full of acknowledgment and penitence for sin. Reverentially he

Gulling.

BY CHANDLES H. PEIRCE, of Keokuk, Iowa

To defend the profession and keep inviolate those principles that give it dignity and respectability is part and parcel of the duty of every true "knight of the quill." To get something for nothing is contrary to all law, and if an exceptional case might be cited, the gift would not be worth the hav-

To dupe, to defraud, to chest, to get by dishonest means, to look for new victims is natural for every profession, and that of ours is no exception. Verdancy reigns supreme. This green earth of ours is covered by thousands of green people. Thousands of unsuspecting individuals are every day paying dearly for their whistle. Advertisen of all kinds ore read with greediness and the hait awallowed with a zest that gives encouragement to an honorable calling.

Eight to twenty-five dollars a day to agents. Tern out everybody! The milnium is dawning. Such an opportunity will never occur sgain. Not even in heaven.

Grand and glorious! Wonderfully sublime! The Real Pen-work, Self-instructor; Or, White Elephant, for a dollar.

Buy it, try it, and theu think of the "maxim" that led you to "know-les" of the true condition of a heautiful art.

We came from Massachusetts, near the



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original specimen executed by G. W. Ware, of Bonham, Texas.

sang, and his spirit and the expression of the piece imbued each singer, and when we reached the line, "I had not sinued had I felt thou wert nigh," all were serious. Our hearts were ready for the lesson, and at recess a hevy of usually thoughtless girls sought the assistant, who, with glistening eyes, told us in few words that the hrilliant beautiful, accomplished Miss — had committed a heinous sin for which she was expelled. Back to our room we silently retraced our steps with one more of life's mysterious lessons unfolded for us, but done in compassion. The leaf of our song book was turned down that day to mark the hymn, and a spotless page in life's book was written with thoughts that taught us how we might hate the sin all the more. nor love the sinner less.

To those subscribing at club rates, the book will be sent (in paper) for 25 centa; (in cloth), 50 cents extra. Price of hook, by mail (in paper covers), 75 cents; cloth, \$1. Liberal discount to teachers and agents.

Notice.

Our stock of the Centennial Picture of Progress, 22 x 28, being exhausted, and the lates, from which it was printed, destroyed, it can no longer he sent free as a premium. We, however, have a stock of size 28 x 40; finely printed on heavy plate-paper, which will be mailed with a key as a premium, for 25 cents extra. Many thousands of this picture have been sold by agents at \$2 per There is no more interesting and valuable picture for schoolroom or office than this.

"Hub of the Universe." Our mission is to benefit mankind, both specially and generally; the special applies to ourselves, and the general to all the world.

Now is the accepted time; dou't delay, for you may lose your sole.

What has been done can be done again. Mr. M. has been transported to a haven of rest. "In (5) (5) (5) (weeks) (weeks) (weeks)," (rather a weak statement), yet notwithstanding it, the gentleman in question ou eagle's wings passed from "an ordipary writer to one of the finest ornamental penmen in the world."

Do you not believe it? Oh, why is this thus? "It may seem to you like a fairy dream," but we can assure you it is reality.

Give us your hand! You will not be deseived! Give us your confidence! It will not be betrayed! Give us your dollar and we will send you more paper and more printed matter to the square inch than any publisher this side of Buston. Why do you tarry? We will prove your best friend. Oh! believe us and your name will be handed down to prosperty.

Send Sr Bills

We wish our patrons to bear in mind that in payment for subscriptions we do not desire postage-stamps, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar hill is much more convenient and safe to remit than the same amount in I, 2 or 3 cent stamps. The actual risk of remitting money is slight-if properly directed, not one miscarriage will occur in one thousand. Inclose the bills, and where letters containing money are sealed in presence of the postmaster we will assume all the risk.

Incorrect Talking.

"Though the schoolmaster holds his receptions in almost every nook and corner in the land there is a great deal of incorrect talking even among educated people. Bishop Clark gives a few specimens of these popular errors of speech in the form of a dialogue between a careless talker and his critical

"Good afternoon, John; how long have

you been 'setting' here?"
"I have been 'sitting here' about an hour, watching these men 'set' the stones "It 'kind of' seems to me that the work

is done rather 'illy.' " "Perhaps it is not done quite as 'welly'

as it might be."

"I 'kind of' think that word 'welly sounds odd."

"It is as good a word as 'illy.' But why do you say, 'It kind of seems' and 'I kind of think,' when you might ss well say, 'It seems' and 'I think.'" "I've got 'sort of' used to talking in that

"It is a very poor sort of way." "I never had nobody to 'learn' me any

"You mean that you have had nobody to

teach you." 'I am getting tired, and think I will 'lay

down on the grass for a 'spell.'"
"You can lie down, but it would be well for you to lay your cloak on the ground for

you to lie on.

"Be you going to 'stop' here long?" "I stopped here when I arrived, but shall not 'stay' long. Are you going home

"I he"

"Why not say, 'I am'? 'Be you' and 'I be' are very raw and disagreeable phrases."

"All right, OK : but the master always says to the scholars, 'Be you ready to

"Do you see him often ?"

"'Him' and 'me' met at the deacon's last night." "What did 'him' and 'you' do after you

got there ? " "We looked at 'them' things he has just

brought from New York." "Were 'them' things worth looking at ?"

"Tolerable. By the way, the deacon must have 'quite' a fortune."

"What sort of a fortune? Quite large or quite small ?"

" Quite large, of course."

"Why do you not say so ?"

"My next neighbor has just put up a fence on either side of his front yard.

"I suppose you intended to say that he has put up a fence on both sides." "Bstween you and I-"

"Please change that to, Between you and me.' You would not say: 'There is no great difference of opinion between 'you and he."

"I usually say: Him and me agree pretty well."

"Then you speak very bad English, and you probably say: 'It is me,' instead of 'It

"Of course I do, and so do 'most' of the people I know. My hoy is just going to school, and as he is a 'new' beginner I suppose he will appear to be rather green."

Did you ever hear of a beginner who was not new?"

"I wish to simply state-"

"That is, you wish to state-"

"That our 'mutnal' friend-"

"Pleasa say our common friend. You would not call him a 'reciprocal' friend."

"Why do you interrupt me so often ?" "Because you make so many blunders." -Ex.

If you want the best guide ever published for home instruction in practical writing send \$1 for the "Standard Practical Penmanchip Package," prepared by the Spen-cerian Authors for the PENMAN'S ART

Stopping Hazing. Many have woodered why there has not heen any hazing at Harvard for the past three months. In all that time there has oot been a case of hazing reported, and some have come to the conclusion that the hazers have met with a change of heart. It is not exactly a change of heart, but a avge of clothes that ails them. We are imformed that the hazing has been broken up in that college, and forever, by the faculty taking the advice of the Sun. Just after Sollivau whipped Ryao, he (Sullivan) was called to Harvard; the Sun's plan of breaking up hazing was vofolded to him, sad he fell iuto it readily. He was to attire himself as a Quaker young man, and apply for sdmission as a freshman, and let usture take its course. On the first day of April Mr. Sullivan appeared at College, under the name of Abija Watson, and was assigned a room, and placed on the roll of freshmen. His appearance was commented on, and as he passed through the college grounds with hie peculiar garb, young fellows shouted, "Shoot the hat," "Get on to his nibs," and other collegiate literature. It was all Mr. Sullivau could do to reatraio himself from whipping a couple dozen of the boys then and there, but he decided to wait until the proper time when he would be able to get enough for a mess. That evening he was approached by a young man who pretended to be his friend, and was invited to accompany him to a room where a few of the boys were going to open a few bottles of wine. Abija said verily he didn't go much on the sinful heverage that stealeth away the brain, but seeing it was him, he didn't care if he did go dowo and drown his gopher. So they went to a large room where about seventy smart young fellows were congregated, with all the appliances of hazing. Sullivan eavs there were seventy, but the faculty only found sixty-five senseless smart Alecks when the door was opened, but Sullivau thinks a few may have jumped out of the window and took to the woods It seems when they got the "Quaker" into the room they locked the door, and the ringleader told the peaceful man to strip off his coat and vest and shirt. He objected, but finally took them off. Some of the fellows who have since got out of the hos-pital say they noticed when he removed his shirt that he was put up like a hired man, and they thought it queer that a Quaker should have an arm as hig as a canvas ham. They told him to prepare to meet his God, and got out the iron to braud his back. He told them he knew he was in their power,' and was willing to auhmit to anything that was right, but he asked them as a favor not to hear on too hard, as ho was of nervous temperament and might faint. Then they decided not to brand him until later, but they would tie him up in a blanket first. So they got the blanket and tipped Sullivan over iu it, and about twenty of the smartest hazers took hold of the sides and tossed him up. When he came down he knocked four fellows senseless with his fists, kicked four more across the room, and than got on his feet and began to knock them right end left. He had knocked down about twenty, and had stopped to spit on his bands when the the hazers huddled in a corner and proposed to stop the slaughter. One said Oh, good Mr. Quaker, please let us aloue. We belong to respectable families, and won't do so any more." Sullivan looked at them and said, "It is hazing ye want. Well, yez can have plenty," and he went at them, and in about fifteen minutes he corded up the whole gaug, and hazing was broken up at Harvard College. As he threw his shirt and coat across his arm and walked out of the room, and met the faculty in the hall. he said : "Throw cold water in their faces and they will all regain consciousness in from ten minutes to half no hoor," and he shook hands with the faculty, received his five hundred dollars, and left for New York with his trainer, Billy Maddeu, whn was eitting on the fence outside waiting for

"Fot kind of a time did yez have wid de boys?" asked Mr. Madden, as he belped Mr. Sullivan on with his shirt and changed the Quaker hat for another.

THE PENMANS IT ART JOURNAY

'Verily, friend William," said the Quaker, as he counted the roll of bills to see that the faculty had not shoved any counterfeits on him, 'it was the event of the season It is good exercise." And they started for Cornell University at Ithaca .- Peck's Sun.

Brother Gardner on Charity.

"Las' fall," said Brother Gardner as he gazed down open Elder Toots in a paralyzing way, "I made some remarks upon de subjict of charity. It seems dat my posishuo was misunderstood, au' dis eveniu' I hope to make it plaio.

"De Good Book apeaks of charity a thousand times, an' a big sheer ef de people believe dat de word as used in de Bible means dat we mus' open our purses to de In de first place, I airpestly believe de charity of de Bible means lookin' lightly upon de faults of our fellowmen. It means dat we must oherlook, excuse, an forgive. Charity covereth a multitude of sine! Does dat mean a loaf of bread passed outer de kitchen doah to a beggar, or does it mean dat he who oberlooks de faults of each to 100 solicitors of charity, an' how many would have a dollar left by night? At least half would spand a portion for beer, whiskey, or tobacco, and not twenty of ds

lot would boy wood, flour, or clothing. "He who gives to a tramp succurages

loaferism, thieving, an' a dozen other crimes. "He who gives to a man or woman able to walk de streete am a supporter of vice an' idlenesa.

"Dat's whar I stau' on de one side of de queshun of charity, an' each passin' day turus up somethiu' to convince me dat I am But now whom do I feel fur, and to whom kin I give? If I assist an ablehodied man to airn his own bread, dat am charity. If I kin prevail upon a father who am waistin' hie money in drink or at cards to put it into his family, dat am charity. If my poo' naybur loses his horse, I have a \$5 bill for him. If he loses a child, I have ten. If he breaks a leg or un arm, I'll sheer my meat au' taters au' wood wid him until he kin work agia. If a father falls sick an' has nuffin ahead, my kind o' charity chips in fur a shake-purse to pull If a stranger comes among ua an' am ill, let us make him well. If fire or flood devastate a section, let us send relief.

If a widder am left helpless, let us fill her

coal-bin an' flour-bar'l.



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original flourish executed by R. S. Bonsall, penman at Carpenter's Bryant & Stratton Business College, St. Louis, Mo Mr. Bonsall is a superior practical writer,

others shall have some of his owo condoned? I hold to de latter.

"But let us admit dat de charity of de Bible means aidin' de poo'. If I airo ten shillings a day an' work in cold an' heat an' rain-if my wife economizes an' I am keerful-if we go slow and dress widin our means an' manage to lay up a few dollars, what man or woman on airth has de right to tell me dat I mue' pass any part of my savin's out to people who am poo' frew their own fault? Whar' I have worked they have loafed. Whar' I have pinched dey have squandered. Whar' I have denied myself dey have cut loose wid a free hand.

"Dar' am not an able-bodied man in America who can't airn sufficient to hourd, clothe, and school a family of six and send his wife to church on Sundays. Dar'am not a widder in dis kentry who can't airn at least a dollar a day at some occupashuo. Dar' am not no orfan who has de shadow of a right to ask any man fur a nickel.

Our public charities am so many fraude upon taxpayers. De \$25,000 raised by tax in Detroit fall into de hands of people who have no hizness wid one shillin' of it. It goes to drunkurds an' idlers an' pretenders, who make it a duty to live upon charity from one y'ar to anoder. I defy de mast ardent philanthropist in dis kentry to show me one case whar' a city poo' fund dealt out to paupere has lifted anybody above axin' De city which raises de moas' money has de most paupers. Figgers prove it, an yet philauthropists wou't admit dat it proves anything.
"Let me start out to-morrow an' han' \$5

"In twenty years America has raised up a class numberia' tens of thousands who ebriuk work, who make saloous pay, who have doubled the number of police an' jails an' prisons-who steel, rob, and ravishwho infest street corners an' prowl frew alleys-who add nothing except illiteracy an' vice, ao' she has raised 'em up by her system of mistaken charity. Philanthropists mny aquirm an' women make wry faces, but de preachin's of de one un' de sympathies of de odder have made de word charity synonymous wid Vice and Wickedness. Let us now assault de usual programmy." - Detroit Free Press.

Questions for the Readers of the "Journal." By CHANDLER H. PEIRCE, of Keckuk, Iows.

I. Which is preferable; to change posi-

tion of self or paper in the execution of work†

2. Does intollectual development pre

cede physical, or should they go hand in

3. Admitting that principles are the true basis of teaching permanship, are they enfficient l

4. Does one extreme produce another ! If so, illustrate. 5. Do all letters require a givau amount

of force in their perfect axecution ! 6. Is the hight of a letter and the length

the same? 7. What constitutes a system of penmanship I

8. What is the first object to be simed

at in teaching pupils beyond twelve or fifteen

9. What is the second object to be simed 10. How would you write straight with-

out line on cards, envelopes, etc? II. Can equal results be gained in the simpler classes of work without looking?

12. How woold you obtain proper shade ? 13. In acquiring the best results, what is

the plan of development?

14. Why do combinations appear better than single capitals ?

15. After forming o part of d, is the light lius above curved or straight?

16. Why is the preference given to below the line in the formation of capital R and

17. How can you determine the difference between the results wholesrm or fore-18. Is the introductory line in a, d, g, q

and cone space in hight? 19. What is ornamental penmanchip?

20. What is business permanship? 21. What is most difficult to learn?

22. What is the dividing line !

23. Is ornamental permanahip essential to the thorough understanding of business penmanship?

24. Which movement predominates in the formation of good figures?

25. Can good figures he produced by purely finger movements ? 26. Can children from eight to ten years

be taught to make as good figures as any t soo

27. What regulates the proper turn at top of 2 and 3 when made with a point as a base of starting?

28. What is the location of the Philosophy of Movement before execution ?

29. Why can you execute small work more rapidly on paper than on blackhoard? 30. What is the position of crayon in

ornamental work at hourd? 31. Would it not be well in learning to write to practice the standing position at

least one-third the time? 32. Are the so called standard capital let-

ters the practical ones for business ? 33. Is the capital etem ever used in its

pority 1

34. Is counting essential to beginners ! 35. What is the best method of count-

ing? 36. To what extent should it be carried ?

37. Are capital letters that hegin off the base-line more difficult to form than those which begin on line f

38. What is the difference in calculation ? 39. Are combinations more expressive

of beauty than single letters? 40. Are combinations of figures practi-

41. Are combinations of figures a neces

sity 1 42. What is the first object to be gained

in producing figures? The second? The third? The fourth? The fifth? The sixth? The seventh ? The eighth ? 43. What constitutes a perfect oval?

44. Do all points in writing have the

same direction f 45. What is the main object in shading

Answers to Prof. Pierce's Questions

IN FEBRUARY NUMBER OF "JOURNAL." BY SURSCRIBER.

1. We see no reason why he can not. 2. By ita proportions, turns, curves, an-

gles, etc., and by the rule for spacing.

3. Not enough to be noticed.

4. The proportions of the letter.

5. It is not

6. Some are modified

7. First. Point too sharp. Second. In-ferior paper. Third. Holding peo too near vertical. Fourth. Writing on one nib, etc.

8. We think not. 9. We regard both, as being of equal im-

10. That which secures the natural, most graceful, and rapid movement.



And TEACHERS' GUIDE.

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NEW YORK, APRIL, 1883.

The "Journal," and Writing in the Public Schools.

Some two years since, Mr. H. W. Smith, Vice-Principal of Grammar School No. 20, of this city, became a subscriber to the JOURNAL. Appreciating its value as a stimulant and aid to careful and interested effort on the part of its young readers, he called the attention of his class-" his boys" as be is pleased to call them-to the JOURNAL, and at the came time offered a year's subscription as a prize to each of the four boys showing the greatest advencement in all their school-work at the end of the year. Since then, eighteen out of the class of loss than thirty, have become regular subscribers to the JOURNAL, besides several others who are now engaged in business. A short time since we received from Mr. Smith a package of specimens of writing, accompanied with the following note:

NEW YORK, April 12th, 1883.

D. T. AMES, ESQ., Office of THE PERMIN'S ART JOURNAL, 205 Broadway, New York

DEAR SIR.—I herewith hand you speci-mens of permanship written at different periods, and representing the progress made in

writing during the past six months, by twentyoys under my charge. Will you do me and them the favor to examine the specimens, and designate the one which, in your opinio indicates the greatest degree of advancement ?

THE PENMANS FILART JOURNAL

I ask you to do this for the purpose of enabling me to award a prize for advancement.

I am pleased to say that all my pupils are subscribers to, or have excess to, THE PEN MAN'S AUT JOURNAL, and that I have found the lessons and articles upon penmanship of great interest and value to me, while they have served as a powerful incentive to my pupils; also, your articles upon "Latter-Writing" have been of great service in that department of my achnol-work.

W. H. SMITH, Vice-Principal, Grammar School, No. 20, 160 Christic Street,

The specimens referred to above, were hy hoys whose average ege was thirteen and one-half years-ranging from eleven to fifteen years. Several of these specimens exhibited more than su ordinary degree of improvement; while nearly all showed cred-

teachers of the land, can but be inspiring, and largely contributive to a love for, and a more earnest and successful effort to attain to, a good handwriting. While to those who are seeking to become good writers at home, or in the office, without the aid of a teacher, the JOURNAL will be found to be of incalculable benefit.

We herewith present a specimen letter, written as a composition, by Master Albert Levy, aged thirteen years, the pupil of Mr. Smith's class to whom was awarded the first prize, together with a specimen of his writing only six months previous, which not only presents a specimen of his present writing, but shows progress for that period. Where is the lad who will do better ?

Can Business-writing be Taught?

Some mouths since there appeared in the JOURNAL ac editorial, in which it was stated that what is popularly known as business wri-

8769 co Such day from date we promes i pay to Spelet . He is note Som Hundred i shorty Some I him I show we could Specimen written six months since. New York, Apr. Tos Mr. Wilson, Esa Clox, 3038, 00 Please to consider me an applicant for the position meantioned in the above advertisement I am is years of age, strong and in good health, and residewith my parents

I have been a pupil of Grammar School, No a, for the past five years. I am permitted to refer you to my teacher, Mr A W South, for any testimonials of character and ability which you may deen Propertilly . Much show they

Po

I do not smoke The above cuts are photo engraved in

fac-simile, two thirds the size of original manuscript, written by Master Albert Levy, a pupil in Grammar School No. 20, of this city, and shows his progress in writing for six months. The letter was written as a

regular composition in school, as a response to the following advertisement:

To A orfolk St.

WANTED—IN AN INNURANCE OFFICE, A buy, not over 16 years of age good common school education. Address, with full particulars reference, education. Address, with full particulars reference, edo, in applicant's handwriting M, box 3 108 Post Office. Clyarette smokers need not apply.

table progress, all indicated careful effort. From the specimens, we selected, as exhibiting the highest degree of improvement, that written by Albert Levy; second hest, Louis Spoebrer; third, Albert C. Fuchs. Mr. Smith assures us that he has observed a marked change in the "esprit-de-corps" of his entire writing-class since the introduction of the JOURNAL. Pupils who formerly took little or no interest, and practiced their writing-lessons with indifference and with little progress, are now interested, even enthusiastic, over their writing, and are consequently showing marked improvement.

The experience and testimony of Mr. Smith, respecting the good results of introducing the JOURNAL to writing-classes, in all grades of schools, is in full accord with that of bundreds of other teachers throughnut the country. Its monthly visits, presenting line copies and instruction from the pens of the most skilled and experienced tiog could not be taught, from the fact that such writing is the result of long, habituel experience in business or professional life, and is moulded to suit the peculiar tastes, skill and circumstances of the various writers, no two of whom ever write alike. We believe our position was correct, notwithstanding it has been assailed by correspondents, through the columns of the Guzette, and also in a paper published by a western husiness college, which says:

"Any experienced business man knows that business-writing can be taught. He knows that if one of his clerks writes a fine business hand it will not be long before all of the clerks of the establishment will secure in a greater or less degree the same general style of writing. This they will do, taking the writing of the superior penman as their standard.

There is in this country a standard style of business-writing. It is a standard style which is recognized and followed by ninety-nine out of every one bundred good business-writers. The standard style is seen to the counting-houses, the banks, the railroad offices, the abstract offices, the state and national depart ments, and the properly conducted business schools all over this land. It is the standard style which characterizes the Americans, as a class, as the best writers in the world. It is that style of business-writing which was in angurated in this country by the elder Spencer and his early associates. It is the "Sprucerian Style," but not the present "Spencerian Sys-tem." It is the style of business writing which was written and taught by old father Spencer and others before "bigh art" had crept into it and utterly ruined it as practical business-writ ing. The early Spenceriau style of writing was good business-writing; the present Spencerian system is not, it is "high art."

The original Spencerian style of writing was practical and adapted to the masses; the pres ent Spencerian system is very unpractical and can be acquired only by artists. The result of teaching the original Spencerian style forty-nine successes to one failure; with the present artistic Spencerian system, it is forty nine failures to one success. The former style was ordinary, plain, graceful, natural and ad-mirably adapted to the wants of business; the present system is extraordinary, "artistic stiff, painfully accurate and absolutely imposei business writing.

What is here said about the present "Spen-cerian system," is equally true of the other "Standard Systems" of this country. They are all descended from the original Spencerian style, but vastly inferior to it for ordinary practical purposes.

Taking all these things into account, it is not strange that "writing masters" who worship the system of penmanship as now published, should begin to ask the question, "Can hasi ness-writing he taught?" These teachers do not write a business hand, they do not gen These teachers do erally use a business pen; their pupils not only do not acquire a business hand, but very often suffer absolute injury from the instruction received. But we are glad to know that what is here said of the professional "writing-master" is by no means true of all who are teaching penmanship. There are teachers who both write and teach practical business pen-manship. There are schools in which the pupils learn a handwriting which they are no obliged to abandon the moment they enter a business office."

Were arguments and proofs es easy : assertions, the writer of the foregoing would indeed be a formidable adversary. But let us briefly consider some of his assertious.

First.-" Any experienced business man knows that business-writing can be taught." etc. This is a mere wild assertion, and one contrary to fact: that a body of clerks will become good writers in the manner mentioned, every business man knows to be not true; that one clerk may, to some extent emulate the superior writing of another, as he may his superior breeding, habits and business tact, is true; but, unfortunately, no such plan can be relied upon to make good

Again, he says: "There is in this country a standard style of business-writing recog pized and followed by pinety-nine out of every hundred good business-writers," etc We can imagine no more reckless and no warranted assertion. What does the write mean by standard? Webster defines standard to be " that which is established as a rule or model." Now, will the writer affirm that any two of these good businesswriters write bands at all resembling each other, either as to the form of letters or in its general appearance. We think that he even would decline such an assertion; if so, where is his standard? Evidently, there would be one for each writer. He might with equal propriety claim that each of his ninety-nine business men should ignore the recognized standard for weights and measures and set up one for himself.

Again, he says, that "the result of teaching by the original Spencerian style was forty-nine successes to one failure. vary, in this case, his proportion from ainety-nine in a hundred I It sounds better, and we see no facts in the way.

The early Speacerian writing was comparatively unsystematic, and hence poorly adapted for use in schools. All its changes to the present have accorded with the spirit

of progress and the demands of schoolroom experience and business. It is true er the inspiring genius and example of Father Spencer, a large proportion of those pupils whom he personally taught hecame good writers. Yet we vecture the assertion, that there is not a Board of Edncation or a Superioteedent of public schools in all the land who would for a moment. consider the substitution of the first Spencerian copy-books for these of the present, nor should they do so. All experience preves, that writing as well as other things, to be successfully taught most have som fixed standard and prescribed rules, by which the pupil may approximate and judge of his success, and the teacher criticise his pupil's efforts.

The writer further asserts that "there are business schools, including his, where pupils learn to write a hand which they will not be obliged to abandon the moment they enter a business office."

We believe that there is not a school in the world that does, or can, input to a pupil a style of writing which will not be so changed in a year's, or even six months', practice, in a position requiring constant and rapid writing, as to be searcely recognized beside that with which be left school. The writer might as well claim to convert the beardless inexperienced lad to the mature, posished and acute man of affairs. A Unainess handwriting, like all that goes to make up the genuine business man, is the outcome of business experience, added to and modifying what he has previously acquired in school, and can be attimical in no other way.

That the pupil who has had the proper drill in all the elements of good, rapid writing, and of business, as taught in our business schools, will advance more rapidly and ultimately attain to a much higher standard, not only of husiness-writing, but all that guess to make the model business man, than he could otherwise do, we most fully believe and affirm.

The "Journal" and Business

In the Business College Record, published at Jacksonville, III., we find an article from the facilo pen of our friend G. W. Brown, relative to the establishment of a business college organ, from which we clip the following:

The PERMAN'S ART JOURNAL published by D. T. Ames, of New York, is conducted in the interest, sidely, of permanship — and yet it is securing subscribers by the thousands from all parts of the country. It is doing this largely through the ageoncy of business college teachers and pupils. It is ably and energetically conducted, and deserves the success it is achieving.

The great success of the ART JOURNAL is a most forcible suggestion to my mind of what might be done by a journal representing the whole field of practical education.

First wa wish to bestow our thanks upon Mr. Brown for the compliment be pays th JOURNAL, and to say we are in no way opposed to a college organ. What we desire do, is to set Brother Brown right where he is a little off. "The JOURNAL," he says, "is conducted, solely, in the interest of pen-manship." Has be read it? One would think not. Many columns of its mattereditorials and copied-have related exchisively to business education. Not long since an entire address, by James A.Garfield, upon that subject, appeared in the Jour-NAL, and scarcely a unmber has been issued without more or less matter relating to practical and general education, and now in every number appears an article upon Correspondence. Its editor, for nearly twenty years, was netively engaged in business college work, and believes in it; and is not tardy in saying so. And it is due to the JOURNAL more than to any other instrumentality that there to-day exists an sociation of Business Educators. Again, Mr. Brown says that the JOURNAL is devoted chiefly to artistic penmanship. Will he please turn over the pages of his file of

JOURNALS, and measure up the editorials upon the severs! departments of pennanship, and if he does not find four to one of space devoted to practical as against artistic pennanship, we will make him a subscriber for life, free

THE PENMANS (5) ART JOURNAL

Again, he says that it is largely through the agency of business colleges that the JOUNNAL has attained to its arknowledged success. We admit a liberal support by most of the really meritorious colleges, among which is that conducted by Bruther Brown, but that its success is untially due to them is a mistake. Not one in fixe of its present subscribers are due to husiness college influence or from among their patrons.

Its success is due to the fact that its collumns have contained matter which rendered the JOURNAL valuable and interesting to nearly all classes of persons, and we can but believe that with its wide-spread and rapidly growing subscription-list it is exerting, indirectly, a greater and more telling influence in favor of practical education than will or can any publication conducted, avowedly and solely, as an organ of husiness colleges. The lads, and even the misses, from our public and private schools and elsewhere, who number far up into the thousands upon the subscription-list of the JOURNAL, are, indeed, promising candidates for business schools. Once interested in good writing, they will, very naturally, seek the best facilities for gratifying their desire for the highest attainment, which will be usually found in the well conducted business colleges of the country.

The "Journal" Your Medium.

If you are a live, thinking, and successful teacher, you have something worth saying to your co-workers. Remove the bushed, and let your light shine abroad through the columns of the JOHNAL.

Writing in Public Schools. It is a universal complaint throughout the country, that writing is less effectually taught than any other branch in our public schools. As a rule, but a short space of time is allowed for practice, and, frequently, that has more the character of an intermis sion from real school work than otherwise because of the indifference of both tencher and pupil, as to the extent or manuer of practice. The first requisite for success in any department of education is an attentive and interested pupil. The good teacher appreciates this, and calls to his aid every artifice and appliance which his genins can suggest for awakening and maintaining enthusiasm on the part of his pupils. A teacher, who can neither write a good hand nor give skilled instruction, is not likely, by his own example, to sufficiently inspire his class with the beauty or utility of good writing to secure the effort and care neces sary to make good writers; and, unfortunately, such teachers are usually slow to avail themselves of such aids as are offered for supplementing their own poor efforts. The good teacher is so, because of his appreciation of, and readiness avail himself of every source for valuable information and every good example in his school-work. Such teachers have been first to welcome and introduce the Jour-NAL to their pupils and fellow teachers. They have recognized in it a powerful auxilliary to their own effort, not alone for good instruction, but as a means of awakening and sustaining an interest in writing which leads to success. Among its subscribers there are now about four thousand teachers, most of whom are in public and private schools, and make no specialty of writing; yet all of these, we venture, are securing far better results on account of the monthly visits of the JOURNAL. In many instances large clubs of their pupils have been induced to become subscribers. In such instances, so far as we are informed, a marked improvement in writing has been

the result, and to such a degree as to be the subject of comment by school officials and patrons. The appreciation and patronage of the JOURNAL in this direction has been a great source of satisfaction and strength to its chitos, which they, in turn, will endeavor to fully reciprocate, by rendering the JOURNAL to the fullest settent, a help to the teacher and pupil of plain, practical writing in our public and private schools, as well as to the learner at home.

Dr. Dix and Education of Women.

In one of a series of lectures lately delivered by the Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., Rector of Trioity Church, of this city, upon the subject of "Woman's Mission," he took occasion to denounce, in server language, the efforts now being made for the higher education of women through the opening of the colleges of the country to lady sudecuts, and more especially that of Columbia College of this city, of which Dr. Dux is a trustee. A petition lately presented by citizens and patrons of the college to its Board of Trustees, praying that its facilities he extended to female students, is said to have not with a most determined and fatal opposition from the enlightened and liberal minded dotter.

The Dr.'s lecture has very properly called forth many severe criticisms from the press, as well as citizens of this city, among which was a letter to the Evening Post, signed, "Communicant of Trinity Parish," which desrves to be widely read. We abstract the following.

Dr. Dix treated a question now much before the public in a very unfair and ungenerous manner. He so interwove the question as to make it appear to one not conversant with the matter that those who are earnestly seeking the better and higher education of women demand as a requisite co-education with all that that im hich, according to Dr. Dix, is all that is bad and immoral. The lecture was like the effort of a narrow-minded priest who dreads the edn cation of man or woman, who is constantly look ing back with longing for that priest's heaven, the dark ages, when the laity were sunk in as ignorance and entirely under the power of the priests who atood upon a much higher plane because they bad learned to read and rite and were able to "lannch the curse of Rome." He sees with regret the fact that times have changed, that now education and common seuse are in the pews, or do not attend the delivery of the puerile efforts called sermons, satis-fied to read the reports in the newspapers and smile with contempt upon the childish efforts to stop the march of learning and intelligence

Here would seem to be, at least, one ininstance where a communicant should go to the pulpit and a priest should go to the pew.

Spencer Memorial Hall and Library.

We learn from reports in the Cleveland, O. papers, that the founding of the Speneer Hall and Library, at Geneva, O., is now a certainty. Among the contributors, M. J. Woodorff, Esq., of N. Y., is mentioned as having given five hundred dollars, and P. W. Tuttle, of Geneva, the same amount.

Mr. Woodruff was a pupil of P. R. Spencer, and formerly a teacher of Spenecrian. He is now at the head of the Russell Irving Mant'g Co., probably the largest hardware house in this country.

The King Club

For this month comes from the Npencerian Bonicess College, Cleveland, Ohio. It numbers one hundred and nine, and was sent by H. L. Loomis, penusan and part proprietor of that institution. Mr. Loomis and his associates are not only doing a good work in the efficient and successful teaching of writing, but thay fully appreciate the work the JOURNAL is also doing in that direction, and carneedly command, as all good teachers do, the JOURNAL in Club numbers of the JOURNAL in Club numbers of the JOURNAL in Section 12 to 1

secenty-four, and was sent by W. F. Jewell, principal of the Gollsmith Bryant-&-Strutton Basiness. University, Detroit, Mich. The third club in size numbers ffty-one, and comes from C. M. Immell, a teacher of writing at Goshen (Ind.) and vicinity. He says: "I secured iwenty-seven names in four bours." A club of titenty size comes from A. L. Davison, Lockput, N. Y. One of toerdy-free comes from Bryant's Boffalo (N. Y.) College, and ticenty-free from J. D. N. Y.) College, and ticenty-free comes, have been received—for all of which the senders have our most camerous to mention, have been received—for all of which the senders have our most camera thanks.

A young Buckeye sends specimens showing remarkable improvement. He writes: "I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you, hoping you will not be offended at me. I am a young man, and I am striving to improve my handwriting at home. I am studying and practicing your course of lessons now going through the PERMAN'S ART JOHNALA, and I feel very thankful that I am enabled to do so.

I send a scrap of an old letter of mine, written before studying your course.

Will you please inform me if I have made any improvement, as I have been practicing a balf hour daily, since your lessons came out."—J. P. S., Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

The specimens which accompanied the above teter exhibit most remarkable improvement. The letter is use of many similar expressions of the highest appreciation and thanks for the publication in the Journal of the lessons in practical writing by Prof. H. C. Spencer, and the lessons on letter-writing by the editor.

It is certainly a pleasure to know that our efforts are productive of such good results, and are so highly appreciated. And we assure our readers that our efforts will not be diminished in the future.

How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by Poet-office Order, or a bank draft, on New York; next, by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage-stampe. Do not send personal checks, especially for small suma, nor Canadian postage-stampe.

Writing-Ruler,

The Writing-Roler has become a standard article with those who profess to have a suitable outfit for practical writing. It is to the writer what the chart and compass to the mariner. The Writing-Ruler is a reliable permanship chart and compass, sent by the JOUNAL on receipt of 30 cents.

Oblique Attachment.

The newly invented straight and oblique pecholder combined will, we believe, supersede the use of all penholders, of the oblique order, of which the rapidly increasing demand gives abundant proof. It is twice as valuable, yet sells for one-half the price of old style obliques. The JOURNAL mails one for 12 centa and two for 20 cents.

Waves Above All.

Thirty-seven pages of model writing and instructions are given in the Portfulio of Standard Fractical Penmanship, which is twice as much matter as is afforded for one dollar in any other writing publication. The "Standard" is from ourivalled penwork, engraved fac-smile on steel. Single pages of it cost more than the cash investment made by parties issuing entire, so-called self-instructors in corappy form from comparatively cheap process. As a first-class work at \$1, for self-instruction in practical chirography, it has no pere. All orders for the JournALDs edition of the Standard, receive prompt attention.

The Convention.

We again call attention to the Annual Convention of the Penmen and Business Educators, which is to be held at Washington. D. C., on July 10th to the 14th

Washington is the handsomest and most interesting city on our continent. It is always a pleasure to go there.

Arrangements are being made providing and for having a rich and rare programme each day during the session

Gentlemen, also ladies, who are interested in business education in all or any of its branches, should write to H. C. Suencer, of the Executive Committee, at Washington, and state what topics they are willing to present, and name topics which they desire to have discussed. Those who have been binking in special directions relating to business education should come forward and give the benefit of their views.

Each one should contribute something to the purpose of the meeting, Come one, come all, and have a regular feast of good things.



A. L., Philadelphia.-I have received letters, from publishers and agents, of the monotable systems of writing of our times, and I am pained to find the letters badly, and in some casea execrably, written. Correspondence with steel-per and penholder manufacturers, brings letters which indicate that a class of men most recreant to good writing are engaged in supplying the world with writing materials. With a good system and riting implements, cannot experts, in exemplifying their use, be found to act as

agents for their introduction, circulation and sale? Ans .- Experts with the per are not usually willing to accept employment at the small salaries offered poor writers; ex-perienced pennen would introduce more copy-books, and sell more pen and iuks than poor writers now engaged in that Certainly it would be right and consistent to employ representative penmen to

The "Hand-book" as a Premium.

We have decided to coutioue to mail, until further notice, the "Hand-book" (in paper) free to every person remitting \$1 for subscription or renewal to the JOURNAL for one year, or, for \$1.25, the book handsomely bound in cloth. Price of the book by mail, io cloth, \$1; in paper, 75 cents. Liberal discount to teachers and agents.

We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of the New England Carl Co., 75 Nassau Street, N. Y. Persons in want of goods will do well to give them Their patrons commend them highly, and we believe justly.

Extra Copies of the "Journal"

will be seat free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to scenre a club of subscribers.

The Rev. John Jasper declines to argue any more on scientific grounds that the sun moves round the earth. He says that anybody who disbelieves a plain and nuequivocal assertion of the inspired Scriptures is an infidel, on whom he will not waste words.

Remember that for \$1.00 you can get the JOURNAL one year, and a valuable book on artistic peumanship, free,



A. N. Palmer of the Cedar Rapids (Iowa Business College, is highly complimented for is skillful writing and successful teaching by the Evening Gazette of that city.

In our March issue, F. B. Lothrop was credited and thanked for the present of a copy of Foster's Penmanship, when W. H. Lothrop of South Boston, was the gentleman entitled to such credit and thanks

G. B. Jones has lately been teaching writing-classes at Bergen, N. Y. The press pays him a high compliment. It says: "Prof. Jones has shown himself master of his profession and deserving of every encouragement.

The graduating exercises of the New Jo Business College, conducted by Messrs. Miller and Drake, at Newark, N. J., took place at the Park Theatre, on the evening of March 21st. We return our thanks for ticket of invitation and regrets for our inability to be present.

During a recent visit to Detroit, Mich., w. ad the pleasure of visiting our old friend Ira Mayhew, who is conducting a successful hus ness college in that city. He is well-known and highly esteemed by all classes of educators. We also visited the Goldsmith, Bryant & Stratton Business University, now conducted by W. F. Jewell, which we found highly pros



Specimens of penmanship worthy of mention have been received as follows

- W. H. Lothrop, South Boston, a letter
- W. J. Wiuslow, Duhuque, lows, a letter W C. Bonham, Sidney, Ohio, pen-drawing
- G. W. Ware, Bonham, Texas, a bird and letter.

Wm. Robinson, Washago, Ont., a letter and

flourished bird J. D. Briaut. Raceland, La., a group of birds

- flourishing. W. A. McCartney, Randolph, Pa., peu-draw
- ing and flourishing J. A. Willis, Tully, N. Y., a flourished bird and card specimens.
- A. R. Merriam, Hiram College, Ohio, a letter and flourished bird
- W. S. Foringer, Kaylor Pa., a letter and specimens of flourishing.
- W. P. Macklin, St. Louis, Mo., a flourished hird and specimens of writing.
- A. E. Dewhurst, Utica, N. Y., a flourished hird and fancy card specimens.
- J. H. Smith, 1033 Chestnut Street, Philadel-
- phia, an elegantly-written letter A. S. Dennis, a letter and two handsomely
- executed designs for flourishing. E. L. Burnett, Elmira (N. Y.) Business Col-
- lege, flourished birds and lettering. E. F. Richardson, Horse Cave, Ky., a letter
- and card-specimen and flourished swan D. W. Hoff, Des Moines, lows, a letter and
- photographs of well-executed pen-drawing
- A. J. Taylor, Taylor's Business College, Rochester, N. Y. an elegantly-written letter. C. L. Perry, Louisville, Ky., a letter and club-list of eleven subscribers to the JOURNAL.
- W. E. Ernet, Mendou, Mich., a letter and
- ral skillfully-executed specimens of flourishing. C. W. Rice, Denver (Col.) Business Colle an elegantly-written letter and list of names for the JOURNAL.
- C. N. Crandle, penman, Western No. College and Commercial Institute, Bushell, Ill.,
- N. S. Beardsley, penman at St. Paul (Minn.) Business College, a letter and list of subscribers numbering fifteen.
- R. E. Gallagher, Canada Business College,

Hamilton, Ontario, a letter and list of twelve

THE PENMANS (FI) ART JOURNAL

S. Van Vleet, penman at Bryant's Buffalo (N. Y.) Business College, a letter and list of twenty-five names as subscribers to the JOURs

B. Musser, a veteran in the ranks of penmer sixty-eight years of age, and peuman at Smith-ville (Ohio) Normal College, a handsomely written letter J. M. Pearson, book-keeper for Spencer &

Taylor, Fort Worth, Texas, a letter in a free, easy, business style. The only improvement we would suggest would be the omission of flour-Mary D. Lacky, teacher in North Ave., 2d

Ward School, Alleghany, Pa., writes a hand-some letter, in which she incloses a very creditable specimen of ambidextrons writing, by Miss Emma Patton, a pupil under ber tuition

D. H. Farley, professor of penmanship and State Normal School, Trenton, ook-keeping at N. J., a beautifully-written letter and several elegant specimens of off-hand flourishing, some which will appear in a future issue of the JOHENAL

S. C. Williams, special teacher of penmanship and book-keeping in the public schools Lockport, N. Y., a letter and imperial photo of an elaborate and very skillfully-executed pen drawing, embracing a portrait and memorial of William Shakespeare.

Breaking up a School.

We see by the dispatches that two boys at Cumberland, Ohio, attempted to whip a schooltescher, and the teacher stabled both the boys, killing one instantly, and fatally wounding the other. There is probably no position that has more annoyance than teaching a country school, where there is a lot of hig boys who seem beet on mischief, and whose highest ambition is to whip the teacher and turn him out doors. Occasionally there is a school that becomes so hard that no man will attempt to teach it, unless he is a prize-fighter, and then he does not know anything but to fight. Sometimes the appointment of a beautiful and accomplished oung lady as teacher of a hard school will have a good effect, as she may be able to win the big boys by kindness. We were won that way once, and it would have heed all right, only another big hoy who wanted to be won also, got jealous and hit us in the ear with a pair of skates. We remember of attending one school that was about as hard as could be. There were five or six boys that made it a point to see that no teacher remained in the school a full term. would do something mean and get him to whip them, and they would all jump on him, and throw him out of doors, and he would leave. Most people look on such boys as pretty bard characters, but the rest of us, who wanted school to be closed when skat. ing was good, looked upon them as heroes, and we all wanted to join the gang. One winter the teacher was locked out doors and hit with a frozen snowball, and stood on his head and had water poured down his trowsers, and he resigned and went to driviog team at a saw-unill. He said ha had got all the teaching school be wanted, anyway. It was early in the winter term, and the trustees flew around for two weeks hefore they found a man to take the job. It was splendid skating, and all the scholars had a good time, and there was great regret expressed, as we remember it, when it was given out in church on Sunday that school would open on Monday morning. After the evening services the boys got together and talked it over, and decided to give the new teacher a week. It had been thawing a day or two, and the boys were tired of skating, so they thought they could afford to speed a week educating themselves, and so they gave him a week. On that evening we were duly elected a member of the class of hard citizens, and we were to open the ball, and do something bad, get him to lick us, and then the hoys were to jump in and help. Menday morning the school commence and the teacher proved to be a sickly look ing, slim sort of a fellow, a timid nervoue man, with a hand and face like a girl.

Every time he looked at one of the boys there seemed to be an expression on his face as though he would say, "I hope you will he good." When he had anything to say to the scholars he said "please," and gave other evidences of being pretty soft, we thought. That morning the weather all changed and it froze hard, and at recess the boys got together and said we would wind up the school before noon, and go out on the ice. It was our turn to be bad, and it commenced right off. The big boys had to carry in the wood, and lay it down quietly by the stove. We took in an armful and dropped it on the floor so that it shook the building, and loosened the stove-pipe. The pipe came out of the chimoey, and filled the room with smoke, but it was put back, and the slim, sickly teacher only reprimanded us, and said that it must not occur again. just ached to go after some more wood, but there was no opportunity. Pretty soon the teacher said we might go and get a pail of water, and while at the well we decided to stumble on entering the schoolroom, and spill the water all over the floor, and thus give the sickly looking teacher a chance to show what he was made of. The teacher was near the stove, and we stumbled, and the water went all over everything, wetting his boots, and made him pretty mad. In sizing him up we had not noticed, before, that his eyes were as black as coal, and that he seemed to be about eight feet high, but as he looked at us we could see it plainly. He seemed to read our thoughts, and knew it was done on purpose, and we have always thought he heard the boys talking it over at recess. Anyway, he jumped clear across the room, grabbed us by the neck and sat us down in the water; then he lifted us up and shook usso the teeth rattled; then he seemed to grab us all over and just maul us. We got a chance, once er twice, to look around to the back seats, as he was revolving us around on our axis, to see if the other boys were coming to help us put him out doors, but they were the most studious lot of big boys you ever saw. They had their heads down in their books, and their lips were moving in silent prayer. After the teacher had mopped the floor with ue, he took us by the slack of the pants, just as a dog would carry a duck, and went to his desk and got a big bickory ruler, and proceeded to dry our pants. Well, it was the meanest way t dry paute that ever was, and while it dried them well enough, it left great ridgee iuside of them, that made a corrugated chair almost a necessity. The boys did not fulfill their part of the programme, and when the teacher got through drying our pauts, and said, "Please return to your seat," we felt as though his politeness was a perfect sham. We looked at the boys as we went to our seat, but they never looked up. We have witnessed contested seats in the Legislature since, but never saw one that was so exciting as that one in the old white schoolhouse at the foot of the hill. The teacher never spoke during the proceedings, and when it was over, he looked even paler and more sickly than when he had one hand in the hair that once grew where we are now bald, while the other was at work in the vineyard. But none of the boys seemed to care to pitch on to a sick man, and he taught that school two terms, and never had to whip another There was something so impressive about every movement of the delicate looking teacher that the boys got to feeling sorry for him, and they treated him real well. It they didu't, he would have everlastingly paralyzed the whole gang at once. The slim, sickly teacher is an old man now, living quietly in this State, with children as as we are, and we occasionally see him and ask him if he remembers how we broke up the school. He is feeble now, and walks ith a cane, but if we had to have a fight

Now is the time to subscribe for the JOURNAL, and begin with the year and new volume.

with him, even now, we would hire a mun

to do it .- Peck's Sun

"Yours Truly,"

In looking over a collection of English letters, we have been struck with the variety of manner in which men and women, mere or less known to fame, have begun and ended their letters. These days of harried scrawls and "Complete Letter Writere" do not fornish many specimens of quaintness or originality in style, and our letters begin all pretty much the same way and end with " Yours truly " or a " Yours faithfully " or something equally terse and trite. We have noticed the books published as guides to correspondence, on the other side of the Atlantic, still supply some amusing specimens of salutations and endings to letters intended for the persual of sundry high and mighty personages of church or state; but we are speaking of instances in which the write reveals certain interesting peculiarities of style and feeling. It is a pity that people all affect now one set style which, while it may be well bread and in "good form" or business-like, effectually conceals the intellectual or emotional identity of the writer.

One of the Pasten letters, written in 1447, gives much light on family relationships in

condoling not long after with Cecil, who or, in another humoreus epistle signing himhad lost his wife, subscribes himself "Yours ever beyond the pour of words to pater.' although he begine with a plain and blunt The famous Dr. Denne speaks of himself to a lady as "Your humblest and affectionstest servant," but is himself the recipient of a letter from Ben Jonson, who eigns as "Your ever true lover." Few mee use such phrases now to each other in ordipary correspondence.

THE PENMANS (5) ART JOURNAL

The length of the introduction and the closing compliment in these old letters is very remarkable. Thus Jeremy Taylor winds up a letter with "Your most affectionate and obliging friend end servant." Jeremy would have found a postal-card rather cramping to his effusive politeness and gratitude. Mrs. Peuruddock, writing a last letter to her imprisoned husband, who is about to be executed by Cremwell, closes plaintively and at length with, "Your sad, but constent wife, ever to leve your ashee when dead, A. P." To this she adds—for even then ne lady could abstain from postscripte -- that the children " present their duties" to their father, a prim remark that

self as, "Yours every third Wednesday. There is a greater desh of humor in the style adopted by the elder Charles Mathews, who, when acting in the city of New York in 1822, after a time of epidemic yellowfever, was attacked by a clergyman as though he (Mathewe) were responsible for the visi tation. He closed a letter of "chaff" and remonstrance to this worthy by subscribing himself as " Most fraternally your obliged, augelic, yellow-fever producing friend." a similiarly jocose strain, Charles Dickens, representing to a friend that Maelise and bimself had fallen hopelessly in love with Queen Victoria, who had just married, describes kimself as "Your distracted and blighted friend," and in a letter to Mary Cowden Clarke signs himself "Y. G." The (darkened) "G. L. B.," he being in the habit of calling bimself in private theatricels Young Ges and the Gee-Light Boy.

These are perhaps minor things, but they help us to a clearer and fuller understanding of the manners adopted by and in vogue among correspondents at different periods; and there is no doubt that thus in many Ames's Hand-book of Artistic [Penmanship. YM]OHR

The book, in paper covers, is given free, as a premiun, with the JOUBNAL, one year, for \$1; in cloth covers, for twenty-five cents The book is certainly cheap at \$1. and will be useful to all classes of persons --young or old-in any occupation.

READ WHAT IS SAID OF IT BY THE PRESS.

READ WHAT IS SAID OFTE BY THE PRESS.

"We have received from D. T. Ames array, editor and publisher of the DEMAN'S AT JOURNAL IN 'How book of Artistic Pennandy'. The steager are af the highest order and the execution a complete Goly a deligner order and the execution a complete Goly a could have executed such a work. Mr Ames often this valuable work as a premium to the PENALYS AND JOURNAL as paper which ought to be taken by every young pennon in the country. He nor numbers over 12:000 rabserbars. We advise our readers who desire could have been appeared to the press of the products, which alone is worth to asyme twice its roat, and secure that valuable presention."

The Teacher.

"We know of no work on pernart that so completely fills the bill as does this volume of Mr. Ames. Convenient in size, nent in appearance, well engraved and printed, it presents to the student and teacher a full and exhaustive series of exercises in create a trial and exhaustive series of exercises in create state and the description of the necessary materials adapted to fine work, it gives buts on design, position, etc., and follows with over theirly finely executed

and follows with over theiry finely executed phates of per-drawings flourables at landard hand, German, and old English texts, capitals and monograms. Many accomplished peamen will find in this work just the book for which they have been looking, while to the average writer it will be a valuable.

The Book-keeper.

"It is an article work, and serves admirably to show what the pen in skillful bands can be made to produse. The pages devoted to samples of marking, and giving an aniphabet without haw yhe copied in marking goods for expressing, mailing, or shapping, are to personal saving such work to do well worth the price of the book."

The Modern Reporter.

"It is the most original, thorough, and beautiful treatise on the srt of pen ornamentation that has ever appeared. We commend it to all levers of the aesthelic in

"The book published in the interest of artistic pen-work cannot full to be very serviceable."

Business College Record.

'R is a valuable contribution to the ile tracut of artistic permanship." It would be a valuable addition to the

The Notre Dame Scholastic.
"It is a valuable book - not only to peomen, but to draughtened."

North Western Ma Normal School,
"The book is a murvel and should be in
the hands of all lovers of art."

The Signat.

"It is a beautiful compilation of Mr
Ause's pertainship, which now has a worldwide reputation, and is a valuable valle incum either
in a college or common school."

The Practical Teacher.

"It is an excellent little book, and covers all the cound of ornamentation."

Home and School Visitor "We have never seen a their cuttertion of special than those contained in this book."

Christian Advocate.

"In looking over its pages we are amased at the beau
liful and artistic work made with an ordinary pen."

Minneapolis Weekly,

"It is one of the finest and mo t complete works we
re seen. It covers a large variety of work of the most
quiting and created based. practical and artistic kinds

Indiana School Journal.
It is a thing of beauty, and a joy torrver

The College Journal.

It is a gen in its line, and just the thing needed by fessional permen."

School Bulletin.

"This manual contains an abundance of exercises and alphabets which may be confidently recommended to the Geyer's Stationer.

"It is a most admirable production. We heartily re-commend it to all peomen and workers."

Remember, you can get the JOURNAL one year, and a 75-cent book free, for \$1 or a \$1 book and the JOURNAL for \$1.25. Do your friends a favor by telling them.

Sample copies of the JOUANAL sent only on receipt of price-ten cents.

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abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz:!?

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for howishing, with nearly thirty standard and artistic alphabets. Mailed free until further notice, in paper covers (25 cents extra in cloth), to every person remitting \$1 for a subscription or renewal for the "Journal." Price of the book. by mail, in paper, 75 cents: in cloth, \$1.

that remote sud dark day. Young William Pastou at Eton College, writing to his elder brother about pecket-money, vecations and clothes, addresses him as "Ryght reverend and worchepfol bredyr." This is scarcely the style in which one brother addresses another to-day. The end of the letter, too, gives the date "Wretyn the Sunday next efter All Halown Day with the hand of your brodyr, William Paston," and this was the practice, it is observable, for a

Cardinal Wolsey, begins a letter to Dr. Gardiner with the endearing formula, " My owne goode Mastyr Secretary," and closes it quaintly, thus: "Written hastely at Asher, with the rude and shackyng han of Your daily bedysman, And assuryd friend." Sir Thomas More, on the other hand begins a letter to his wife simply with these words: " Mistress Alyce," and at the end he puts the word "kuight ufter his name. Such stateliuess would scarcely be welcome to modern foud wives, whose ideas as to affectionste addresses are better met by Roger Ascham, when he writes to his wife as "My own good Margaret." Queen Elizabeth gave a fine little touch of character when, writing to remoustrate with Henry IV. of France on becoming a Roman Catholic, she signed her letter, "Your sister, if it be after the old fashion; with the new I will have nothing to do with. E. R."; and Raleigh

clashes with the sorrowfulness of the occasion and the preceding sentiment.

It is Interesting to find John Locke sign ing as "The homblest of your Ladyship's servants"; and Nell Gwynne, who was unable to wield the pen, dictating a letter to the Earl of Rochester as "Your most leving obedieut, faithfull humbel sarvant." Poor Nell could not write and her emanuensis could not spell! Colley Cibher addresses Mrs. Pilkington as " Theu frelicsome farce of fortune," and follows up this exhausting alliterative effort with yards of counsel; while Dr. Johnson, enraged at the match his friend Mrs. Thrale was making with the musicmester Piezzi, signs himself, "I was, 1 once was, madam, most truly yours, Sam. Johnsen." Lawrence Sterne, yours, Sam. Johnson. Bantago rings the in writing to his daughter, also rings the shanges on time, and signs. "I am what I ever was, and hope ever shall be, Thy af-fectionate fether." William Blake, the poet-painter, characteristically writes to Flaxman as "Dear Sculptor of Eternity," and Lord Nelsou, just going into bettle with the combined fleets of France and off Cadiz, makes time to write to Ledy Hamilton as " My dear beloved Emma, the dear friend of my bosom."

It is not surprising to find Charles Lamb addressing Coleridge ironically as "Learned Sir, my friend," and closing his letter with "Your friend and decile pupil to instruct ";

other old letters written in this country as well as in England, would be discovered clues to character and to the relationship in which distinguished persons have stood towards each other. A "modern instance" of the way in which men will lightly and without thought compliment each other in their letters, was given recently in the hot correspondence between U.S. Senator Iogalls, and Dr. Patton of the Baptist Weekly. The Senator had expressed over the late Ben. Hill, of Georgia, certain agnostic views of death, and the Doctor took him to task as an "infidel," in a letter. The Senator replied with sarcasm, and the Doctor's reiteration was equally strong and pointed. But both men close their letters as though they were dear friends who had heen pouring out the kindest expressions of attachmeut; and one of the leading daily papers in commenting on the occurrence, has naturally suggested that they should change their styles of closing letters. "Yours very sincerely" does not sound well at the end of a letter that consigne you to eternal punishment .- Geyer's Stationer.

The Hand-book (in paper) is now offered free as a premium to every person remitting \$1 for one year's subscription to the JOURNAL. Or, handsomely bound in cloth, for 25 cents additional.



HE PENMANS (FI) ART JOURNAL

TELEGRAPH FILEPHONE



The above cuts of paper-headings are photo-engraved from pen-and-ink copy executed at the office of the "Journal," and are given as examples of the practical opplication of pen-drawing to business purposes.

Scissorings.

Use well the moment, what the hour Brings for thy use is thy power, And what thou hest caust understand, is just the thing lies nearest to thy hand.

lle who goes ont often to "see a man" will soon behold so many that he'll feel dizzy.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Sophronia: "What is philosophy?" It is something which enables a rich man to say there is no disgrace in being poor.—Exchange.

At a recent marriage ceremony in one of the Providence churches the contracting parties were thirty minutes behind time, and the organ pealed out, "Oh, dear, what can the matter be!"

The first young man who paid fifty cents for a secret that would show him how to double his money without risk, was told to double up the biggest bill he could find before putting it in his pocket.

A stranger in a printing-office ashed the youngest apprendice what his rule for punctuation was. "I set up a long as I can hold my breath, then I put in a comma; when I gape, I insert a semicolon; and when I want a chew of tobacco, I make a paragraph."

SUPPRFICIAL TALKERS.— Dena Swift savs that the common finency of speech, in most men and women, is owing to a scarcity of words. Whoever is a master of languages, and has a mind full of ideas, will be apt in speaking to besitate upon the choice of both; whereas common speakers have

only one set of words to clothe them in, and these are always ready at the mouth, so people come faster out of a church when it is almost empty than when a crowd is at the door.

Spurgeon says he has often thought, when hearing certain prachers of a high order speaking to the young, that they must have understood the Lord to say, "Feed my cameleopards," instead of "Feed my lambs"; for nothing but giraffes could reach any spiritual food from the lofty rach on which they place it.

A keen student of human nature must have written the following: "Whee you see a young man sailing down street shortly after midnight with collar mashed down his neck, you can make up your mind there's a young girl-rawling up stairs not far distant, with her shoes under her arm and an extinguished lamp in her hands,"

Small boy of eight (looking over picturehook with boy of teens): "What'e that ?" Small boy of ten: "Why, don't you know? That's a donkey; haven't you ever seen a donkey?" Small boy of eight (donbfully): "No." Small boy of ten (patronizingly): "Why, I have; lots of 'em—in the Theological Gardeus, you know."—Life.

The collection of autograph letters left by Mr. Weed include some from every President of the United States—those from the time of Madison having been written to Mr. Weed biuself; letters from most of the Revolutionary heroes, Lafayette and Baron Steabea among them; two epistles from Benedict Arnold; and a host of others from political leaders at home and abroad.—The Golden Rule.

In taking up another notice, Mr. Beecher adverted to what he called "lukewarm inh." "I have spoken many times," he said, "ahout notices written in pale ink, but all I have heard was that I was getting too old to read them. Well, if any one will read them in twilight, I will own up. There are certain rules shout notices: First, write right; then write black; and as for proper names, put them phin and correctly. Some men know their own names so well that they think everyone else knows them."

Hahnemann, the founder of the hom-copathie school, was one day consulted by a wealthy English hord. The doctor listened calmly to the patient. He took a small phial, opened it, and held it under his lord-ship's nose. "Smell: Well, you are cured." The lord asked, in surprise, "How much do I owe you?" "A thousand france," was the reply. The lord immediately pulled out a bank-note and held it under the doctor's nose, "Smell! Well, you are paid."

Ask any man if he woold carry one million dollars in gold were he made a present of that amount, and he would say Yes. And yet what does it weigh? Let us see, The standard gold dolar of the United States contains of gold of nine-tenths fineness 25.8 grains, and the standard silver dollar contains of silver of nine-tenths fineness 412.5 grains. One million standard gold dollars consequently weigh 25,500,000 grains, or 53,750 ounces trop, or 4,4963 grains, or 53,750 ounces trop, or 4,4963 pounds troy, of 5,766 grains each, or 3685.
71 pounds avoirdupeis, of 7,000 grains each.
One million standard silver dollars weigh
412,500,000 grains, or 530,875 onnees troy,
or 71,614.50 pounds troy, or 58,828.57
pannda avoirdupeis. In round numbers,
the weight of one million dollars in standard gold coin is 1½ tous; standard silver
coin, 26% tous; subsidiary silver coin, 25
tous; minor coin, five-cent nickel, 100
tous.

One day a high official passing through a government office saw a man standing before the fire reading a newspaper. Hours afterward, returning the same way, he was shocked to find the same man, legs extended, before the same fire, still buried in the col umns of a newspaper. "Hello, sir!" cried the indiguant head of the department, "what are you doing ?" "Can't you see what I am doing?" was the answer. "Sir, I came through this office four hours ago, and found you reading the paper; I return, and you are still wasting your time in the same manner. "Very true; you have stated the case to micety." Heroupon the head of the department naturally fires up. "What is your name, sir ?" he ays. "Well, I don't know that my name is any affair of yours-what is your came?" "Sir, I would have you know that I am the so-and-so of the Post office!" "Indeed! well, I am very glad to hear it. I am, sir, simply one of the public who has been kept waiting bere for hours for an answer to a cimple question, and I shall he much obliged if you will use your influence to get me attended to."change.

The stock of Ames's Compendiums is exhausted-no more can be mailed. A revised and greatly improved edition is now in course of preparation, and will be an-nounced when ready.

We invite attention to so advertisement of Herring's Safes. If any of our readers are feeling a little uo-safe, respecting their valuables, they will do well to address Messrs. Herring & Co.

Scraps.

The cricket and grasshopper sing in the

Beautiful calling cards-Four kings and an ace. - Euc.

A day of judgment is at hand when all Bibles, all religions, must come under the judgment of human reason.—Student's Jour-

Life is like a pack of cards. Childhood's best cards are hearts; youth is one by dia monds; middle age is conquered with a club, while old age is raked in by a spade.

Professor Child, of Harvard, in illustrating the follies of scientific warfare, brings out the fact that "to build and equip a modern ironclad costs about as much as it would to establish such a sollege as Harvard."

A will printed on a typewriter has been admitted to probate at New Haven, though

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NEW YORK, MAY, 1883.

Vol. VII.—No. 5.

LESSONS IN PRACTICAL WRITING.

No. XII .- BY HENRY C. SPENCER.

Copyrighted, May, 1883, by Spencer Brothers. of or every art, and indites for every press. It is the preservative of languag security, the poor boy's patron, and the ready servant of the world of mind.



Carefully study this copy. Draw, with free haad, a square, and add a half square to its right side; divide hight into two equal parts, by a horizontal line; within this figure, strike, with wholearm-movement, the right curve and stem combined, forming the first part of H and K, as per copy. Practice until you can strike the first form handsomely, then practice the full forms of the two capitals.

Is the stem made the full hight of the letters, in H and K? At what hight is the small loop in K? When you are able to execute these letters nicely, pass on to



Examine the copy critically to get a distinct mental impression of the forms. Note the fullness of the compound, stem curves in S and L, and the omission of the first curve of stem in forming A; also the fullness of the initial right curve in each of these letters. The squere-and-a-half may be profitably used as an aid in securing slant and proportions of S, L, G. At what hight is the loop crossing is S and L? At what hight in G? Where shade these letters t Criticise your shading. Practice, cheerfully, with wholearm, also, with forearm movement.



The hight of these capitals is eight-muths of the ruled space on medium-ruled paper. In writing them let the muscle of the forearm touch the edge of the desk lightly, and employ the combined-movement, as we have directed for current writing in previous lessons

We omit particular descriptions of letters in this lesson; but each student of the se is requested to try and frame proper descriptions in his own words. We think he ought now to be able to do this. It will prove good mental exercise and lead to a clear apprehension of the forms to be written. When prepared by the preliminary study, execute with a free movement, making the strokes in rapid succession, and springing the pop promptly in producing the shaded parts. The monograms show the relations of letters, and are given for study and practice.



Word-writing is now in order; it incorporates the improved capitals into your handwriting. Do not fail to preserve the relative hights of small letters and capitals. Honestly and fairly criticise your own efforts, and always seek to have the last line the best.



In preceding lessons, we have referred to and approved the prevailing tendeacy,

among ready writers, to simplify the script forms.

It will be seen that in this copy we seemer greater simplicity in the H, K, S, and G, by omitting the final oval stroke in each stem, and in the L by omitting the initial right curve.

We aim to systematize the simpler or abbreviated forms, and present them in such mauner that they may be learned and adopted in current writing.

COPY 6.

Here we have a small family of letters which combine the compound curve or stem with the reversed oval.

Again the square may be used as an aid to practice. Observe that the stein begins about one-sixth below the full hight, outside of the square

Practice the exercise with wholearm-movement, and dwell upon the oval until you can make the curves true.

Make left curve of stem in P, B, R, quite full, but be sure to merge it into shaded right curve at middle hight Preserve neat eval turns at base and top. Where does last curve of P cross the stem \dagger At what hight is the narrow loop formed in B and RfWhat direction or slant is given to the loop as it crosses the stem? What portion of the width of the oval, in these three capitals, is on the right of the stem above middle f. How is the B finished f. How is the R finished f. Sweep the curves without hitch or besitation.

Practice, also, with the forearm, sometimes called muscular-movement, making the forms one-and-a-half ruled spaces in hight.



Combined-movement practice, bringing the forms down to practical size. Study each capital and describe it in your own terms.

Word-practice is the final application and confirmation of what has been learned.

If the hand does not freely glide from letter to letter, in words, lighten the arm-rest upon the muscle, and the hand-rest on the nails of the third and fourth lingers, and just before beginning a word pass the pea right and left over the space the word will occupy; then go shead and write the word.

SPECIMENS.

This twelfth lesson briags us through the alphabet of capital letters.

Would it not be well to write a specimea to compare with your work previous to entering upon these lessons.

If you feel like it, write to the editor of the JOURNAL what you and your friends think of the improvement you have made up to the end of Lesson XII., and he will recognize your communication through the JOURNAL, for your beacut and the encouragement of others who are studying, thinking and working for progress.

Our thirteenth lesson, to follow, in the June number, will present abundant material for practice.

The Art of Book-keeping.

NOT BY THOMAS HOOR

A literary friend of mine, who sets up for a wit and who is a little "touchy" at the idea that any one can say a better thing than himself, though really quite a clever fellow, was bemoaving to me a few days ago the loss of many of his best books, through leaning them to friends who had never returned them. His Crabbe, he said, had crawled away, his Walker had decamped, his Waverley Novels had got off Scott free, his Rousseau had taken Freach leave, Moore had been Swift to follow, and that Time, meaning Pollock's (of) Course, was for him no More. He had loved his Motherwell, and was particularly sorry to lose that. His Hogg had run away, and he had not even saved his Bacen; and he wondered Wither they had all gone, and if his friends had been mean enough to Hook

To show him I was as Smart as he was, I replied that I knew he was a great Lover of books, and Howitt it must Payoe him to lose so many of them; but if he had instituted a Thoreau Hunt after them, he might have Lytton some of them. But I told him, although I knew he was a very p(h)uuny fellow, I had read something like this Prior to his telling me, and than he needn't think to Hood-wink me into believing that his remarks were original. If he would always Keep hie books, I told him, nader Locke and Key, where they would be sesure as if he were to Stowe them away in Saxe, no one would be able to Steele any more of them. I thought it A. Marvell, I said, that he should appear so Gay and be so Lamb-like, and not become Savage over his Less-ing.

He thereupon told me to go to the Dickens. He was mad because I was Whittier than he was.—The Judge.

Business-writing, BY PAPE PASTNOR.

The present discussion on the subject, or Can Business writing be Taught 1th has led me to a few reflections in that direction, which I crave indulgence of the readers of the JOHNAL for presenting in so crude annularity a shape as my time renders necessary. I hope the brevity of my remarks may at least add something to their pith, else I should feel ill satisfied indeed in trespassing upon your patience in this number of our favorite persuad's paper.

And in the first place, I would like to give my definition of business-writing. I think there is some misunderstanding among penmen on this very important point, and hence so much difference of opinion. Business-writing, as I look at it, is that form of penmanship which is best suited to commer cial purposes. I don't care what system it may represent-I don't care if it doesn't represent any; my idea of good husinesswriting is simply that it shall possess the qualities which are desirable in business correspondence and book-keeping. And these qualities, it seems to me, are three: 1st. Legibility. 2d. Uniformity. 3d. Rapidity. I place legibility first, because I think it the main requisite. No handwriting which is in

the least bit slovenly or inexact is fit to be put to any business purpose. It would be contrary to the whole system of mercantile affairs, where everything depends upon the scrupulous exactness and perfect order of every item which goes to make up the total result. Uniformity comes next. This is the principle of beauty of any style or system. It is the chief charm of every attractive handwriting, and the only requisite necessary ske a good plain penman. Take acy handwriting you will-the schoolboy's ersmped chirography, the lady's pointed Italian script, the student's flowing back-hand, the painstaking author's up and down stroke - and let it he uniform, let the slant he the same throughout, the words and lines at proper and equal distances apart, and especially let the letters be of the same hight and eize, and the product will be, in toto, a beautiful handwriting, let accomplished critics say what they will. Rapidity is commonly insisted upon as being the chief requirement of a good business-I would not underrate it, by writer. any means, but it seems to me that

these other qualities which I have mentioned - legibility and uniformity - surpass it in importance, and that either oue of them, taken alone, is of more value than rapidity. Of course, I presuppose that avery legible and attractive penman has acquired a good average rate of speed-not a flashing pen, by any means, but one which runs steadily along from line to line, or column to column of figures, and accomplishes a good deal in the long run. I know that if I were engaging a young man as a business-writer, I should very much prefer phenomeual legibility and uniformity, at the expense of rapidity, than phenomenal rapidity at the expense of these other qualitics. Still, I know that the three, in some rare cases, cau be perfectly combined, and such a penmau, of course, would be au acquisition to any husiness office.

Now about the question of teaching business-writing. According to my definition of it, and the analysis above, business-writing as business-writing is not to be taught so much an anturally possessed or coquire-by practice. Can you teach legibility 4—no, but you can incoleate it, demand it, show its necessity to the young perman, and be will acquire it by his own efforts. Can you teach unifornity 7—no, but practice secures it. You can teach the elements, and the slatut, and the art of combining and shading letters, but you cannot teach the muscles and the nerves and the eye to work in such fine accord that every

stroke and touch shall blend in the barmony of the whole, like the colors of a painting or the chords of a symphony. This is the work of the individual himself; and some writers are more fitted for it by nature than others. Some have an accerate eye, a deli-cate touch, a clear perception of artistic harmony, and they readily acquire a symmetrical and attractive hardwriting. Rapidity, too, eannot be taught; it is éntirely the gift or the acquirement of the individual, and he will use it equally well, whether he has studied in the best Spencerian schools or followed his own bent upon the rustic copy-sheet of the country schoolhouse. Some of our best husiness penmen are selftaught. The great majority of them never took a lesson of a writing-master in their lives. They have practiced and toiled, until whatever their individual style is-hackhand, upright, long or short slant, flourished or plain-it is fixed, harmonious, definite, and therefore attractive and businesslike upon the page.

THE PENMANS

Such, hastily expressed, are my own view upon the subject of business-writing; and were we all called to settle the matter by vote, I should east my hallot with brother Ances—that business-writing cannot he taught.

OThere is no room for doubt," he said,
"that the characters formed with the peu
by the hand are a index of the character,
peculiarities and erecentricities of the man.
It is my bolief that if a person accustomed
to writing with the right-hand were to lose
that member and to learn to write with the
left-hand, that the writing would betray the
same characteristics. I believe, too, that
if man were to lose both hands, and to learn
writing with the toes, that all the essential features of the writing would be preserved."

ART JOURNAL

⁶ Is it possible to give a physical as well as a mental description of a writer from his handwriting !" was asked.

"I have known persons," he replied,
"who professed to be able to delineate the
entire physical and mental characteristics
of persons by examining their handwriting,
ever- to telling their stature, complexin,
temperament, color of eyes and hair,
whether spare or corpulent, etc., being
equally discriminating regarding peculiar
mental traits of character. This I regard
as an absurd and ridiculous extreme."

Writing, then, is but an indication of mental characteristics!"

"This I believe to be the correct view, but even this must not be regarded as literan expert examiner, they would be without characteristic resemblance."

"Cannot a man studiously disguise his handwriting ?"

⁶ With great eare a writer may entirely clurage the general appearance of his writing. This may be done by a change of slope, size, or by using a widely different pen; yet, to spite of all effort, his unconscious writing labilit will remain and be perceptible in all the details of his writing; such an effort to disguise one's writing could be searcely more successful than would be a disguise of the person to avoid recognition."

An eminent authority on handwriting makes the following observations concerning the handwriting of certain prominent public men:

"If ever a signature could be received as indicative of the character of its owner it is that of Rossee Coulding—grand, gloony and peculiar." It stands out in the relief of the blackest ink from the paper. Scarcely two letters at the same angle; with intrinstand grotesque flourishes everywhere it extainly gives expression to the neutal ramifications of the great unknown, so far as they can be guessed at. It stems to say, My marter writes like no one else; I stand alone among signatures."

"Secretary Robert T. Lincoln writes a hand strikinely also that of ex-President Hayes. Secretary MacVengh's signature resembles some of those of fixed to the Declaration-that is, it is large, bold, antique and distinguishedlooking. Kirk and Wiodom are near and legible permen. Pestmaster General James writes prettily, with several graceful little flourishes. Secretary Blaine's hand is large, bold and distinct, all letters and words being conmerced throughout.

"General John A. Logon inseribes bis mane in a series of coarse black, puright characters. Senator Pendleton's style is somewhat similar though the letters are better formed. Plain, next and angular, it resembles the bold English manner of writing so much affected by hadies. General Joseph R. Hawkey's elegant and general autograph is familiar from its appearance on innumerable diplomas and other documents issued by the Centennial Commission in 1876. Alexander II Stephens writes hesitatingly in a small, trenulous hand.

small, fremmous hand.

"General Williams Mahone, the
great Virginian Readjuster, is the passessor of what may be termed a latead
handwriting, if handwriting is a proper
term to apply to a sen of broad horizontal
dashes, extending from one side of the
japer to the other, with here and there a
slight tripple of short, payent sterns. How

time, ink and paper, as possible.

O.W. T. Sherman, General, appear
upon a visiting-card in strong, upright fotters, with two hold flourishes just large
enough to give emphasis to the whole
effect. Shridan's signature is as hold and
dashing as one of his own fierce earder.

nibal Hamlin apparently wastes as little

"General Hancock writes a heantifull clear and regular hand, which is unfortunately disligated by an unnecessary profuse of heavy downward dashes

"General Terry, the removated Indigater, is punctilions in his permanelon writing clearly and generally, without the least attempt at ornamentation. Gene-Burnside contrived to make half a door words cover a whole page of commerce paper, and this is not by any ordinar means, as his hoge, serawling character, literally chose each other down the pagor, rather, to be festioned over it like if clusters of a wild grape vine.

Among journalists, generally, on prepared to hook for remarkably illegolds serawls. That this is not always the case numerous autographs in this collectic prove. The late Bayard Taylor was a fine



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original flourish by D. H. Farley, teacher of writing and book keeping at the State Normal School, Trenton, N. J.

Character in Writing,

New York Star.

OUR MENTAL PECULIADITIES BETRAYED
BY THE PEN.

SIGNATURES OF CONNLING, LOGAN, SHER-MAN, MAHONE, DANA, BRYANT, LONG-FELLOW, MURAT HALATE D, WOMAN'S RIGHTS LEADERS, AND OTHER NOTA-

That the poculiar features of a man's handwriting afford a true index to the character and temperament of the writer, is a proposition now generally accepted as correct. It is claimed that the handwriting of different individuals differs in its essential characteristics as widely as does the physiognomy, style of dress and general appearance and deportment of writers. An autograph especially, being written more frequently and usually with more care and deliberation than other manuscript, is generally regarded as a reliable index to the character of the writer. It acquires a settled form that better portrays his idiosynerasies than a ream of his ordinary writing. For the jurpose of learning the views of an expert on this interesting subject, the writer visited the office of Daniel T. Ames, the editor of the PEN-MAN'S ART JOURNAL, and an examiner, of national reputation, on questions of forged or disputed writings. The walls of the office were covered with elaborate and elegant specimens of the calligraphic art.

Mr. Ames, who is an enthusiast in his business, entered freely into conversation.

ally correct in all cases. It will not be found to be true of children or persons whose hands or habits are unformed. From the writing of such persons nothing can be told regarding character, as their characters are really undeveloped. And again, let any person who has been in a position requiring little or no practice in writing be suddenly placed io one requiring midd and constant practice, there will be within a few day as norficed change in the entire appearance and character of the writing. But in the writing of adults who have hands formed by long practice there are habitual and marked peruliarities which unboubtedly indicate character."

 $^{\rm cr}$ What is understood by the term 'character' as applied to handwriting ? "

⁴⁴ It is the peculiar eccentricities of habit in writing, as it is the figure, dress, etc., in persons which readily and certainly determine their identity.⁴⁵

" May there not be mistakes on the question of identity \mathfrak{f}^n

"Persons are never so libertical in form, features, dress, bubli, etc., as to be mistaken by intimate acquaintances, and usually where a strong personal resemblance is apparent to strangers it ceases to be so upon a more intimate acquaintance. So, two different handwritings of nearly equal size, moform slope, shade, etc., may, as a whole or in its pictorial effect, present to the eye of a novice or casual observer much the same appearance; yet, to one familiar with them, or to

penman. George William Curtis's signature, although showing some signs of un-usual care, is written in an easy, running hand, as legible as print. Admirers of hand, as legible as print. Admirers of Charles A. Dana would hardly imagine that his line editorials are written in a small, neat hand, and with a pen dipped in violet ink, instead of in gall.

"William Cullen Bryant wrote legibly in an old-fashioned style, though rather nervously toward the last. Eli Perkins is a better penman than anyone would believe upon his unbacked assertion. Bob Burdette of the Burlington Hawkeye could, with the necessary knowledge of mathematies, obtain a position in any mercantile house as book keeper.

O Longfellow writes in a really beautiful Italian hand, and Whittier and Holmes rival him in their own peculiar styles. George Washington Childs has a style of peumanship which would appear as well at the bottom of a check as in the verses of one of his far-famed elegies. Murat Halstead is certainly one of the worst writers in the whole world, and the sight of what purports to be his signature would lead one to doubt the truth of this whole paragraph

It is worthy of note that nearly all the leaders in the Woman's Rights movement write masculine bands. This is especially the case with Lucretia Mott, Amelia Bluomer, Pauline Wright Davis, Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and with those extenordinary women, Victoria C. Woodbull and Tennie

Letter-Writing. ARTICLE V. By D. T. AMES.

In article No. IV. we treated of Correspondence - exclusively business in its character-and presented under that head numerous examples for letters.

We will now consider a class of correspondence-both business and social in its nature, and which is incident to all occupations of life-such as Letters of Application, Introduction, Recommendation, Advice, etc. It is often desirable or necessary, on the part of the person seeking employment, to make application by letter. Such a letter becomes, as it were, the writer's representative and agent, end wins, or fails to win, place or favor, according to its merits.

Such letters should be in the best possible style of strictly plain peamanship; and in language the most direct and brief, consistent with a clear, full statement of the applicant's purpose and qualifications. The tone of the letter should be indicative of diguity and self-respect, with a willingness to reader good service for a fair equivalent, rather than that of a conscions inferiority,

The following advertisement is followed by examples of letters of application.

WANTED—An assistant book-keeper in a hardwar stabilishased. Most write a good hand and builed at figures. State age, experience, and salary required. Address, Box 1,453, city P. O.

421 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

P. O. Box. 1.453

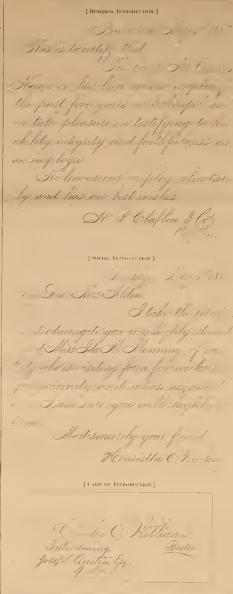
Sin:-In answer to your advertisement in Sin:—In answer to your advertisement in the Herald this day, I would say that I am seventeen years old and in good health; am a graduate of the New York College, and also of Packard's Business College, and have had nearly a year's experience as book-keeper for E S. Hood & Co., whose testimonial, together with others, I inclose. Present salary not so much an object as prospects for future advancement. I shall be pleased to call on you at your request.

Very Respectfully,

JAMES S. JOHNSON.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 1st, 1883. PROF. WHILIAM H CONANT, Conant Academy, Eden, Pa.

SIR:—I am informed by our matual friend. Prof. E. C. Wood of this place, if at you desire to employ a teacher of penmanship and bookkeeping. I wish to secure such a position. I am twenty-two years old, in good health, am



a graduate of the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio, and have taught writing, book keeping, and other commercial branches, more or less, for three years past. With what success you can infer from the in-

Soliciting an early response, I am, Very Respectfully, SINNEY WRIGHT, Box 27, Jamestown, N. Y.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION.

The style of a letter of introduction should vary widely, according to its nature and purpose. If of a business nature, the letter should be brief and to the purpose, and free

from compliments. If of a social nature, greater effort at grace and style of diction and polite compliments is permissible. In each case the note should be given in an

A business letter of introduction may be properly presented in person, but that of social introduction, by the rules of etiquette, is required to be left at the door by the person introduced, and the recipient should acknowledge the same by calling, in a short time, upon the person introduced. When a card of introduction is used, the introducing party should write, distinctly, at the lower left-hand corner of card, the name of the

erson introduced, as shown in the illus tration berewith

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION.

It is very proper that persons who are about to employ a stranger in position, perhaps, of trust and responsibility should demand some guarantee respecting his character and previous occupation. This may be given through letters of recommendation from previous employers or other persons of well-known standing. Such favors may be properly solicited from emplayers and persons who are intimitely acquainted with the applicant's experience and reliability. On the other hand, to ask such a favor from a newly-made or slight acquaintance, who has not the means of knowing of the applicant's fitness, would be an impertinence, and a request that should not be granted.

An employer in granting a letter to an employee should, in some mauner, state the reasons for the changed relation, lest there he an unfavorable inference upon the part of the would-be new employer. A recom-mendation may be general or special in its character. A general recommendation is one given to one removing to a new community, or, who, in a general way, is to seek employment, while the granting of such letters does not hold the giver to any responsibility, in case the recipient may prove to be untrustworthy, there is a certain moral obligation which should lead the giver to exercise proper care to know whereof he affirms, and not to make his testimonial stronger than his knowledge will

Our next article will relate to correspondence of a friendly and social enture, with illustrations, plate-engraved from pen-andink manuscript.

A Rat Among Postage-Stamps.

The American Bank Note Company is proparing designs for a new two-cent stamp In the manufacture of the stamps, for which the contract is held by the company, the greatest care is taken. The sheets of blank paper are kept in a safe and are counted out with all the care of greenbacks. Every square inch of that piece of paper has to be accounted for, either in a perfect or imperfect condition, and when so much of it as equals the size of a postage-stamp is missing there is then trouble. Some time ago a sheet of postage-stamps worth six dollars disappeared and great excitement followed. Every employe interested felt it to be a critical time. All went to work to solve the mystery of the disappearance, and the whole matter was sifted and sifted until it was made clear that the employes were innocent. Then a rat was suspected. A length a rat-hole was discovered, and it was penetrated far enough to reveal that the animal was the thief, for part of the sheet was found in the hole. This was not sufheient. The work was continued until the rat was discovered, and then the employes were at peace .- St. Louis Republican.

Back Numbers of the "Journal." PLEASE NOTE.

Every mail brings inquiries respecting back numbers. The following we can send, and no others: All numbers of 1876; all for 1879, except May and November; for 1880, copies for months of January, Fel-ruary, April, May, Juue, August and December only remain; all numbers for 1881, and all for 1882, except June. It will be noted that while Spencer's writing lessons began with May, the second lesson was in the July number, so that the series of lessons is unbroken by the absence of the June number. Only a few copies of several of the numbers mentioned above remain, so that persons desiring all or any part of them should order quickly. All the 51 numbers, back of 1883, will be mailed for \$4.00, or any of the numbers at 10 cents

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

The average graduate of Ann Arbor spends \$1,750 during his course.—Ex.

The aggregate value of the schoolhouses and sites of New York State is \$39,332,291.

The term at Oxford and Cambridge is only six months, the other six being vacation.—Ex.

The gift of Pani Tulane to Louisiaus for edocational purposes is expected to yield an annual income of about \$40,000.

The State has a right to educate its children in five R's; to reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic it must add right and 'rong.

—Rev. Lyman Abbott.

Jessop, Ps., wanta s high school, and says, by way of inducement to "some live, energetic pedagogue": "We have abundant material, and the nearest saloon is forty miles away."

William H. Vanderbilt has lately added \$100,000 to his \$1,000,000 endowment of Vanderbilt University. The late Mrs. Atkieson, of Memphis, left the same inetitation \$50,000.

Librarian Spofford says the library of Congress now contains, as nearly as may be astimated or ascertained, 640,076 books and pumphlets, this being an increase of about 87,000 doring the year.

Out of a population of 25,000,000 England seeds only 5,000 etudents to her great universities. Seedland, with a population of 4,000,000, has 6,500 mixersity etudents, and Germany, with a population of 43,000,-000, has 22,500 students in her various universities.

Harvard has students from every State in the Union except Nebraska, Oregon and Virginis. Besides, there are students from the District of Columbia, Haho, Montana, Utah, Armecia (in Asia), Bahama Islands, Conada, France, Germsny, Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Brucewick, Nova Scotia and Prussia.

Teachers in the public schools of France are now paid, on an average, but a trifle over \$150 per annum. Thirty-two thousand women and fifty thousand men employed in this way under the Republic receive this salary. Educatore were better off under the Empire and the old regime.—Notre Dame Scholastic.

London University, University Collego, (Liverpool), the Royal University of Ireland, Cambridge University, Jour colleges in Canada, Boston University, Cornell, Michigan, Oberlio, Vassar, Vermont University, Kansas University, Iowa University, and a dozeo other institutions confer degrees upon women.—Noter Dame Scholastic.

The tweety-seventh annual catalogue of Hillsdale Collega, Mich., shows the following summary of attendance: Literary Department, including Graduate, Classical, Preparatory, Normal, and Eaglish courses, 561; Theological, 32; Commercial and Telegraphic, 211; Music, 163; Art, 119. Deducting the names entered more than once, there remains a total of 753.

The Boston Public Library, the greatest institution of its kind in this country, numbers in the central library and its branches 420,150 volumes, of which the former has 302,258. The branches are at East Boston, South Ead, North Eud, West Roxhury, Dornhestor, and Jamaica Plains. The issues during the last correct year were 1,040,553, a slight falling off from pravious years. The number of pariodicals and newspapers on file was 707. The total issues of bucks since the organization in 1862 have amounted to 14,475,485 volumes.

According to the Encyclopardia Britannica, the following are the statistics of books in the tea principal libraries of the world: Imperial Library, Paris, 2,290,000: British Museom, London, 1,500,000; Imperial Library, St. Petersburg, 1,000,000; Royal Library, Mouleb, 1,000,000; Royal Library, Mouleb, 1,000,000; Royal Library, Berlin, 750,000; University Library, Straeborg, 513,000!; University Library, Leipsie, 900,000; Grand Ducal Library, Leipsie, 900,000; Royal Library, Copenhagee, 482,000; Imperial Library, Vienoa, 440,000. This shows an increase, for the first two named, of about 200 per cent. in the last quarter of a centory, while the increase of the others named during the same time shows a gain of from twenty to one hundred per cent.—American Bookseller.

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EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

[In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is gives. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.]

An old-fashioned coaching-club—the schoolmaster's birch.—The Book-keeper.

Very accurate language, the Chinese! A sewing-circle is called in Chinese "chinchin."

Lstin is a "dead language"—especially when an inexperienced drug-clerk fools with it.

A yoong ladies' seminary blew up the other day down East. It is supposed that a spark got into the powder-room.

We are enjoined by the good book to inorease and multiply, but some over-zealous people go beyond this and have division in their families.

"I hope you are a better boy, Willie," eaid a Sunday-echool teacher to one of her young hopefule. "Gosh, I haiu't heen sick," was the reply.

A freshman hesitates on the word "connoisseur." Professor: "What du you call a man that pretends to know everything?" Freshman answers: "A Professor."

A Sonday school teacher asked one of the little girls in her class wby the lions did not est up Daoiel. She replied, "I guese God told the lious that Daniel was not good to

Why doth the little schoolhoy swear softly all the way home when he has been kept after school? Because "too much learning hath made him mad."—New York World.

Girl-graduates in England wear gowns precisely like those worn by university men and made by the same tailor. The only way to tell which from t'other is to wait for a mouse.

GEOMETRY CLASS - ROOM.— Professor: "You do not seem to have studied this very carefully." Freshie (a little deaf), excitedly: "Yes, sir, that is just what I am trying to prova."—Ex.

"You can stick a pin in here," exclaimed a Michigan country schoolteacher as he clucidated a mathematical principle of unvarying verity, and when he came to sit down again the pin was there.

Mr. Andrews, translating Virgil: "'Three times I strove to cast my arms about her neck, and—' that's as far as I got, Prof." "Well, Mr. Andrews, I think that was quite far enough," was the reply.—Ex.

When a country schoolteacher in Ohio cau't agree with Webster's Dictionary as to the pronunciation of a word, something has got to break, and it is Webster who most always gets hurt.—Detroit Free Press.

Study of Greek: Mr. Froude, in the course of a recent lecture, stated that Cato did not hegic to learn the Greek language until he was eighty-four years of age. The boys of to-day tell their fathers that they are anxious to follow the example of Cato.

Freshie: "What is the derivation of the word ovation?" Senior: "Ovation, my little fellow, comes from the Latin word ocum, an egg. It arose from the enston of applying rotten eggs to distinguished political speakers, which was called giving them an ovation."—Ex.

President: "What can you say of the second law of thought?" Student: "It cannot both be and not be. For example, the door over there must be either shat or open. It cannot be both shut and open." President: "Give another illustration." Student: "Well, take the case of another door."—Ex

Prof. Blackie once chalked on his noticeboard in college: "The Professor is unable to meet his classes to-morrow." A waggish student removed the "e," leaving "lasses." When the Professor returned he nuticed the new reodering. Equal to the occasion, the Professor quiedy rubbed out the "!," and joined in the bearty langther of the asses.

Ancient Writing-Masters—
WHAT THEY DID AND WHAT THEY DIDN'T.
BY B. F. KELLEY.

As "the heather Chinee is peculiar" and their claims to an ante-creation origin seem to rest on insufficient foundation, we believe we may assert that, as far as can be learned from any source which may be accepted as reliable, the first writing master known in this world was Adam. And even the fact that he officiated in that capacity has been thought questionable, notwithstanding the repeated affirmative asseverations of a people inhabiting Arabia.

It is not claimed by this people, we believe, that Adam organized classes in penmaoship, or advertised himself, as possibly be might have done with more propriety than some of the more modern writing-masters, as "the best penman in the world," "the King of Penmen," or even the "Prioce," whose unrivalled system of penmanship would treasform the veriest dullard into an accomplished penman in a course of ten lessons or money refunded. No, the Sabeans claim, only, that they have a written work exceuted entirely by the hand of Adam. "Adam I—long while ago," is the semi-interrogatory, musingly uttered by the ejaculation.)

Well, he the claim of the Sabeans true or false, we have ahundant testimony in tradition that Noah consulted astronomicsl works in his library during that memorable excursion in the Ark. (See D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature.) And as this was some time before the era of the art of printing, it is but natural to suppose that the volumes in Noab's library were written ones, and this presupposes that they were written by human beings-and writing-masters in the past were always considered human beiogs; and thus the fact is established, beyond controversy, that writing - mseters existed before the Flood. And these may have been. for aught we know, the lineal descendants of Adam, or of some of the graduates of that gentlemen's Justitution.

Of these writing-mastere, with the single exception of Adam, we know nothing. They seem to have been extremely reticent concerning themselves. (The lineal descent hereinhefore suggested as heginning with Adam, has not in this particular, it appears, continued unbroken to the present time. Archæologiste have, for centuries been engaged in researches and investigations conceruing the origin, language, religion, manners, customs, sciences, arts, and everything pertaining to the people of the past, but have never discovered any evidence of the existence of anything like the circular of the modern writing master. And they, with singular unanimity, agree that in ancient times there could not have been, at any one moment, more than one person who was the best penman or teacher of penmanship in the world. But the world moves, and now, where is the county in all our broad laud that caunot boast of the best, or, at least, has not a "best" to boast for

The next work of a writing-master of which we have any reliable record is the copy of the Pentatench now preserved in a Samaritan Synagogue at Nablous. The name of the penman by whom this is said to have been written is Ahishna, a grandson of Aaron, and the work is supposed to have heen executed three pears after the death of Moses. This is claimed by these good Samaritans to be the oldest mannscript in the world. The statement that Ahishna always procured his clothing of Nicoll the tailor, and that the mannseript was executed with an "Amer's Penman's Favorite" pen, are entirely unworthy of credence.

From the date of the above manuscript ve are compelled to pass on to a period very much nearer our own before the work of the writing-master again appears. Just what this period was cannot be definitely determined. Manuscripts were found in the long buried city of Herculaneum. But it was not notil the third century of our ers that the work of the writing-master began to boom. Origen, alone, it is said, dictated upward of six thousand works. Seven ecretaries and seven copyists, aided by an uncertain number of ladies of uncertain age, were, according to Eusebius, always at work for him

In the early part of the fourth century Constantine commissioned Eusebius to have fifty copies of the entire Greek Scriptures written. From these were probably derived the best ancient manuscripts of the Greek Testament.

One of the most curious of manuscripts of about this period—curious on account of the material used—was in the library founded by Constantine at Coostantinople. It consisted of a roll one hundred and twoty-five feet in length, of one piece, prepared from the intestines of an enormous serpent. Upon this were written, in letters of gold, the entire Iliad and Odyssey of Homer. Another remarkable manuscript, consisted of the Iliad, written in such manner as to be inclosed in a walunt-shell.

The usual method pursued by an author io producing his works was to dictate to an amanucosis, called by the Latins, notarius, and by the Greeke, tachugraphos, (awift writer). This was carefully copied by the kalligraphos, (now universally written Kellegraphos) meaning fine writer, and denominated by the Latins, librarius. The manuscript was then submitted to the dokimaton for criticism and correction. In those days it was nothing but fun to be an author.

Of the classic historians, Herodotus is the most ancient, but there are no manuscript copies of his works now known te exist which can be considered of an earlier date than the ninth contury, the oblest heing in the library of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England. Of his famous work there are in all not to exceed fifteen manuscript copies.

There are about 1,000 manuscripts of the New Testament, or parte of the same, about fifty of which are thought to be upward of one thousand years old. We will recall the names of a few of the more celebrated of these, the latin word codex being used to designate a manuscript book.

The Codex Alexandrinus, supposed to have been written by a nobile Egyptian lady and marty: oamed Theela, about the year 325. This consists of the Old and New Testaments and the Apocrypha. The manuscript is on parchment, the writing being in straight rows of unial letters without divisions. Occasionally, at the heginning of a line may be seen a large orvanental letter, not for the purpose of marking a new section, paragraph or sentence, but apparently for artistic effect. The ornamental letter may be in the middle of a word, but is always at the beginning of a line. This manuscript was presented to King Charles I. by Cyril Lucar, Patriarch of Constantinople in 1824, and transferred to the British Museum npon its formation in 1753, where it stills

The Codex Vaticanus was deposited in the Vatican Library ppon its establishment about 1450. But little is known of its

origin, but greater antiquity is claimed for it than for the Alexandrian, by, perhaps, a quarter of a century. Like the latter, it contained the whole of the Greek Bible, but some portions have been lost. The letters hear a striking resemblance to those in the manuscript rolls discovered in the rnins of Herculanenm, which would seem to be evidence of its great antiquity. In 1810, Napoleon took it to Paris, where it was examined by many. After the battle of Waterloo the librarian of the British Museum besought the Duke of Wellington to place it where it might be accessible to echolars. His reply was: "It is stolen property and must go back to its owners."

The Codex Sinaiticus, thus named from the place where it was discovered, is thought by many to be the most ancient and best, as it is the most complete, copy of the New Testament yet known. This was in part discovered by Dr. Tischendorf in 1844, at the Convent of St. Catharine on Mount Sinai. He observed some parchment leaves in a basket of material for kindling his fire. and apon investigation they proved to he a portion of a manuscript of the Septuagint bitherto unknown. These fragments he caused to be published soon after. In 1858 he obtained, at the same convent, the re maining portions of the Septuagint and the entire New Testament, with the Epistle of Barnabas, and portions of the Shepherd of Herman

The three manuecripts mentioned are doubtless the most noted of sacred manuecripts, but the Codex Exercin the library of Cambridge University, England, and the Codex Explremin which was brought to France by Catharine da Medici and which is now at the Imperial Library at Paris, should not be overlooked. This latter volume was for a long time supposed to be simply the sermons of Exphraim, but was subsequently proven to have originally contained portions of the Old and of the New Testaments, and these were in great measure restored.

Manuscripts taking the place of other works previously erased, called palmapeests, are very common, although copies of the Sacred Scriptures were rarely used in this manner. The compact of Egypt by the Sarasens deprived Europeans of the use of parchment, and this will account for the great number of palmipeesta now extant, as also for the irrettievable loss of many accient works of value, and we have to regret that

what should have been immortal works were erased and "the most elegant compositions of classic Rome converted into the paslms of a hreviury or the prayers of a missal." Yet, however much we may mourn the loss of these works of the ancient writing-moster we shall ever be comforted by the conecionsness that the hird created and adorned by the modern writingmoster still remains.

Although the erasure of noble works of ancient profane writers and the substitution of less important ones was said to have been frequently done by pions monks, yet we are told that these monks were not always devoid of interest in the works of some profane authors, and that when they wanted a sacred book to read, they would in their allent language make a certain sign; if they wanted a book of a profane writer, like Virgil or Horace, they would add to the usual sign that of scratching under the ear like a dog, because, said they, an unbeliever is emparred to a dog. (Vide "Curiosities of Literature.")

The age of Greek manuscripts is determined in part by the form of letters used. Those in which the uncial letter is employed being considered more than one thousand years old, and those in which the cursies style is used being thought less than that age. We anaintain that much that is written to-day belongs, emphasically, to the cursies style.

The old manuscripts consist entirely of large capital latters without separation into

words or sentences. The following, with which we close this article, will serve as an illustration of the armagement: HEIS UNIVERSALLYACKNOWLEDGEDT OBEFHEBESTPENMANINAMERICA HISWORKHASNEVERBEENEQUAL ED.

"I Thought I Wouldn't."

Two young journeymen mechanics were working at their beaches, on opposite sides of a cabiact-maker's shop. They were both about twenty-five years of age; both married; both healthy and intelligent. One of them stopped his work, turned round towards the other, and, leaning against hie bench, thus accosted him:—

oenon, thus accorded attn:—
"Dick, I always thought you were quick-tempered; you used to be when you were a boy. Now I think I am not quick-tempered, but if the boss had talked to me as he did to you yesterday, I helieve I should have knocked him down, let the consequences be what they might."

"Well, Tom, I am quick-tempered," replied the person accosted as Dick; "and as to knocking old Scoldem down, I had my thoughts about that matter, too."

"To be sure, I reckoned you were right mad enough when I saw your face as white as a sheet," said Tom; "but I should like from you. I believe I was as white as you, just at that moment, for I expected you would drop him, sure."

"You are mistaken, Tom," replied Dick;
"I did not take hold of the haumer from
any impulse or deeign to nee it, but 'I
thought I wouldn't have it where I could
seize it and etrike him without atirring out
of my tracke; and so I pushed it over the
end of my beoth, and it fell among the
shavings, sad it took me a long while to
find it when I wanted it arain."

find it when I wasted it again."
"Well," said Tom, "I dido't believe I could have stood what you did say how. But you see that expression 'thought I wouldn't, as if it was a sort of favorite one; have you adopted it as a motto for your coat of arms, I should like to know?"

"Gorter some, some sorter not," as they say out Weet," replied Dick laughing; but it is said that all the highest modes of thought have a stereotyped expression, and that is the reason, for instance, why those who speak the Eoglish language are always escking for liberty expressed in the great phrases which are so commonly used in books, speeches and newspapers. So I confess that I have got one little pet phrase which, when I am in action, reads, 'I think I won't,' and when I am pondering over what I didn't do, signifies 'I thought I wouldn't. And I think this phrase over a Man I wouldn't. And I think this phrase over a

Jimmy on my kues, and commenced telling bim a story while I put on his nightgown and thee got him into his eith, where, as I was describing to him the old man's eheep jumping over the wall—then another—and then another—and then snother—he west over the wall with the twentieth, and was fast asleep.

"Then I cleared the table, and not save."

Then I cleared the table, and put away the things till morning, raked out the fire and got it a going, and took the bahy and placed it in the cradle. I got some water and bathed Lucy's hands and face, and emoothed down her hair with my bands, (magnetism, you think? well no matter,) and placed a wet cloth above her forehead I asked her if she was better. 'Yes' she said, with a sweet emile, and fairly went to sleep while she said so. So I got down a book of travels and forgot all about myself for a couple of hours. Then I looked up, and as I saw little Jimmy sleeping so soundly and pleasantly in his crib, wh had kicked himself out to the top of the bedclothes; and the baby, too, dozing quietly with her thumb in her mouth; and reposing so refreshingly, with a half smile on her parched lips, the fire now burning brightly, and the rain beating against the windows, I was glad I did not speak a cross word to Lucy, and leave her sick and alone with a deranged kitchen, a dull fire, a

fretful child, and a nursing baby. What a brute I should have been if I had done it."

"Yes, of course," said Tom rather slowly, for he was just then impressed with an idea that be, with all his good temper, bad "done it" at a time not very remote. But he regained his composure by saying: "Well, go on Dick, this is as interesting as a prize table."

"I have but little more to say," continued Dick. "I have considered the matter a great deal, and the more I consider upon it, the more 'I think I won't."

"When old Scoldem is insolent to me, when anyone joetlee me insulingly, when a trademan or fellow-craftenan treate me rudoly, my first impulse is to pay him in his kind; but when I consider that it will do me no good to do it, 't think I wow't.' When I am annoyed by shortcomings at home, and am tempted to floof fault, I ask myself if Lucy is not a good-tempered, industrious woman, a good unotherand a loving wife, and if I don't really think

ehe meant to do as well as she might under the circumstances, and the sharp expression never forms on my lips, because 'I think I won't.' So when the children are too noisy, or one of them is fredful, I think that noise is oft preferable to constrained silence, and that it is better to take the little fevered hand in yours, and tell him about Gulliver and the Lilliputians, than to cuff his ears and send him outraged and crying to bed. I am glad that I often 'think I won't.' I feel that I have triumphed when I can say, 'I thought I won'dhit.'?

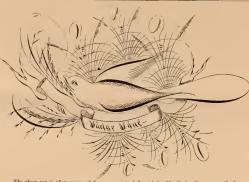
"Dick," said Tom, "can you give me a scrap of paper?"

His friend examined his wallet and produced a piece.

"Here," said he, "is the back of a letter dropped to-day in the city post-office; it is addressed to me, and a post-mark on it, too, but as it is marked 'Paid,' I hope you won't hurt it."

"All the better for leaving your name and date on it, Dick," said Tom, who proceeded to the deck, wrute something very carefully on the paper, folded it, and put it away in his pocketbook.

The two friends graw old together in their native city. They both became presperous in their calling, and were noted for their kindness to their workmen and servants, for amenity to the community at large, and for their domestic happiness. They were distinguished by civil honors, and were made depositors of responsible trusts. They remained fast and intimate friends, and it was



The above cut is photo-engraved from an original flourish by Mr. Vaclav Vane, a pupil of
A. N. Palmer, at the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Business College.

to know what your thoughts were on this 'solemn occasion,' as they say."

Dick laid down his chisel, and turning

round, folded his arms, and replied.

"I thought I would, and then I thought I wouldn't When old Scolden first found fault with me, and began to scold me, and finally got angry and abused me merely because I would not answer him in the same style, I thought-no, it was not thinking, for it was only an impulse-it occurred to me that if I should only just smash his bat down over his bloated face, and then give bim one good blow under the left eye, which would tumble him among the shavings promiscuously-it would be serving him just about right, for I was terrible augry. then I thought-and it was thinking, for it came after the impulse, and restrained itthen I thought that he was a great deal older man than I was, and had a wife, and sons and daughters grown up and married, who would be very much shocked and pained to hear that he had been treated in this way, and I thought, too, that I was in his employ, and could quit him at any moment if his service was intolerable, and that it would be disgraceful to me to have it reported that I had had a fight with my b and I thought how bad Lucy would feel if I was arrested for a breach of peace, or even made myself liable to be, and so I thought I wouldn't."

"Ah, Dick," said Tom, "those were not exactly your feelings, when you took hold of your hammer and then dashed it away

great deal, and I confess it does me good I'll tell you how I got into it.

"About a year ago, I went home one damp, slushy, thawing night, rather late for supper. Old Scolden had been very erothat day, and very insolent; and that, with the unpleasant weather, made me feel very cross, too, very. Well I got home. fire was almost out, the room uncomfortable; but supper was ready, and we sat down at the table. Luoy did not seem inclined to talk, little Jimmy was fretful; the tea wes weak and cold, and the toast wasn't made right. I felt very much anneyed, and I thought I would just tell Lncy, in a confidential sort of way, that the tea was only slops, and that the toast wasn't fit to throw to the pigs, and that I would then put on my bat, and go off to the Odd Fellows lodge earlier than usual, and serve her right. But then I looked across the table at Lucy, who sat there holding her baby, eating nothing and looking pale and weary; and I noticed too that little Jimmy looked flushed, as he sat there in his arm-chair; and it occurred to me that it was just possible that my wife might be feeling ill, and that little Jimmy was affected by the weather, just like older folks, and that perhaps this damp air affected the draught of the chimney. I asked Lucy if she was ill, and she said that for six hours she had had a terrible nervous headache, so I thought I wouldn't say anything about the tea and toast, but I pursuaded Lucy to lay down on the cettee with the baby, while I took little

THE PENMANS IN LART JOURNAL

a source of happiness to them that their children intermarried. Thomas died first. In his last-will be made a singular provis-

" Item. I direct that a certain sealed package, hearing my name, shall be delivered to my true and life-long friend Richard Fel-In contains a gift which he made me early in life; it has been to me a great source of success, and of domestic happiness. I return it to him now; he does not need it, but will be glad to receive it.

The mysterious package was produced and opened. It contained only a crumpled, worn and somewhat a iled scrap of paper, apparently a piece of a post-marked letter, bich read as follows:

> "July 1st, 1806." RICHARD FELTON, OI THOUGHT I WOULDN'T."

A Business-writer in Trouble. By A. SHERMAN. .

I have the good fortune to be employed as teacher of writing in an excellent commercial school, but I am in trouble. Professor T., my predecessor, was what is termed a "systematic pennian." He could write like steel-plate, without a waver in his lines, making capitals that were really bean tiful, and small letters as smooth and even and perfect as could be imagined. He made different styles of espitals, almost without number, from the most complex ornamental to the simplest abbreviated; and he could turn his pen around, raise his elbow, and produce an amazing variety of beautiful scrolls, birds and beasts of every kind.

I give this description to show you that he was by no means a business-writer. But I sin a business-writer and a business-writing teacher, and spend no time with " high " and " system" and " scales of proportion" and all such nonsense; but, as I said at the start, I am in trouble, for the students here do not seem to properly appreciate strictly business-writing. I have been in distress from the very start, for I had not been in the office more than five minutes the first morning, when an elderly man came in with two large, elegantly-hound books, and asked for Prof. T., the teacher of pennuship. I explained to him that I had the honor to be the teacher of business writing in that school, and asked what I could do for him. He wanted a long inscription written in each of those books. luscription books and autograph books cause me a deal of unhappiness; for, being only a teacher of business-writing and not a real penman, too much is expected of me; but, as I consider it a duty to educate the deluded public up to a proper appreciation of the non-systematic, nineteenth century, business style of writing. I never refuse to write anything. I wrote the inscription in one of the books. The man looked at it and then at me, and, thinking I had misunderstood him, repeated, very loudly, said I was looking for the penman of the school." I assured him that I was the peuman, at which he looked at the writing again, shut the book, said he would write in the other bimself, and walked out without even thanking me.

Before I had completely recovered myself I found that the writing hour was nearly at hand, and I hastily reviewed my programme for the initial losson. I decided to begin with a next little speech, applying, in a general way, to the subject that would immediately rivet the attention of the class. and then I would show them the folly of trying to learn to write by rule; throw in a little joke, at the expense of the " so-wide, "so high," standard system; give them a copy, with a very brief explanation in regard to the construction of the same, and then, of course, every member of the class would go earnestly to work acquiring a business-hand.

I have learned that it is the best policy to make the explanations very brief, for the

reason that we business-writing-teachers do not claim to write accurately-in fact, the inaccuracy of our writing is what makes it business-like; therefore, it is dangerous to explain minutely how the letters should be made, for some bright-eyed little urchin will he sure to ask, "Say, Mister! why don't you make 'em like you tell us to ?"

Prof. T. laid great stress on movement, and drilled the class nearly half the time on "exercises" and such foolishness, but I concluded not to say a word on the subject, for I believe "the way to learn to write is to write," and not waste any time on "exercise-" and "combined-movements," but rather let each student use the movement that he finds the most natural and " free, and then there will be an "individuality in the results that is certainly desirable. The "individuality" in some cases may be somewhat astonishing, but that cannot be

It is a remarkable fact that there has been more interest taken in Prof. T.'s writinglessons than any other exercise in the school. and when the writing hour came, and I stood before the class for the first time, I knew that every student was mentally comparing Prof. T. and myself, and as I saw, in my imagination, the beautiful lines that that class had seen upon the long, smooth blackboard, I became somewhat dezed, and for just a moment I lost faith, even in my non-systematic writing. I soon rallied, however, and made my opening speech; in troduced the joke; wrote the copy on the heard (a whole sentence, of course, for we never practice nor teach single letters or " pieces of letters"), and proceeded to show the advantages of inaccurate over accurate

I thought that I had made out a very clear esse, but I soon discovered by the numerous questions asked, that I had not converted them all. One impudent youngter, who I must confess did write a remark ably correct hand, earnestly asked, if be should write as well as he could, or like the copy; and another, showing me a few misorable, scrawling lines, that were nearly as bad as they could be, innocently inquired, if that was inaccurate enough for me. One boy complimented me by saying that he liked me for a teacher, first-rate; for Prof. T. was always finding fault with his writing, but now the worse it was the better it would please me. I do not wish it understood that I made any such statement as the above, or claimed that very inaccurate writing was desirable, but I found that some of the more philosophical of the class reasoned like this; if slightly inaccurate is better than accurate, then very inaccurate is better than slightly inaccurate. This puz-zles me somewhat, and I would like to know how far from the "systematic, high art style" we must diverge in order to make

our writing business-like. The class has been under my instruction two weeks, and I am sorry to say that most of them seem to have lost all interest in the subject, and evidently there is something I have received many suggestions from followers of the old school, but they, of course, are all blinded by prejudice. I am told that a fine penman's skill alone is a great inspiration to the carnest student, r it shows him something to strive for, and, further, that as soon as a pupil approximates the skill of his teacher, he is very liable to become satisfied with himself, then progress stops. Another says, that as writing is a combination of artificial characters, called letters, it is evident that there must be an ideal form for every letter, and it is by comparing his own work with that which nearer the ideal that the student sees his faults, and is enabled to correct them. He also says that the successful teacher of writing must teach his pupils to criticise, constantly, which they will be onable to do onless they have a more perfect conception of the forms than they can produce; hence the necessity for teaching a correct "standard," a perfect " system." Another tells me be has known a number

of "business penmen," and that everyone of them had a different "theory" which was just right, and all other "theories" were nonsense, utter and absolute.

But this is enough to show you that I need sympathy and counsel, and I anxiously

All May Write a Good Hand. BY MADGE MAPLE

While the sense of form may be more or less a special gift, it is not to be supposed that noy persou is so totally deficient in this sense as to he devoid of the ability for culture. The senses-each and all-are supposed to be possessed by most human beings; but in some they lie dormant for the want of certain awakening influences, for a long period, and at last spring suddenly to light as if newly born or miraculously created; while in some it is possible for the latent power to never find awakening; and yet, nevertheless, it has existence, deep down in the depths of being, somewhere. The sense of form is one of these faculties; and though it may be possessed in sufficient degree to enable the one supposed to be deficient in it to recognize the forms of both animate and ioanimate nature, to discern expression through its varying shades, trace effect back to eause, or judge of the probable effect of this or that circumstance, nevertheless they are supposed deficient in the sense of pro portion. Why they are supposed to be deficient seems difficult to understand. They do not preceive some things as readily as other people. Very probably not. The sense of seeing may be naturally less acute, or it may not have fully learned to feel the confidence that is found alone through tested straugth.

No one knows his strength in any direction until he has tried it. He may have some comprehension of it, but not always a

The individual of large self-esteem overestimates his ability to do. Nothing is beyoud his power to achieve, until he has failed repeatedly, and has learned to know his proper level. After that, there is abundant hope for him, if he will plod his way

upward with persevering effort. In direct contrast to this person, is the individual of small self-esteem. The noble powers may be all within him, but he underrates himself. The line appreciation, and the lofty bunger for progress may be keen in him, even to ravenousness, but he does not know his power to achieve. He thinks if he only could, but he halts between the nobility of ambition and a timorousness born of doubt in self, and he stands stockstill. He needs an inspiration, a stimulation or a jog of some sort to stir him up. Mod-esty is a grace which adds to merit, but lack of confidence is a stumbling block to the proper development of whatever of inborn merit an intellect may possess.

We need to learn our ability to do; and we can never learn this except by an effort in the right direction. This is why so many people think they can never acquire the ability to write a good hand. The work of a fine penman seems so much beyond them. They forget that the fine pennan toiled in the direction of perfection, and was not

created as an off-hand effort of his Maker. Of course the gifts were about bim-uc one doubts that. But suppose he had left them to rust in idleness, or never studied himself, or tested his strength to learn of their possession, would every touch of his pen or expression of his thought be an offering of grace at the shrine of beauty? We need not answer. Any one knows that such a circumstance could never be brought to pass. Perfection in any sphere or any field of achievement is only gained by un ceasing effort. Likewise the effort must be studious, culightened and critical of self. Neither faint heartedness at failure, or arrogauce at seeming success, will win for any the best success in any field of labor.

We should be modest, but likewise should be brave. With the principles of modesty

and conrage for a basis, together with the searchful, studious, reflective temperament in striving, it would seem an impossibility that any one save the mained, or blind could fail in acquiring a good, plain, creditable style of penmanship. The art-sense may not be sufficiently powerful to make elegant penmen of all, but writing in its simplicity should not be beyond the reach of the middle-class ability supposed to belong to the masses

Incomprehensible conglomerations are not a necessity in a page of English compositions. Unreadable autographs are unpardonable offences, and should be so considered.

If we are not all geniuses, surely we are not all dullards. We have, at least, an average ability in most directions. None of us would like to confess that we have not. Some gifts of nature may be stronger than others, and the special talents of each may be altogether different from the special talents of another, but no needed quality of mind is supposed to be wholly deficient. If there is not a total vacuum of any sense, there exists the possibility for culture. The oue talent may be strengthened and increased by the effort for its development. The five talents left to rust and idleness will do far less than the one bravely and courageously strengthened by use. A good style of writing may be natural, but no one ever took his pen in hand for the first time who proceeded to write handsomely at the first effort. Study the lives of the most celebrated penmen and learn if their status of perfectness was won at a single jump. Observe, if, with all their artistic instincts, they did not bungle at their specimens, over and over, and fail of achieving their aspirations repeatedly, until by their failure they had learned their weakness, and learned, at the same time, to guard against it by virtue of the strength they also learned to be a part of their possessions. Perfection of attainment is to be struggled after, not grasped Understandingly, searchfully, critically, must we struggle for the attainment of any lofty purpose. Over and over must we expect to fail, and

yet to win at last if we nobly try. In the art of writing, the principles of success are synonymous with the principles of success in any other direction. A creditable degree of success may be reasonably expected by deserving effort under each and every circumstance.

The measurements of merit may not lie in the energy of effort alone, but energetic effort should in every instance accomplish something.

In this fact should be found an inspiration alike to the ambitious and fainthearted. No one need fail utterly. Some success is for every one. Believing this, we may all climb upward to something higher than we have yet known. Supine inaneness is not the proper or necessary condition of anything We must act. That all may write a good hand, and all should write a good hand, stands for a clearly demonstrated and established fact.

Writing-Ruler.

The Writing-Ruler has become a standard article with those who profess to have a suitable outlit for practical writing. It is to the writer what the chart and compass is to the mariner. The Writing-Ruler's a reliable penmanship chart and compass, sent by the JOURNAL on receipt of 30 ceuts.

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A SLOWER PEN.

With slower pen men used to write Of old, when letters' were 'po'its' In Annes or in George's days. They could afford to turn a phone

They knew not steam, electric light Not yet had dazed their culmer sight They meted out both blame and prime

- The Practical Teacher.

Incorrect Penholding.

ITS CAUSES AND EFFECTS-REMEDIES AND

By CHANDLER H. PEIRCE, of Krokuk, Iowa. I am not authorized to use the term "pen-

holding," but shall claim it by right of possession. Doubtless, when pen and holder were combined in the goose-quill, penholding was literally true; but in these days. when pen and holder are not only separate, but suited to every one's fancy (and in each case the holder is held instead of the pen), it is proper to conclude that penholding is among the lost arts.

Directly and indirectly we find no less than sixteen describable differences in incorrect penholding, any one of which may and does exist in the beginning with all classes, under all circumstances, regardless of condition.

The causes and effects are so interwoven that I will make no attempt in this article to deal in the finer shades of meaning, which will follow in their time. The points at issue are as follows.

1st. Natural tendencies. - In attempting to do anything, we usually find the right way by doing the wrong way first. The natural tendency or inclination is to begin by holding the pen in many, many different ways, which are the results of awkwardness or inability. This cause is to be applied to children of early growth, because, beyond the earlier years, these tendencies are comteracted, and other things of equal weight take their place.

2nd. Work prescribed too difficult will invariably cause the child to hold the pen incorrectly. The auxiety produced in at tempting to perform the required work, leads the pupil to forget all else, and, in consequence, has but the one object in view, viz., the reproduction of the beautiful engraved copy. The pupils being of different calibre, each having the same copy, with some the work will be too easy, while with others, too difficult

The best efforts cannot be secured in either case through any analogous reasoning, and, therefore, individual-instruction should take the place of class-instruction, so that criticisms could be rendered of value, and cach pupil placed at work suited to his ability. Class-instruction is far superior to none, but I do not deem it at all comparable with a plan that renders each one's advancement entirely dependent on each one's efforts. The conclusion reached is, that, as long as the work is to difficult, the child's mind is absorbed in the subject-matter, and beuce no attention can he given to improvement in any other

- 3d. Weakness of the fingers.
- (a) Flexibility of first finger
- (b) Straightening of the upper joint of

This is a natural condition with young children, and must be accepted and deal with as becoming each individual case.

The first finger usually bends inward, and is drawn upward above the end of the thumb, pushing the holder downward too low, causing the pen to produce very heavy lines. The bone is not sufficiently devel oped, and the slightest pressure causes the effect described.

In almost every case the weakness is ag gravated by using short slate and lead pencils in the general work of the school. I herewith present three remedies: 1st. long pencils, or else the short ones in holder. 2nd. Fasten the holder or pencil with a small cord or rubber-band, by passing it around the first finger, near the third joint. 3d. Hold the holder between first and second fuger; this, however, is simply choosing the best horn of the dilemma.

Straightening of the second joint in thumb may be termed malformation, very small per cent, of pupils are thus

I am not prepared to say that it is curable, or that it materially affects the results I would counsel, bowever, that but little attention be given the matter, and let the results be what they may. I do not deem it a serious impediment, but am not willing to say that it is no impediment.

4th. The weakness of the hand .- It consists of drawing it in the smallest amount of space possible, throwing the third and fourth fingers out toward the left, and the hand on its side. This, of course, will spoil the slant of the writing, or, in other words, produce vertical work. It is curable, and is treated properly under Nos. 11 and 14,

oth, Curved Wrists.

(a) To the left-the rule,

(b) To the right—the exception.

An inward curve of the wrist is a very common affliction with children. A little proper training will generally overcome it; but whatever the effort, the result must be gained, i. e., the wrist must straighten, and the hand turn a little to the right of center.

In isolated cases with adults, we find the hand turned too far to the right. The objest should be to overcome it by practicing No. 2 of Programmes "D" and "C."

6th. Gripping holder too tightly.-This produces, if continued long enough, paraysis or penman's cramp. The pressure causes the fingers to curve and draw the holder to an almost vertical position. Only those who lack in skill are afflicted in this

Anxiety and earnestness assert themselves, and you have one cruse. Thoughts flow freely and the hand bustens to keep nace. Hours of constant strain work

Stiffness of the hand, fingers, and muscles, caused by manual labor, is another reason for gripping the holder; and still another cause, a general weakness of the

7th. Holding holder with thumb and first finger. This occurs usually with children, though not strictly confined to them

8th. Holding first finger straight with holder is indulged in by the few. The cure is easily effected, and needs no special treat-

9th. Holding the holder with thumb directly opposite first and second fingers .-This, like many other effects, is caused by a general weakness of the hand and fingers, the direct cause of premature infancy. Cases can be cited that prove positively that error in youth will show in old age.

10th. Holding the second and third finger straight, and joined their entire length .-This is a little vestige of the old, old story as it used to be sung. It does but little damage in these days.

11th. Separating the second and third or third and fourth fingers their entire length. The cause may be given but it is immaterial. Holding a cork or other substance in the shape of an egg in the hollow of the hand will effectually work a cure, or if the hand sprends too much, fasten the fingers together with a band or string. 12th. Supporting the hand on end of little

finger.—This is no sin, and where the habit has become fixed, make no change, because good results can be gained, and but little disadvaninge experienced

1.sth. Holding holder with ball of thumb, i.e., extending the thumb beyond first finger. -This is wrong, and no skill worthy of ice can be attained without the cud of thumb touching holder. The joint must be outward, not inward.

from point of pen .- This is a common error and generally leads to throwing the hand on its side. By lessening the distance from end of fingers to point of pen, the hand will assume the proper position.

THE PENMANS OF ART JOURNAL

15th. Holding the holder between the first and second, second and third, third and fourth fingers .- This is no peniteotiary offense, and will, perhaps, some day, be considered as one of the proper ways. It usually breeds earelessness, and for this reason alone I do not advocate its use.

16th. Closing the hand entirely, and grasping holder by letting it assume an almost horizontal position, touching thumb its entire length, and extending beyond and across first finger between first and second joints.-The case in point is a substitute for the condition caused by pen-paralysis.

In conclusion, I would say, that the general unsatisfactory results from all classes of pupils is, in part, due to the imperfect holding of the pen.

1. Natural inability-prevents.

- 2. Wrong impressions-prevents. 3. Ignorance-prevents
- 4. Carelessuess-prevents.

All combined, form a bulwark almost impassable, and, if not dealt with properly, the proportional results cannot be percept ibly better than when all was darkness,

Penmanship in Public Schools.

The question,"How shall I teach penmanis no doubt asked by every teacher. It is certainly one of great importance. Teachers are like the remainder of humanity, either radical or indifferent in reference to certain duties they have to perform. We find one making a hobby of hie penmanship to the exclusion of other important subjects; another, totally iedifferent, thinks if he can write so that it can be read he is doing all that is required no matter how slow and labored, or, if rapid, how devoid of form and symmetrical combination. The latter has obtained and holds the idea that penmen, like poete, are "hern, not made." could be more erroneous. We hear people speak of "natural penman." How cousoling to bim who has devoted years to the careful study and practice of the art. That all are endowed with the same genius for acquiring penmanship we would not claim for a moment, any more than we would claim that all had the same aptitude for ac-

quiring the other arts, We look upon it, however, as a mark of imbecility for a person to assert that he cannot learn to write the twenty-six script capitals and the twenty-six small letters, with their proper arrangement in word and page, in a good business-like style, neatly and rapidly. Henry A. Spencer, one of the authors of the justly famous Spencerian Sys tem of Penmanship, said, recently, in one of a series of practical lessons in the PEN-MAN'S ART JOURNAL, "Any person who has goed common sense, one or two eyes, and five fingers on either band can, under proper instruction, learn to write well." Much has been done by business colleges and special teachers to improve the penmanship of the people, and their efforts have been, in some degree, successful; yet a large per cent. of our population are not reached, and as they never get higher than the common school, their business qualifications are therefore very meagre. They are taught to write, or rather draw, a slow and cramped band, eacrificing movement to form. seems that we should aim to teach writing as husiness men are expected to use it Form and movement should be taught at the same time. Our long experience has convinced us that this can be done, and there is no reason why the young man at

school should not write just as rapidly and

have heard teachers say, " When our young

men go into business or hold positions in

business houses they break up the hand we

taught them and acquire a style of their

husiness-like as the one in husiness.

14th. Fingers grasping holder too far own." This, in our opinion, is a confession of the too inefficient work of the teacher. The young man finds that he must increase his speed if be would meet the demands of the husiness world. To a great extent business writers put themselves into their writing, or, in other words, exhibit their individuality. It is not be who nudertakes to put himself or his etyle into the work of his pupils, who does the best work, but be who, full of enthusiasm and love for the work, developes form and rapidity of execution, allowing the pupils to express their individuality in their work, is the successful teacher. It is difficult for teachers who are poor penmen to inspire their pupils with much love for the work, and I may say that a large number of our public echool teachers are quite indifferent writers. It is not to be expected that all can be-

come adepts, but certainly, most of tuem can, with little trouble, improve so as to do efficient work in teaching. In most schools we find the writing-book with printed or engraved copies; this is objected to by many, but we believe it is almost a necessity at the present time. No teacher should use it exclusively, but should supplement the blackboard and foolscap with movement and dictation exercises. Every teacher should be able to write well on the black board, for this is one of the essentials of good teaching. The most successful teachers of penmanship are those who use the beard most freely. It would surprise some of our teachers to know what improvement they could make by writing one line a day on the blackhoard, as a copy, for one term, trying to follow what is suggested by the six S'a-size, slaut, space, shade and speed Copies of one word at a time are not enough. Many persons can write words as they stand alone very well, but fail in the arrangement of the words in the page. Whole lines, atanzas of poetry, husiness forms and letters should be given frequently with definite instructions, as to spacing and arrangement No esreless practice should be allowed, for no amount of it will make good writers Careful study, combined with practice, will produce the desired effect. Labor omnia

JUST AS HE WROTE IT .- The following communication, received by us several days ago, explains itself: "MR. EDITOR: EN-LOSEO please find ms which I HOPE may be accepted by you for PUBLICATION. In the EVENT of your making USE of same, please have PRINTERS put in type in EXACT accordance with UNDERSCORING, punctuation, ETC , as PER COPY. Printers PREQUENTLY take GREAT liberties with MANUSCRIPT thereby DISTORTING the AUTHOR'S meaning almost nevono recognition. The PRICE of the article is Five DOLLARS." We allowed our com-positors to print the above in exact accordour fastidious correspondent's lavishly underscored copy, and, after seeing the proof, we are free to confess that we would hesitate to print his THREE-COLUMN ARTICLE as he desires it should appear for less than NINE THOUSAND LARS -Cincinnuti Saturday Night.

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NEW YORR, MAY, 1883

Teaching Business-writing.

In the Business College Record for May we are delighted to find, from the nimble pen of our up-and-ready friend Brown, another article in which our position, respecting the teaching of a business-haudwriting in school is re-assailed in a style that is vigorous, if not

is re-assaled in a style that is vigorous, it is a multihaling.

He says: "We were startled by the stamment," (that boiness writing could not be taught) "hecause we writing could not be taught) "hecause we wrote the thing could be taught or imparted to me person by another, business-writing could be. We think so still. We were startled, also, that such a statement should come from our freed Aures—a man who has had extended experience in husiness college error our freed from our freed Aures—a man who has had extended experience in husiness college had been supported by the statement of the state lisher of one of the greatest penneu's papers in the world. The conclusion was inevitaable, that if this statement be true, then all teachers of pennanship, all systems of writing, and all pennanship publications (inoluding the Ast JOHNAL), are the most complete and combined humber of mothers of the pennanship publications (inpennanship.)

Please except the JOURNAL, brother Brown, for it has never made any such

claim. What it does claim is, that all the elements of good, practical writing can be taught, and should be acquired, in a schoolroom, vix., simple and correct forms, combined with ease and grace of movement; and that all this can be done more rapidly and certainly by placing before the pupil some fixed and navarying form for study, and methods for practice, such as are found in engraved or systematically written cop then would be possible otherwise. With an eye and judgment thus educated respecting form, taste cultivated and refined, and a free, rapid and graceful movement, the pupil will then possess all the elements of good "business-writing," except that peculiar and inevitably necessary practice, wherein the hand acquires the power to do, as it were, automatically, through the sheer force of habit, that which as a learner has required a constant exercise of thought, study and care—in other words, mental supervision; and thus the formal and thoughtful writing of the learner will gradually pass, we might say flow, into the thoughtless ease and elegance of what we, and all the world, except brother Brown, are wont to recognize and denominate as "businesswriting." Such writing is formed in the busy marts of trade, in the bureaus of State and professional offices, but we have never yet ancountered it among the pupils of a schoolroom; nor do we expect to, antil we perchance visit brother Brown's college. We believe he is honest when he says that he teaches "business-writing," and a style that will not require to undergo a change as soon as his pupil leaves school; but we still believe be is mistaken. He presents no arguments, and, since "opinions are opinions still," and prove nothing except that, in this case, he is ready and apparently determined to " fight it out on that line, if it takes all summer," we see nothing to but let us suppose that, through his skillful instruction, and that of the very excellent instructors associated with him, he has now among his numerous pupils, five who are writing bands very nearly alike, and with an approximate degree of facility. They graduate: one enters an insurance of fice as a policy-clerk, where the criterion of his success is the excellence of his writing; one becomes an entry-clerk in an active mercantile house, where rush of business exacts from him the utmost effort, and speed becomes his criterion; the third becomes a law-clerk, where "illegible writing" is a badge, if not the pride, of his profession; a fourth also enters upon a professional life, pessibly recreant to brother Brown's moral training; he falls from grace, and becomes a minister, and writes sermons slowly upon wide-ruled paper, in a large, strong hand; another, a gentleman of means and leisure, retires to his home, where, beyoud a limited correspondence, he writes little or none. Suppose that, at the expiration of one year, brother Brown should receive a letter from each of his five graduates, does he suppose that the letters would be so aliks that they would appear to be the same, or that the writing of each would closely resemble the graduating styla?

This is a fair hypothesis. The hand of each will have undergone a transformation and a modification, according to the circumstances, character and purpose of the several writers. It would be safe to predict that the writing of the policy-clerk will have improved in its symmetry and real excellence; and possibly that of the entryelerk, if he has not been overtaxed in th amount of work required, will have assumed the ease and grace of a symmetrical business-haud; that of the clergyman will have become more stiff, formal and prominent, adapted to his purpose; that of the dronemiscalled gentleman-will be less chauged in its style, from lack of purpose and the discipline of habit; while that of the lawyer well, we will not describe that -- perhaps brother Brown can imagine it to still pre sent the same flowing grace of the "perfected and nuchangeable business-hand" with which he equips all his graduates.

The New Era of Civil Service Demands Good Penmanship.

THE PENMANS WILL ART JOURNAL

Political favor and nepotism, almost since the foundation of our Government, has controlled the appointments to office under our National and State regimes. Through congressional legislation we now have the Civil Service laws, which, if honestly administered, will redeem our country from the curse of rewarding political heachman and parasites with office in preference to those who are morally and intellectually better qualified. If ours is indeed a republican government, to be administered in the interest of the masses of the people, the custom, derived from monarchicel abuses, of allowing place and power to follow favoritism and caste, must be eliminated from our

The U. S. Civil Service Commissioners have prepared rules which have been sanctioned by President Arthur. On the recommendation of postmasters, collectors, and other officers, examiners in different parts of the country are to be appointed to act under the direction of the Commissioners Young and middle-aged men, under the provisions of the law, can enter upon a compstitive examination for appointment to the classified department service at the National Capital, or the classified Customs and Postoffice services. The open competitive examinutious are, in peumanship, elements of book-keeping, fractions, per terest, discount, elements of the English language, geography, history and government of the United States. The eveningtions are to be held at places convenient for applicants from the different States and Cerritories.

Our Government new consistently demands good writing at the hands of those receiving appointment to office, and, in addition to er qualifications, some knowledge of book keeping is made a requisite.

The JOURNAL says Amen! to Civil Service Reform.

Penmen and the Convention.

Brothers penmen :- The time for holding the Fifth Annual Convention of the Busi ness Educators' and Penmen's Association is near at hand. But one more issue of the JOURNAL will go out before that which will contain a report of the proceedings of that body. What shall be the work and record of the penmen at that meeting? We trust such as to do honor to themselves and their calling.

At the Cincinnsti Convention there was a large and enthusiastic representation of perment who contributed a liberal share to the interest and value of its proceedings. We trust that they will do no less at Washington.

As Chairman of the Pennen's Committee e hereby extend an earnest invitation to all penmen of the United States and Canada, who intend to be present, to at once communicate their intention to us; also, to Prof. H. C. Spencer, of Washington, D C., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association, stating what part, if any, they will be prepared to take in the pro-

Let there be a grand rally of the Knightso'-the-Quill, with armor gleaming and bright from the coustant marshaling and drilling of the advancing hosts of aspirants for honor in the chirographic ranks.

The Common-sense Binder.

This convenient receptacle for holding and preserving the JOURNAL should be in possession of every subscriber. It is to all intents and purposes a complete binder, and will contain all the numbers for four years. Mailed for \$1.50.

Remember, that if you renew, or send in your subscription to the JOURNAL, you will get a 75 cent book free, or a \$1 book for 25 cents extra.

The King Club

For this month numbers one hundred and eighty nine, and comes from E. K. Isaaçs, Principal of the Penmanship Department of the Northern Indiana Normal and Business Institute, Valparaiso, Ind. This club is the largest, with one exception, ever received for the JOURNAL, and makes au aggregate of over two thousand subscribers that have been scut from that Institution within a period of about three years, which is unparalleled by any other school, and certainly indicates that the instruction in writing is in the hands of teachers sufficiently alive and skilled to awaken and maintain a high degree of enthusiasm in that department of the institution. The Queen Club numbers thirty, and comes from the Lawrence (Kas.) Business College, and is sent by E. L. McIlravey, one of the proprietors of the Institution. J. W. Westervelt, teacher of penmauship at Wood-stock (Outario) College, and D. H. Farley, teacher of book-keeping and penmanship, at the State Normal School, Trenton, N. J. each seud clubs numbering twenty-fire names.

Successful Instruction in Writing.

We lately received from D. H. Farley, teacher of penmauship and book-keeping at the State Normal School at Trenton, N. J., specimens of writing by 175 pupils mostly young ladies now under his tuition. which represent an unusually high degree of excellence; and a noteworthy feature of these specimens was, that with very few exceptions, they were all written with a forearm-movement. We have never before examined so many specimens from one school in which there was so uniform and high degree of excellence in writing. Mr. Farley is evidently the right man in the right place, for if there is anywhere demanded good instruction and correct models for teaching writing, it is in our normal schools.

Responsibility for Merchandise, etc., Sent by Mail.

It occasionally happens that merchandise and other things sent by mail are lost or injured, and then the question arises as to which is the loser, the seller or purchaser. It is a well-established rule, in the absence of any express understanding, that when articles are properly put up and deposited in the Post-office, the seller's responsibility ceases and the risk of the purchaser begins. It is the purchaser who chooses the mode of transmission, and if he desires to lessen the risk he may do so by requesting, and paying ten cents for, the registry of the package, or having it sent by express.

In all instances where parties are unwilling to assume the ordinary risk of packages by mail, they should remit ten ceuts for registry.

Superintendent of the Schools of Philadelphia.

Men of mark and genius are sought out and called to fill high positions in educational work everywhere. The City of Brotherly Love has recently exemplified this truth by calling James MacAlister to the Superintendency of her great system of public Mr. MacAlister has, for some sehoels years, had charge of the public schools of Milwankee. Under his administration the schools of that city have become widely known for their excellent discipline, and thorough standard of scholarship in all branches embraced in their curriculum of studies, including a practical educational standard in penmanship.

For \$2 the JOUBNAL will be mailed one year; also, a copy each of the "Standard Practical Peomanship" and the "Handbeok of Artistic Penmanship" (in paper covera; 25 cents extra in cloth). each, ceparate, \$1.

THE PENMANS ART JOURNAY

Condole with Him.

A worthy object for the condelence and sympathy of our special champions for tracking "business writing" is the "Business Writer in Trouble," whose communicetion appears in another column of this issue. He certainly needs comforting. Will Brother Brown look to his case, and he unto him a comforter f

GREELEY'S PENMANSHIP .- In May 9th, 1879, Mr. M. B. Castle, of Sandwich, Ill., invited Mr. Greeley to lecture there. The following reply was sent :

DEAR Sin :- I am overworked and growing I shall be 60 next Feb. 3. On the whole, it seems that I must decline to lecture hen forth, except in this immediate vicinity, if I do at all. I cannot promise to v cannot promise to visit Illinois on

Herne Evecles M. B. Castle, Sandwich, Ill.

The next epistle-being the rejoindershows how admirably Mr. Castle succeeded in deciphering Horace's pothooks:

HORACE GREELEY, SANDWICH, May 12th. New York Tribune.

DEAR SIR :- You acceptance to lecture bee our association next winter, came to hand this morning. Your peumanship not being the plainest, it took some time to translate it, but we succeeded, and would say, your time--"3d of Feb.," and terms--" \$60," are entirely satisfactory. As you suggest, we may be able to get you other engagements in this immediate vicinity; if so, we will advise you.

Yours Respectfully,

NOTE .- The above autograph is a perfect fac-simile, and mey be taken as a fair specimen of the writing as it appeared in the body of Mr. Greeley's letter.

ACCURATE BOOK · KEEPING .- A count itely made of the money and bouds in the United States Treasury, amounting to nearly half a billion dollars, shows an excess of three cents in favor of the Treasurer

Hymeneal.

On Wednesday evening, April 25th, Fielding Schofield, the well-known Knight of the Quill passed from the state of single to that of double blessedness. His fair partner in the new state was Miss Sara Smith, of West Chatham, Mass., at which place the ceremony was performed.
The Chatham (Mass.) Monitor says:

The Chatham (Mass.) Monitor says:

"Prof and Mirs. Schoffel left town for their
new home on Friday, anticipating a cordial reception. The four includes New York, Baltiception. The Monitor of Pronsylvania Centrial. Production, self-temply learning Cotrial. Production, self-temply learning to the
Circinisatt, self-temply learning as few days
at each city, thence to St. Louis, and up the
Mississippi to the Gen City (Quincy, Ill.) of
he bright and fair is the wish of many friends."

Died.

Ou the 3d inst., at Norwich, Conn., Clara Pearl Preston, aged nine years and six months, the only daughter of I. S. Preston. To the sadly bereaved parents we desire to extend our most profound sympathy.



Answered.

W. A. P., Leominister, Mass.-I wish you would inform me respecting the correct position and style of writing for a person writing with the left-hand? Ans .- The best position will be with the left-side to the desk, and the writing may have either a forward or back slope, as you find to be most convenient. We should, however, advise the forward slope, and it presents no

difficulties that may not be readily overcome by practice

L. A. K., Stony Fork, Pa.-Will there be any reduction of rates of fare to persons going to the Convention at Washington ! Ans. -It is not probable that there will be, as there are not a sufficient number of attendants to pass over any one route to inflaence a reduction of fare

S. H. S., Bloomfield, Iowa. - 1st. Why can we not have the ART JOURNAL as early in the month as other popular 2d. What is meant "engrossing," as used in peamanship!
3d. What kind of pens are generally used in engrossing? 4th. Is with a slow, medium or rapid motion of the hand, and with what movement? Ans. 1st. The publication of popular monthlies is the primary business of their publishers, whose entire energy and resources are concentrated for that purpose, and the work of publication becomes a mere routine We have published the JOURNAL incidental to an extensive and laborious professional business, of a nature often to interfere with anything like routine work on our part. The plates used for our numerous illustrations are of a character most difficult to prepare, and we have often been subjected to the most harrassing delays for their cegraving. It has been our endeavor to mail the JOURNAL not later than the middle of each mouth, though oceasioeally it has been later, but our readers can rely upon its coming each month, and, we trust, with greater regularity in the future than in the past. 2d and 3d. The term "engrossing, ordinarily signifies copying or recording matter in a plain, bold, shaded hand, either in script or text lettering, or one or both styles combined. But in large cities it has become quite common to prescut elaborate and artistic memorials to the families of deceased officers and members of public bodies and associations; also complimentary resolutions and testimonials to retiring officers and others for valuable services. Such works are denominated as "ornamental engrossing." In this work a large variety of pens are used, ranging from the fine crow-quill to those one-eighth of an inch broad. 4th. All such work is executed ов a slow, deliberate movement, except ornamental flourishing, which should be

O.O. O., Kirksville, Mo .- Is it necessary to be a good, plain writer before attempting to learn oruamental penmanship † 2d. Are all the exercises for flourishing, in Plate 1 of your Hand-book, to be made with the paper in one position, and in the same direction as they are in the Hand-book, or may any flourish be made in the easiest direction? 3d. Is it prudent to study from more than one system at a time? What advantage is counting in pennan-ship † 5th. Cau it be practiced in rapid writing f 6th. Can a person learn pen-manship successfully without it? 7th. Is all flourishing executed with the wholearmmovement, and penholder reversed? Ans. 1st. No; skill, in both plain and ornamental. may be acquired at the same time. The study and practice of the one will be an aid to the other. 2d. Yes. 3d. It is advisable to select the best system, and adhere to it in all your practice. "A jack of all trades is good at none"; so a writer practicing too great a variety will fail to high degree of excellence. 4th. In large elasses it aids to secure uniform work by regulating speed, and is often employed to great advantage inclementary practice and movement excreises. We deem counting of little value for advanced pupils and for rapid writing; yet much depends upon the teacher who is to employ it. Good writing may be acquired, and good teaching done, without counting. 5th. All flourishing should be done with the wholearm-move ment, but not uccessarily with the pen reversed. Many skilled penmen flourish with the pen iu both positions.

A. L., Baltimore, Md.-Ist. Should not

an educational standard be recognized in peamaoship, as well as in arithmetic, grainmar, science of accounts and other branches of technical learning? 2d. Do those learnieg to write from the same standard write nlike? Ans .- 1st. We believe that there should be a recognized standard for writing, but there seem to be a few cranks still living who inveigh against having any published standard of writing, arithmetic or language They are opposed to text-books; but the masses of American educators, we believe, favor, and, no doubt, wisely advocate, an ducational standard for penmanship. 2d We answer: The natural difference of temperament, mental and physical, and circumtances of people causes them inevitably to write differently from the same standard to vocalize or play the same notes differently in music; reader the same pieces in reading, oratory and acting, differently. Even eminent artists, sketching from the same objects and landscapes, while present ing views relatively correct, make the pictures widely different in handiwork. Modulation, accout and articulation are plainly different with all in speaking the same language. The articulation of letters and words with the hand and pen, from the recognized standard of American writing shows natural differences, even in the schoolroom and in mature years, become intensified, more marked and prominent, and constitute what is known as characteristics or individuality in writing.



G. W. Michaels, who is conducting a penart school at Oberlin, O., reports that he has eurolled 308 pupils during four months past.

C. H. Havens, the skilled engraver of script upon copper and steel, is now located at Hart-ford, Conu. Attention is invited to his card in another column.

D. P. Lindsley, author of Takigraphy and editor of the Shorthand-Writer, has removed his office from 252 Broadway, New York, to Plainfield, N. J., where he has also established a School of Takigraphy.

In our March issue we noted the destruction of E. K. Bryan's Business College, with library and valuables, at Canton, O. This, it seems, was incorrect, as it was his private residence, and not his college, that was burned.

The Seventeenth Annual Graduating Exerof the Spencerian Business College, Washington, D. C., were held in Lincoln Hall, on May 15th. The graduates numbered fifty-five, of whom seventeen were ladies. are glad to note large classes of young ladies as a growing feature of our business colleges



Noteworthy specimens of peumanship have

J. C. Miller, Icksbury, Pa., a letter. C. H. Peirce, of Peirce's Business College, Keokuk, Iowa, a letter. M. J. Goldsmith, penman at Moore's Business University, Atalanta, Ga., a letter. Wm. Pettis, Chicago, Ill., a letter and flourished hirds. L. M. Kelchner, Light Street, Pa., cards. · D. H. Farley, teacher of penman ship and hook-keeping at the State Normal School, Trenton, N. J., an elegantly-written letter, and several original designs of flourished birds—two of which appear elsewhere in this issue. D. A. Griffitts, principal of the com-mercial department of Arrin College, Waxa mercial department of Arim Conege, the hachie, Texas, a flourished quill and copyslips. C. C. Maring, Painsville, O., a finely-executed hird-specimen. W. H. Patrick Sadler's Baltimore (Md.) Business College a splendidly-written letter. G. B. Lawson, Gilroy, Col., a handsomely-written letter, and several fine card-specimens. C. N. Crandle, teacher of peumanship at Bushnell College, Bushnell, Ill., a handsomely-written letter.

A. A. Clark, superintendent of writing in

Cleveland (O.) public schools, an elegantly written letter. J. H. Smith, penman, Phila-delphia, Pa., a letter and cards. S. C. Williams, special teacher of permanship and hook-keeping in public schools of Lockport, N. Y., a letter written in an elegant style of practical writing. F. W. H. Wiesebahu, artist-penman, St. Louis, Mo., a letter and cards written in Boston, a letter and cards written in a masterly style. W. H. Lothrop, of South Boston, a letter written in excellent business style; he also has our thanks for favor inclosed. E. D. Westbrook, Mansfield (Pa.) closed. E. D. Westbrook, Mansuelu (Pa.) Business College, a letter. E. L., Burnett, Elmirs, N. Y., a letter. H. E. Dickinson, teacher of writing, Morrill, Kan, a letter and a set of off-hand capitals. G. B. Jones, Ber-gen, N. Y., a letter. C. A. Bash, Philladel-phia, a letter. J. E. Soule, of B. & S. Philaphils, a tetter. J. r. Soute, bt D. ce S. r. mis-delphic Bosiness College, an elegantly-written letter. Wm. P. Macklin, St. Louis, Mo., a letter. J. D. Briant, Raceland, La., apseclmen of practical writing. H. M. Glunt, Union City, Ind., a flourished swan. Uriah McKee, penman at Oherlin (O.) College, cards. C. A Tolland, Walnut, Iowa, a fluurished bird and specimens of practical writing. E. L. Mc-liravy, peaman at the Lawrence (Kas.) Busi-ness College, an elegantly-written letter, and ekillfully-flourished bird-in-the-nest specimen. L. Asire, Minneapolis, Minn., a letter, and a club-list of fifteen subscribers to the Journal.

When to Subscribe.

For several reasons it is desirable, that, so far as is practicable, subscriptions should begin with the year, yet it is entirely optional with the subscriber as to when h subscription shall commence. Those who may be specially interested in the very practical and valuable course of lessons commenced by Prof. H. C. Spencer may have their subscriptions begin with the May number, in which is the first lesson of the

New Book.

E. L. Kellogg & Co., of New York City, bave issued "Talks on Teaching," by Francis W. Parker (Quincy). Probably no volume will attract the attention of American teach-ers so much as this. The interest created by Col. Parker in the Quincy schools has been unparalleled. All through the country teachers are asking the question, "What are these New Ideas?" This volume answers the question. Price, one dollar.

Notice

Our stock of the Centennial Picture of Progress, 22 x 28, being exhausted, and the lates, from which it was printed, destroyed, t can no longer be sent free as a premium. We, however, have a stock of size 28 x 40; finely printed on beavy plate-paper, which will be mailed with a key as a premium, for 25 cents extra. Many thousands of this picture have been sold by agents at \$2 per copy. There is no more interesting and valuable picture for schoolroom er office then this.

To those subscribing at club rates. the beck will be sent (in paper) for 25 cents; (in cleth), 50 cents extra. Price of book, by mail (in paper covers), 75 cents; cloth, \$1. Liberal discount to teachers and agents.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indersing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the colare equally open to bim to say so and teli

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever "-a maxim that may be justly applied to D. T. Ames's recently published "Hand-Book of Artistic Penmanship," price ceventy-five cents, in paper; in cloth, one dollar. will fill all orders for the same on receipt of price .- Student's Journal.

SEVENTEEN AND SEVENTY.

Oh grandma uta in her onken chuir, And in fl.es. Bessee with tangled hair. Fin groug to be married, oh, grandmamm. Fin groug to be married. Ha, ian' ha, ha?

going to be married. Ha ha! ha, ha!

Then grandens looks through her seventy years And some up a women's hopes and fears. Six of em living, two of 'em dend'. Grandpa helpless and fied to his bad.

Nowhere to live when the house burned down Years of fighting with old mother Brown, Stockings to their and bread to bake,

Oh gravilms smoothes out her apron string And gazes down at her wedding-ring,

Tax solumner not to Yes, my dear.

Civil Service Candidates.

Elsewhere, in the JOURNAL, it will be Government makes good penmanship and an elementary knowledge of book-keeping requisite among the qualilications of candidates for appointment to office. The JOURNAL's complete edition of Standard Practical Penmanship, in portfolio case, is a self-instructor which will enable learners to conform to the Government standard for good writing. The work embraces, not only elementary and complete writing, but gives twenty-five pages of facsimile-written business and hook-keeping forms. The "Standard" is sent complete by mail, for \$1.

By W. P. COOPER.

At hirst gold pens had a great run, and ere exceedingly popular with the scribes. As much by fault of dealers and manufacturers, as through abuse and misapprehension of writers, they lost caste-steel pens taking their place. But for besiness purposes especially, evidently good gold ones are the pens; and for professional scribe's work, when of the best, they are not surpassed. One idea alone we mean: this pen's durability (other things being equal) gives them preference over all others. Of course, we find many reasons for commending a good gold pen.

A good gold pen of this sort writes smoother than any other; it moves over paper easier; shades more uniformly, and seldom catches in the paper. It forces more curve in writing, and hence gives greater ease and legibility; and when once accustomed to these-fairly broke in-we write far more rapidly than with any other pen.

With the above enumeration of good points, why went these out of the market? People hought these pens, not knowing how to use them; they expected of the pen that it would bear any amount of almaeente a tool as it was. They loaned and tossed it about. All injeries from faults in holding, in ink, and in paper, were accredited to We say, novices are, and have been, careless. We may very likely say the same of the scribes

We thought that the steel stub, and the little platina point, would hear the same boxing about and abuse of other pens. All

Recalling what we have seen through forty years, we say, this pen has been almost eniversally abused. Niueteen writers in twenty would rap the platina point on the inkstand; hosts of people would use the pen for years-treating it exactly as they treat steel pene: never examining the delicate structure of the pens The points were sure to be displaced. Then the pens-of course, worthless - would be thrown away. Perhaps these peus suffer more from horrowing than aeything else. We could see no good reason why the pen should not be loaned as well as other things. Lend your razor, your

kuife, your watch, your pencil-but never lend a first-rate gold pen. You are eccustomed to this pen-your friend is not; you paid for it, and may be careful of it-he looses nothing by bresking it, and is careless. He very likely writes under pressure, and, having no habitual care of your pen, abuses it. Yon, very likely, may heve learned how to use and care for it-not so with him. Suppose you venture to lend your pen to experts and the careful, at first; next, you will lend it to any one.

The very remarkable feature of this pen is its point, or the two points imbedded in a a soft metal. At its extreme tioy end you find a particle, as, we may say, of platina. These delicate drops, or particles, are easily enough displaced. Of course, you must always carry these points clear of any substance. If you will look after these awhile ou will then care for them from habit. Many keep these peps unguarded by a case -a thing not to be thought of; when not in ese, the pen may as well he protected by the case-cap as exposed to injury. You next need a pocket in which the case will not be jammed, and in this pocket, carefully pocketed and guarded, is the only proper place for your pen when not using it your self.

WHAT ABOUT BUYING !

You are a scribe, or, perhaps a studeut; you want a first-rate gold pen; you step into the jeweler's to buy one: a good one would be worth to you ten dollars. The jeweler hands you a card with a dozen splendidly put ep. He gives you leave to (This, remember, is a courtesy.) try them.

set in, the pena will bear proper grinding to give the right finish and point. treme points are generally cut with, not a square, bet an under bevel, and they are ent off too much. The points of the two nibs together make the real pen-point. These, unless huished and polished with great care (all of the edges being slightly rounded), will rope and scratch.

THE PENMANS WELL ART JOURNAL

Hold your pen up-the point being in a line vertical to the eye; look carefully and directly at the end of the point; if it is in every way a superior pen, the double point will be round, instead of square, and very smooth, and together form almost a complete point. The points or nibs, of course, should, in size and thickness, he exactly alike. It a pen write easy, fine and clear, and produce and shade the stem easily, (having a lively and strong spring), it has good points to commend it. Now, it may happen that the very first pen you try is a good one. If so, put up the card, take the pen-you can do no better. I say this, because there can be no use of your soiling pens, more or less by trial, that you don't mean to purchase.

The quantity of gold in a pen has very little to do with its value to you. Let me say to you again, you ought not to try pens at all unless you hold them nearly in a correct and square position. If you can't do this, let another, who holds the pee properly, try them for you, under your eye, and you select or chose your pen. Once in possession of a birst-rate gold pen, as I said, never part with it, but learn how to

enough, and the platina points are skillfully steadily on, aimed to perfect the pen-study. ing to develop and complete its writing qualities-rather than to force sales of stock on the attraction of polish, finish and putup; end had purchasers simed not only to get the use of these pens, but to care sud preserve their good qualities, the peus tosal favorite, standard, practical pens -everywhere satisfactory, and everywhere in use. Thus everywhere avoiding the necessity of not only breaking-in a new pen every day, but every day, or week, replenishing our stock, and being steadily discommoded by the untoward stiffness and unnaturalness of steel pens. We venture this assertion in conclusion: Perfect these pens; let the public ese them, and American chirography will go up twenty per cent. in quality in a very short time.

An Autograph of Lincoln.

An interesting incident, developing further the peculiar characteristics of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, was brought to light at the Adjutant-General's office. War Department, several days ago. It appears that dering the late war a drummer-hoy, who had enlisted in an Illinois regiment, was taken ill during service and had to be sent home. Owing to various complications he could not receive a surgeou's discharge for disability. His case being serioue and his discharge necessary, his mother applied sired relief. Mr. Lincolu at once indorsed the letter, "Discharge this boy; A. Lincoln" -and returned it to the mother, and her

ABCOEFGHIJKLM NOPORSTUVWX

The above out represents one-half of page 24 of Amer's "Hamb-book of Artistic Pennauship"—a 32-page book, giring all the principles and many designs for flourishing, with nearly thirty steadard and artistic alphabets. Mailed free until further notice, in paper over (25 cents extra in cloth), to every person resulting \$\forall for a subscription or reneal for the "Journal." Price of the book, by mail, in paper, 75 cents; in cloth. \$1.

You handle them awkwardly, or carelessly; of course, the merchant is uneasy. He may manifest impatience. Well, don't get offended, my friend! Yourself dips them, one after another, carefully in ink ; having tested a pen, carefully remove the ink, and replace it on the card. Many a dealer has got sick of the husiness because pens were injured and cards soiled.

The largest pens are not likely to be the best. Medium size, and dollar or dollar and a half pen is, for many reasons, likely to be the best pen for your use. Carefully try the inked points, one after another, upon paper. If the bair-lines, the shades, and the epring please you, why try another pen? If you are a record-writer or accountant, you want a hair-line not very fine, but mooth and clear; above all, the pen should make a clear, smooth line, side-ways, to right or left. If you are a student or ponman, you may desire a fine-line pen. mest not expect good hair-lines unless you hold the pen so as to press both points

If the pen gives a very fine line, it may fail in free, emooth shading. Try small t and d, and the s em. A ropey hair-line is a serious objection. You want a pen limber enough to freely shade, and stiff enough for power and strength. The spring should not be slow, lazy and heavy, but quick and firm, nimble and lively. To get such a spring, look for a thin barrel, and rather firm, hard, plate. Merchants purchase different brands. Different makers have different styles. Some prefer thick plates or barrels, made abreptly thinner at, or near, the point. But thin bowls, barrels or plates, are the best If the composition of the pen is just hard majority of persons write under excitement, and under this excitement always grow careless. I never hunted with more than one man who would not, as soon as game was started, get excited and careless. Many are, then, more likely to recklessly kill you than any game afoot; so with pen-borrowers. The slightest blow of either platinal point on any hard substance is likely to rain the pen. The borrower forgets thie, raps the inkstand, and your pen is gone. Dip the pen yourself in the ink carefully. Never forget this : form a habit of handling the pen in one way. Always keep a good Kidd ink-remover; put the pen up clean, and never undertake with this pen a shade beyond its ability. Again, never think of grinding, filing, or sharpening your pen. If you should bend a point, very carefully replace it, and s'op.

If it is your luck to get one of these pens whereof we have said so much (providing you are a passable scribe) your work will benceforth prove rather a pleasure than a task. You will write faster and easier, and far more legibly, than with any steel pen-It will give to your sentences a peculiar grace; and page after page will pass from your point with the legibility and uniformity

In an article hereafter about other pens we may add some few things further about the gold pen. I have said so much because, as I said at first, I think these the best business or practical pens in the world, and for many ornamental purposes not inferior to any other.

take care of it, and never leud it. The | soo was shortly afterward discharged. Since the war the drummer has died, and lately his mother applied for a pension. The papers were forwarded to the Adjutant-Gee eral's office, and there was a mighty effort among clerks and officials to secure the indorsement in Mr. Lincolu's own handwriting as a souvenir, the idea heing to substi-tute it with a "true copy." The relichunters were builled, however, and the papers, according to law, will be proserved iutact. - Washington Post.

> Some weeks ago we made from the Neue Freie Presse a translation of a letter addressed by Mr. Darwin in 1873 to Mr. N D. Doedes, of Leeuwarden, Holland Through the spontaneous courtesy of this gentleman we are now enabled to present the great naturalist's ipsissima verba. They are as follows:

"It is impossible to answer your question briefly; and I am not cure that I could do so even if I wrote at some length. But I may say that the impossibility of conceiv-ing that this grand and wondrous universe, mig that his graue and wondrous niverse, with our conscious selves, arose through chance, seems to me the chief argument for the existence of God; but whether this is an argument of real value, I have never been able to decide. I am a ware that if we admit a first cause, the mind still craves to In an article hereafter about other pensive may add some few things further about the gold pen. I have said so under because, at a said at first, I think these the best values or many ornamental purposes not inferior to any other.

REMARK.

Had manufacturers, in the first place, and days.



Distinctions in Handwriting, AND VALUE OF EXPERT EVIDENCE IN MATTERS OF FORGERY.

The question of the value of expert evidence in matters of forgery is daily becoming of more interest. It is not an uncom-mon occurrence to hear the expert questioned as to his method of detecting a forgery. There has been an attempt to reduce the testing of bandwriting to simple mathematical calculations. The idea en deavored to be evidenced rests on the basis of proportion of the length and breadth of letters. This will not detect a "tracing" The expert in matters of handwriting is born. He cannot be educated to the proper standard. Every man's bundwriting has an expression of its own. It has, if the word will be permitted, countenance. This expression, countenance or character, is peculiar to every handwriting, being unlike that of any and all others. As in all nature so in handwriting. The common and tradiful remark that there are no two leaves of the forest exactly alike, can, with equal verity, he said of handwritings.

Just as the characters of men differ -- just as they differ in feature, face and form do their signatures differ. That you may find two men (or two manuscripts by different hands) strongly resembling each other is within the experience of every one A failure to detect the difference is the result of a want of familiarity with the man scripts and short acquaintance with the men Recognition of the difference between them readily follows intimacy. The writing academy will furnish examples of the nearest approach to the great similarity in handwritings. This is due to an artificial state of circumstances. Generally the muster writes for or furnishes a printed copy to the pupil. These "models" are for the whole class. Each one strives as best be can to imitate the copy put before him Consequently when the imitations are good there is a pronounced resemblance between the writings. Leaving the academy, nature's power being unfettered, their handwriting has that character or countenance which their peculiar temperament and physieal formation compel them to accomplish.

This expression, this countenance, this individuality, is not affected by the materials employed. It remains, though gold, steel or quill pen be used on smooth or rough surface; though chalk or charcoal be used on board or wall; uo matter what the writer's materials may be, the character of the penmanship will be always apparent, can be recognized with a facility as great as the writer himself would be whether in health or in sickness, drunk or soher. There is a difference, but the individuality remains the same. Strange as it may appear, if the doubting will experiment they will find that no man can cover a sheet of paper with his signatures and make them all exactly alike; that is to say, no two of them can be placed one on the other so that the corresponding lines and points would coincide, precisely cover each

Au expert could copy any one of them, which would coincide better with the one imitated than any two of the original writer's. The reason for this is, the expert makes a fac simile, measuring and drawing it accurately. If there be a failure of exact coincidence, it is due to the want of skill in the expert; his work is hadly done. The inference may be made from this that an able expert may so perfectly imitate a siguature as to preclude the possibility of detection. This hy no means follows, for the very fact of the exact coincidence would be the hest evidence of its forgery, since no man can write his signature so as to make it exactly coincide. The signatures which are forged with most success, and with least chance of detection, are those which it is commonly supposed are the most dilbeult of imitation. Conspicuous and singular peculiarities in all nature are easily imitated. The mimic's talent lies as much in seeing some marked peculiarity of his subject as it does

in imitation The peculiarity of walk, look, bearing, etc., when imitated often recalls to mind the person possessing it, without even the mention of his name. Men who have peculiarities of physiognomy are the best subjects for portraiture. The caricaturist simply exaggerates psculiarities, and this is his art. This rule applies to signatures with equal force. The writer who signs with absurd scribblings around about his name, or gives a peculiar shade or shape to certain letters, instead of, as he thinks, protecting himself against forgery, is but lending his best aid toward its successful accomplishment. He who writes a simple, bold, free hand will shame the forger, because, however correctly it may be measured and drawn-the process is slow and the copy will lack the freedom of the original. That signature is best protected against forgery which is most simple, most regular, most free from all absurd singularities. Its simplicity is its protection. And now, as to experts. It does not follow that because a man's occupation brings him in constant relation with different handwritings that he is necessarily an expert in detecting forgeries. Because a man is a writing - master, an artist, an engraver or a bank-teller, does not by any means make him an adept in discovering imitations. Such pursuits may educate a natural aptitude or faculty—they cannot create it. Constant exercise will improve this as it will any talent, and it is true in this as in other faculties-that great natural capability without, may not equal mediocrity with, exercise. There are few men who can recognize one bay mule from another in a drove without some distinguish-Yet a trader cau, and that by the head alone. His eye is educated.

It would be wonderful if all men were experts in handwriting. It requires some study, some practice and much natural power to excel in this respect with any approach to superiority. Even in oil paintings an expert readily recognizes a forgery. Every artist, like every penman, has his own style of painting. An expert, familiar with the character or style of painting of different artis's, could if all of them were set to copy a single picture, tell the copy of each. And it can be said with equal truth, that if a dozen forgers were each to forge a single signature, an expert familiar with them all could readily tell the different forgeries from each other and from the original. The character and expression of each imitation has an individuality. So far the reference has been to signatures; how is it when a whole document is forged, a will, etc. In this case there is no original from which to drawend form each word and letter. Other documents written by the hand you are imitating must be studied.

It is almost impossible to accomplish this so as to deceive an able expert. Success in such a forgery will not be attained by accuracy in imitating the peculiarity of crossing t's or the curve to the tails of the y's and g's. This is easily done. It might deceive the inexperienced. It is in these instances, forgeries of entire manuscripts, that the expression, countenance or character of the penmanship must be the only criterion of the forgery. On experts in general but little reliance can be placed, as matters of this kind are now conducted The Court appoints the experts named by counsel. Counsel (or the client) has already seen the expert and knows his opinion. He will not suggest bie name if that opinion has been adverse to him. If the expert's opinion is favorable to him he will summon him whether the Court has appointed him or not. It is pretty sure that no expert will he put on the witness stand by the side against whose claims he will testify. to be hoped that the day is not far distant when this evil will be remedied -New Orleans Times and Democrat.

Mr. Nettle was recently married to Miss Thorn. That's what you might call a " prickly pair."

Reminiscences.

BY E. L. BURNETT.

As I write the heading of this article the door of our office is opened, and, with a "Morning, Burney!" in rushes my oldtime friend S. R. Hubbell, Jr.

"What are you driving at 7 Drop that confounded quill, and take a ride with me! and-and "-a smile breaks over his moonlike countenance, "What! at your tricks sgain ! writing for the papers! How many hours have you wasted writing worthless articles, paying postage and having them returned rejected I"

I confessed to the act several times: but point, with some pride, to the one or two that have been accepted, and, as the babit is formed, I still persist. But I shall not be disappointed to hear of the consignment of to the waste-basket.

"Why, the title, Burney! The boys will

think you are an old man! What are you going to write about I" Penmauship, of course! and penmen I

have met. "Buruey; don't you do it! They get Write some poetry on eaough of it.

Spring; they will appreciate it more. I see he is laughing at me; and I am determined more than ever to stick to title and article.

"But, Burney, how far back can you go I I doubt if you can bring forward anything new for the hoys."

"How far back ! Let me think. Three -six-nine-twelve-fifteen-yes, fifteen years since I first became interested in penmanship. More than half my life. Yes, I think I can write sumething new, knowing that I have met a great many penman. Having traveled all over the country-visiting Business Colleges, teaching, writing cards and doing pen-work in general-having met a great many of the 'old-time." and a great many that we seldom hear ofyes, Sam, old boy, I think there is subject enough for an article; don't you?"

Yes, I think there is, Burney. So I will leave yun. Good-bye."

With a rush he is gone, and I am left alone with my subject.

Fifteen years! I look back over that period of time, and it brings to my memory many a curious adventure-many of them laughable; many, serious. I think of the places I have seen, the time passed in each; and I begin to thing I am growing old. Fifteen years! Not that I have been in the ranks that length of time! Oh, no! It is not quite seven years since I taught my first writing

My mother having died while I was quite young, I was consigned to the care of an aunt, who resided in the village of Lyous in the northero part of York State. cousin Gene, (or A. E. Burnett, as be is known by the fraternity), was teaching penmanship, if I remember right, in the Eastman Business Cullege, in Rochester, at that time, and has been, for the past twelve years, Superintendent of Penmanship in the Public Schools of Cincinnati. During the summer months, Gene would be home, and one or more penincu from some part of the country would be there also. In fact, it was a general resting-place for the boysemember seeing there the great John D. Williams, J. V. R. Chapman, Victor M. Rice, J. W. Lusk, A. R. Danton, and others, whose cames are familiar. Many ac evening I have looked on while wonderful birds were being flourished. A. R. Duntoo was my favorite in those days. Perhaps he remembers it not; but his slight-of-hand tricks interested me at that time far more than the permanship. He gave me, one day, a small iron hatchet (which he had ed up on the street), with the remark. that it was the same one our late George Washington cut the tree with; I laid it by with reverence; but in a short time the romance were off, and with the same old story I traded it for a jack-kuife. It is very seldom I hear of old Mr. Dunton now; and it is many years since I have seen him; hut the memory of his tricks and hie genial countenance will ever remain fresh and

Of John D. Williams I can remember but very little. He came to the house but twice while I was there, and remained but a short time. Gene inveigled him into flourishing birds, one evening, and he flourished them by the dozen. I have one of them now, and, also, the peuholder he used in making it. I cherish it very highly, and have put it away with other relies. For one thing I am indebted to John D, and that is, the name of Buruey. It has stack to me like a brother from that time till the

Another character who used to interest me a great deal was the late Henry D. Strattou. On the morning of his first arrival some one had been telling me a tale of a doctor in the West who had in his office two students who were beat on practical sport. The doctor had a movable skeleton. The students were in the habit of beguiling the youth of the town in for an interview. They would then spring the skeleton, and, of course, there would be an empty space in the air where the boy had been. One day, while they were at this business, the doctor came in, saw the proceedings, and thought he would make it all right with the buy by calling him back and explaining matters The doctor (being a long, lean, lank specimen of humanity) went to the door, and, with the remark, "Come here, my boy!" was somewhat surprised to hear, in return, "Oh, no, you don't! You old duff! Can't fool me if you have got your clothes on! I know you. I was in the front yard, when, looking down the street, I saw the skeleton coming: long, lean, and lank; dressed in black, with a small value in his hand. forget now whether he came over the fence or through the gate, but, any way, he got there in a very short time, and soon proved himself to be Henry D. Stratton. Even to this late date I never hear his name but that old story and his appearance on that day flash before my mind. He was very quick, and always looked to me as if he was loaded down with business. He was, also, very restless. One minute he would pat me on the head, while asking a question; but before I could get ready to answer he would be off. Consequently, we never had any conversation with each other.

I am taking considerable space, without writing much sense; but as there is an old saying that " a little nousense now and then is relished by the best of men," I will conclude by writing of one who is yet living, but has wielded the pen longer than any of us, and who can yet put the boys in the ide with his Spencerian Copy. I refer to that veteran, A. S. Pratt, or Uncle Sid. as he is known in the place where he resides. I shall always remember my first visit to "Uncle Sid" with pleasure. He is over eighty years of age, but yet has the same love for the heautiful in pen-art. Lust win ter he taught a class in the same school house where he first taught, fifty years ago. I was surry when the time came for me to leave. The old gentleman tried hard to have me remain over night, but circumstances would not permit of my doing so. As an inducement he took me in his front room, and, with a Spencerian flourish of his hand, said: "Within this room Father Spencer has slept, and, also, most of the boys -Williams, Dunton, Bates, McCray, and all the old-timers: stay with me this night, and you can sleep here. When you wake in the morning you will be the linest peuman in the country." I could not stay. Therefore, I suppose I threw away the only chance I ever had of becoming the best penman in the country.

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 What determines the form of a letter
- in professional-writing?

 3. What determines the form of a letter
- for amateurs and beginners?
- What determines goed taste †
 Do the fingers assist in shading †
- 6. Is the weight of the hand the same in all the movements?
- 7. What determines the slant of the first part of a, d, g, q, and one style of c?
- 8. How is shade produced directly?
 9. What is the best method of develop-
- ing foresrm-movement?

 10. What is the plan of development?
- 11. Is penmauship as susceptible of subdivisions of topics as that of any other subjects ?
- 12. Can small writing be produced with any degree of skill, without the ability to execute other classes of work ?
- 13. le emall writing a high or low order of development?
- 14. Is one department of work dependent on snother?
- 15. Should permanship be considered philosophically as well as mathematically ?
- philosophically as well as mathematically ?

 16. What is mathematical criticism?
- 17. What is philosophical criticism f18. Should the designs for tracing he ex-
- ecuted by pupil or teacher ?

 19. What is the slant of the last part of
- the standard capital K?
- 20. Of R?
- 21. How is a torn formed ?
 22. How is an angle formed ?
- 23. Why is it easier to obtain the slant of
- figures than letters?

 24. Does the holder change direction in
- 24. Does the holder change direction in the execution of work?
- 25. Does the holder move in the direction of itself in execution?

 26. What is the best method of securing
- the proper slaot of a, d, g, and q ?

 27. What determines the spacing of third
- part of small k?28. Is all of the second part of small k
- above one space in hight?

 29. Is the turn of the last part of standard K and R the same as those of the small
- 30. Why is the second part of standard A, M, and N, so difficult to form?
- 31. Why is small writing so difficult to execute !
- execute 7

 32. Can capital O be produced in the highest order of skill by making first part higher than second ?
- 33. What about second part of V, U, Y, X, W, H, K, T, F, P, B, R, D?

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The above cuts of paper and letter headings are photo-engraved from pen-and-ink copy executed at the office of the "Journal," and are given as examples of the practical application of pen-drawing to business purposes. The letter-heading is engraved two sizes from the same copy.

Is It a Lost Art?

Peumauship seems to be an accomplishment that is rather going out of foshion, and even in advertisements the clause that used to be so commo when a boy was wanted that he "must write a good hand," rarer than ever. In many of our schools and colleges peumanship seems to have comparatively no attention hestowed upon it after the writer has become able to write characters fairly legible. Boys are left to drift into a handwriting of their own, and a terrible possession some of them obtain, as any editor or merchant who has a large correspondence will hear writers.

respondence will hear witness.

Perhaps telegraphic and telephonic correspondence and type-writers may have
something to do with this; the stylographic
pen certainly has much to do with needering even the writing of a fair penmun less
legible than that written with a gold or stelpen. Then sagain there are those who affect a strange, estrably or serswly handwriting, and indeed an illegible one as a
mark of character, pointing to that of
Choate or Carlyle or some other distinguished person as an evidence that noted
personages were bad chiregraphers.

A piece of illegible and budly written manuscript is as much a elovenly piece of work as a half-washed face, tumbled bair or a dirty tablecolot, and no one of the "three R'e" is of more importance than that which esables the possessor to save his correspondents, friends, and all with whom he communicates by writing, the labor and trouble of doigo half the work that should have heen done by him, if he inflicts a clumsily written and illegible serawl upon them.

The long, spider-like handwriting of young ladies of the present period is one of those affectations which is doubtless thought by nost who practice it to distinguish them as belonging to good society, but which only answers the purpose of an incressed consumption of stationery and the calling forth of expressions anything but complimentary to the writer.

mentary to the writer.

A good, fair, round and legible hand, devoid of commental flourish, may be easily
sequired by youth of ordinary capacity from
proper instruction; it is more than an accomplishment, it is a necessity—but as an
accomplishment it is a good metchantable
article in the employment market and promises so to continue.

Let parents and guardians look to it that the children under their charge are taught to use the peo skillfully and easily.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Scraps.

Turpentine will remove ink from white wood-work.

A manufacturing company, using a typewriter, received from a Westeru agent an indigoant letter, which said: "You needu't print any more letters you send me, for I want you to understand that I can read writing."

A compositor who was puzzling over one of Horace Greeley's manuscripts, eagerly and saveagely observed: "If Belshazzar had seen this handwriting on the wall he would have been more terrified than he was."—
Unidentified Exchange.

P. M. G. Key is about to issue an order prohibiting the placing of stamps upside down on letters. Several postmasters have recently beem seriously injured while trying to stand on their heads to enneel stamps placed in this manner.—Middletown Transcript. "Pa, I wish you would buy me a little puny," said Johuny. "I haveo't got any moose to huy you a pony, my son. You should go to school regularly, my son, etody hard, and become a smart man, and come of these days, when you grow up, you will have movey of your own to buy ponice with." "Then I suppose, Pa, you didn't study much when you were a little hoy like me, or else you would have mosey now to buy ponice with, wouldn't you, Pa?"—Texas Siffings.

A LOST LOVE-LETTER .- Five years ago a maiden fair, whose home was at a little town near Macon, Ga., anxiously awaited an important letter from her absent lover. Days passed wearily. The sighing lass haunted the Post Office, but the Postmaster's face always were that look of exasperating quietude common to those from whom expected things never come. The maiden thought that her heart would break, for she realized at last that her lover was faithless. The scene shifts. It is September, 1881. In Macou dwells the same lady, but she is now a happy wife with two children. She, therefore, is surprised when from the town of her youth comes a letter bearing as a superscription to her maiden name that derived from her husband. An accompanying note from the postmaster explains that in tearing away some of the boards of a letter-case the missive was found. The envel-ope is postmarked "1876." The lady spanks the haby to keep it quiet while she esgerly devours the contents. Heavens! It is from John, who proposes in glowing words and begs for a kind reply. The lady's husband also enjoys the letter, and, out of curiosity, communicates with relatives of the former lover. It is learned that he is a happy Chicago pork-packer, with a wife and three sone.

An Amusing Court Scene.

A young Austin lawyer was appointed nd a negro who was too poor to hire conneel of his own. After the jury were in the box the young lawyer challenged ceveral jurymen whom his client said had a prejudice against bim.

"Are there suy more jarymen who have a prejudice against you?" whispered the young lawyer.

"No, boss, de jory am all right; but now I want you to challenge de jedge. I has been convicted under him echeral times already, and maybe he is beginin' to bab preindice agin me."

The young lawyer, this being his first case, took the advice of hie client, and, addressing the Court, told the judge he could step aside .- Texas Siftings.

The Superintendent of the Public Schools of Richmond meeting Colonel Ruffin, with whom he is quite intimate, said : "I see the Whig says that when you get to heaven you will amend the ten commandments; and that's too much your way, any way, and you know it." Colouel Ruffin replied: You ought to be thankful for it, for if I don't die before you and go to heaven and have the commandments amended you cannot get iu."-Richmond Whig.

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Vol. VII.-No. 6.

LESSONS IN PRACTICAL WRITING.

No. XIII .- BY HENRY C. SPENCER. Copyrighted, June, 1883, by Spencer Brothers

The studious Mind, determined to prevail, Will from its programme strike the one word, Fail.

MOVEMENTS.

This subject is presented in the old Compendium of Spencerian Penmanship, by P. R. Spencer, in his own words, as follows:

"In writing, four movements should be employed in training all the muscles, whose ready and disciplined use constitutes good work.

"1st. Muscular-movement, which is the action of the forearm from the elbow forward, in all directions. The wrist un inch above the paper, and the forearm playing freely on the movable rest," (nails of third and fourth fingers).

4.2d. Finger movement, which means an extension and contraction of the first and and second fingers and the thumb. Such a movement, purely as such, scarcely exists in the specimens of the correct and ready writer. Those marks which come nearest requiring this movement purely are the descending or central marks of the 'short letters' and even in these, the muscular-movement preceding on their hair lines, carries its steady, firm sympathy into the downward marks."

"3d. Mixed or Compound-movement, which is a simultaneous action of the forearm, thumb, and fingers; or, protruding and receding movement of the arm, attended by thumb and finger extension and contraction."

"4th. Wholearm-movement. This is the largest, boldest movement employedtraining all the museles into obedience, from the shoulder forward. To produce this movement, raise the forearm some two inches and a half, and slide on the movable rest, (the uails of the third and fourth fingers).

" In writing, 'exercise' is the most rapid and efficient training, intended to secure greater ability to execute, in form and combination."

The practice of every writing-lesson should be commenced with movement-drill. No movement-copy is given with this lesson; but pupils are requested at this stage

of their course to call to mind, and practica, movement exercises previously learned and found to be beneficial; or to investigate for themselves and look up other exercises.

The first three plates of Part IV., New Speccerian Compendium, contain many valuable exercises relating to the capital letters

Shades are not a necessity in writing. The forms of letters are the sams whether light or shaded, and when a vary stiff pen, or what is called a stylographic pen, is used, shades cannot be formed—the strokes are all nearly of one width—the down strokes. perhaps, a trifle heavier than the upward. Such writing may be next and legible, but it is not attractive

Shade is a matter of taste. If we were to limit ourselves strictly to utilitarian idea, as the farmer does when he puts on his field-clothes, shade would be omitted from our handwriting.

The love of beauty which leads to the study of form and color in the garments which we prefer to wear, also chooses and approves of light and shade and symmetry of form in writing-the garb of thought.

The employment of shade, when once acquired, does not add to the labor of writing. but by giving variety to the action of arm and hand, renders them less buble to fatigue

He who can shade properly may, at will, omit shade from his writing, should circumstances make it desirable to do so.

1st C. The seven forms of Shade strokes

I side well the nebs of pen should over the paper evenly

COPY 1.

Take the dry pen and with compound-movement make a stroke on paper as you would to produce the first form of shaded line in copy. Observe that by pressure, the teeth of the pen separate at beginning of stroke, and then gradually come together as the pressure is diminished in descending to base

This shade inverted gives the second form.

The third is on a straight line, baving n turn at base. This shade gradually inses, and then tapers upon the turu.

The fourth is the third inverted. The fifth combines the third and fourth. This shade is beaviest at middle of the down stroke, and tapers upon the turns.

The sixth and seventh forms show how shades should increase and diminish. gradually, on curves.

After the dry pen practice, produce this stroke with iok. Do not he sitate while making a shade. If the teeth of the peo are not brought evenly to the paper, the edges of the shades will be ragged.

t.d. pelfyhou a

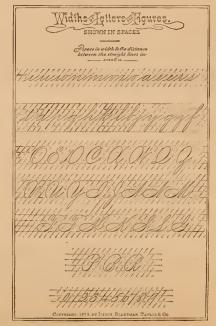
The t and d show application of shade 1; the p shows shade 2; the t and f contain shade 3; the x exhibits shade 4; the h and y presents shade 5; the a and q show shade 6, on a small scale.

The width of shade in t, d, p, f is equal to the width three light lines drawn so that their sides will touch. In the l, z, h, y, a, q, the width of shade is a trifle less, because the shaded strokes are shorter. Practice!

VO Quint A Grant

In capital 1, shade 3 is used; in O, shade 6 is used; in Q, shade 7 is shown; in A, we have shade 7 more nearly in a horizontal position; the same form of shade applies in stem of G. Practice these letters until you can shade in proper form, and smoothly.

COPY 4.



This little chart (Copy 4) gives a review of the small letters, capitals, and figures. It is designed for study and practice. The hights and widths of all the script forms are shown by the lines and spaces

Go through with the letters from the beginning; note the hight and width of each letter, and the number and character of strokes composing it; also the position and form

In short, master the alphabets and figures, mentally and mechanically.

A few months ago, appeared in the JOURNAL an article from the pen of Professor Wm. P. Cooper, of Kingsville, Ashtabula County, Ohio, which contained valuable suggestions for drill on capital letters. Our pupils would derive great advantage from a review of that article. An acquaintance with Professor Cooper, extending from my boyhood, over a period of more than a quarter of a century, enables me to appreciate the man, his ideas and skill. His mature suggestions through the JOURNAL are worthy to be treasured by our rising generation of writers throughout the country.

and it CDETIHI JKD Inm ON OPDOSTUVWX UZ

We have here an alphabet of capital letters modified, and in many respects simplified. The abbreviated forms have appeared in groups in previous lessons. Their presentation in alphabetic order will help to give a clearer idea of them to our pupils. The set is for free practice. It would be well to write it through, making each letter begin a word or

a an. bon. ccan. d deed. ffief. g gong. h her. i in. j join. le kin. I lie. oon no. p peep. s is. t tink, w us. w we. y my. y oz. 1234567890/2

Our last copy for this lesson appeared first in Lesson VIII., as you may remember. It reviews most of the small letters, and shows what forms may be modified or abbreviated, to advantage, in business.

These eccuomies in writing may be made your own by practice, and be the means of saving much valuable time and exhaustive labor during the years of a busy life.

A special invitation is here extended to our pupils in penumehip who followed the in the JOURNAL, to come to the Convention of the Business Educators' Association of America, to be held in Washington, D. C., beginning July 10th, and continuing four days. We know, if you come, you will be delighted with the Convention, and with your country's capital.

Ashamed of Mother.

BY MARY E. MARTIN.

Old farmer Weaver left this world without disposing of the many broad acres be called his own; and his pretty daughter Jennie came into pessession of his wealth. Not a friend had Jennie but her old maiden Aunt Rebecca, and seen would it all have slipped through Jennie's unworldly fingers but for the generalship the old lady kept over her. "Don't you dare to do it, Jennie Weaver!" was the usual exclamation Aunt Rebecca urst into the room with-her spectacles set up on her nose, and her cap-strings flying whenever she saw a tenant, or an applicant of any kind, enter the house. Without even waiting to know what his business was, the discemfited individual had to retire, for Jennie did not dare resist Aunt Rebecca's will.

"I tell you, Aunt Rehecen," said Jennie, after one of these interviews, "I must have an agent to attend to my affairs."

"Have an agent, Jennie Weaver!" screamed the old lady; "what for!" To cheat

you out of everything you've got † You will end your days in the poor-house yet! Only yesterday you lowered the rent for that lazy Bill Mitchell. I don't know what you culda't do if I dida't look after you. Give me them keys; you ain't going to touch them papers in that secretary unless I am present."

Jennie, frem force of habit, handed the keys she held in her hands to the old lady. The next moment a soft flush etcle over her face, and she was angry with herself for yielding. But what was she to do? Since her mother's death Aunt Rebecca had ruled over her; now she was not strong enough to throw off the yoke. Although former Weaver was a rich man, Jennie had only the education that could be gotten at the district school. Her attendance even there had been so irregular that she could learn but little. When asked by her teacher why she was absent, her answer would often be: "I had to stay to hand tile; they were laying a drain, and were short of hands." It was not strange, theu, that, although new quite a grown young lady, she was as obedient as a child, and was so ignorant that she could scarcely write her own name.

To do Aunt Rebecca justice, in all her meddling with Jennie's affairs she only had her interest at heart. She would have been glad at any time to have seen her married to some good man who would have taken the whole huciness from her hands. here she had her aoxistics: a hosbaud could spend Jennic's money; and Aunt Rebecca begau to look about her for the right kind of a man. It was with a smile of satisfaction, then, that Aum Rebecca, one evening, opened the kitchen-door at a sound of a low tap There, standing before her, was Moses Powers, who had taught the district school for several years. He had worked his way into the goodwill of the simple country people by transacting many a little affair of husiness for them. It seemed intricate enough antil his quick brain made it clear to them.

The sinking sun sent its rays across the kitcheu-door as Aunt Rebecca opened it, and saw Moses standing on the steps.

"Good evening, Miss Weaver," he said; "I have brought you up some fine-flavored rout for supper. I have been fishing in the stream that runs through the farm, and thought it nothing but right to bring you toll." He handed, as he spoke, the largest half of what he had caught, to Aunt Rebecca.

Well, Mr. Powers," said Annt Rebecca, "now you must stay and help us eat

"You tempt me, Miss Weaver, for I know that no one in the country can cook fish equal to you, so I will stay."

In a few minutes Moses Powers had thrown off his coat, had dressed the fish, and was helping Aunt Rebecca to cook them. With many a flattering word he brought the smiles to the old lady's usual grim countenance.

It had been this way for some time back; that finest of game, and the rarest of fruits, he had left at Aunt Rebecca's kitchen-door, and was always prevailed upon to stay to tea. After chatting awhile longer, this evening, with Aunt Rebecca, he said: "I think, Miss Weaver, while you are putting supper on the table I will go and look for Miss Jennie."

He found her bringing in the milk-two pails, full to running over. "Let me help you, Miss Jennie," he said; and hefore she knew it ha had taken the pails from her hands and was walking by her side. "Just the men," said Aunt Rebecca to herself, as she

passed from the pentry to the table with a pitcher of rich cream, and saw them walking together toward the house.
"Just the place I intend to have," seid Moses Powers

to himself, as he deposited the pails of feaming milk at the dairy, and then went in with Jennie to supper. One morning not long after Moses Powere called, and asked to see Jennie alone. Aunt Rebecca, with meny mysterious signe and nods, bade Jennie to go into the parlur

where he was waiting. Jennie lingered long at the side hell-door before she went in. She had seen this moment coming for some time. She had a struggle now with herself before she gave up her freedom, and hesitated as she stood at the side-door, looking out. Tom, a boy hired at the farm, passed the door, and, looking up, said: "Your Aunt Rebecca's getting ready to go into the parlor." Jennie So it ended, at hesitated no lenger, but went in; it could be only a choice in tyrauts.

last, that between two strong wills a weaker yielded, and inexperienced, unworldly Jennie Weaver became Moses Powers's

wife.

They only remained a year on the farm; theu Moses Powers took his wife and moved into the adiolaine town. His far-seeing eye knew that he could grew up with this town, and, by using Jennie's money,

become an immensely rich man. In the small way in which thay lived for many years Jennie became a household drudge, with neither time nor opportunity to improve in anything. Mosee Powers had very cleverly gotten rid of Aunt Rebecca in the first months of his marriage, so the heaviest work in the house fell to Jennie's lot new. Three heautiful children were bern to Jennie, and if in all her life she had lacked something to love, her whole nature was now satisfied. One boy and two girls were all her own, and she made herself a slave that they might have some of the things that had not come she made berseit a slave trust may might have some visit men have as their absolute into her own life. Just as little money did Mosse Powers let them have as their absolute wants demanded. "Not yet," he would always say; "every cent must be kept in my husiness; but the day will come when I shall be able to spend what I like."

As her daughters grew older, Jennie became mere and mere censcious how she lacked in education. More and more she felt it, and her heart ached almost to breaking one day as she overheard her two daughters cay: "I tell you, I don't believe mother can even write." This was from her oldest daughter, Ophelic

"What makes you think so?" the younger answered.
"Well, may be she can," Ophelia said; but I never saw her with a pen in her hand. and if there is any writing to do she always makes me do it. I tell you, I should be ashamed to let anybody know that my own mother did not know how to write-I should be ashamed of her.

"Hush!" the younger answered; "she might hear you."

Hear them she did, and cried over it until she was sick. What a coward she felt herself, she wouldn't dare own te these two children. Above everyone living ehe would rather anyone should know than her two daughters, as bitterly as she lamented it. fact was before her-she could not write. She might sign her name, but what else she had known about writing had long been forgotten in the hard, drudging life that had come to her. Now it was too late-she could not go to school again.

When the two girls were twelve and fourteen, and the son sent away to scho Moses Powers concluded that he could now take money from his business to build him a home, and live differently. He built a substantial massion, with beautiful sloping lawn, filled with trees and shrubs. It was long before Jennie felt at home in it, and every attempt to entertain the new and elegant friends that now began to come into Moses Pewers's life was what he thought such a failure that he dropped into the habit of entertaining them at the hotel-Jennie little dreaming that it was because he was

It was one day after dinner, a few years after they had moved into their new home that Moses Powers lingered in the sitting-room—something quite unusual. "I have something I would like to talk over with you," he said, as he settled down into a chair.

Jennie looked her surprise; it was rarely that he had ever consulted her on any

subject.
"I was just going to say," Moses Powers continued, "that I have made arrange ments for our two daughters to go away to school. As they need many things that you cannot procure for them, I shall take them with me and spend the Summer with some of my friends. They will see something of refined life hefore entering school."

Moses Powers dreaded his task, but he was not prepared for the look that swept

"What I" she exclaimed. "Give up my children for a year?"

He did not tell her that it was for several that she would have to give them up, nor did he understand why she so suddenly agreed to let them go; but there came up before her that whispered conversation between the two girls. It seemed to ring in her ears yet, those words of Ophelia's—"I do believe our mother does not know how to write."
That decided her; they should go—they should never do without an advantage that sho

could give them. Each year now was bringing her to know of all she had lost.

They came back, after a few years, the Misses Powers, daughters of our esteemed townsman. "Elegant and accomplished young ladies," so the morning papers an-

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FOR

nonneed. They were so elegant that their mother felt that they were strangers; so stylish that she felt poorly clad heside them Moses Powers seemed very proud of his daughters, and now spent more time at home. For a year or two be had, with the slightest cause, and often with no cause, flown into such gusts of anger and passion that his poor wife

had been glad to have him away. she hoped it would be different. It mystified her what these gusts of passion could mean. They went as quickly as they came, end did not leave a trace of Poor woman! she little knew that it was to wear out her patience, and force her to live separately. Moses Powers had grown ashamed to present her as his wife. He would not have owned that his wife did not know how to write.

Moses Powers and his daughters went much into society. It was understood, in their fashionable world, that his wife was a little queer-" In fact, just a little-" said one of his friends to another, tapping his forehead with his fluger significantly So people soon ceased to ask for her.

Misses Ophelia and Grace Powers were holding a deep and secret consultation in

their own rooms. At last, Miss Ophelia said: think that it is our best plan. I have talked the matter over with father, and he approves. In fact, thinks it the only course for us to pursue. Futher is rich, and we have accapted so many invitations that we must entertain in some way." That "some way" was a ladies' lunch. "You know," added Ophelia, "that at lunch none of the older members of the family should appear, and that meets oor case. I should just die of mortification if any one

should find out that our mother does not even know how to write. I have found out that-I asked father one day."

"Well," said Grace, "you will have to explain to mother that she must not appear at lunch; for I would not hurt her.'

Ophelia did explain, but failed to make her mother understand. "I never heard of such a thing, Ophelia-a mother can't be in the room when the daughters have a party."

"I wonder," said Mrs. Powers to herself, as she went up the stairs to her own room "what Aunt Rebecca would have eaid if I had ordered her uot to come into the room when I had a party." She hiughed a low laugh as she called up the old lady's figure, with her flying cap-strings. Mrs. Powers laughed a low laugh and then sighed.

Cards were sent for the lunch, and the Misses Powers put everything into the hands of a well-known caterer, where there was no such thing as failure. At the very last, Ophelia gave the injunction to her mother to he certain not to make her appearance. As she was silent, Ophelia thought she had overcome her with the graudeor of the entertainment.

Mrs. Powers stood at an upper window as the carriages deposited their graceful occupents, one by one, at the door. She wetched long after, till the murmur of voices from the parlors told her how pleas ant it was for them. At last her housewifely love overcame every other feeling, and she thought she would at least see if everything was in order in the dining-roum She opened one of the eide-doors at the inopportune moment when the company coming in two and two, with Miss Ophelia at the head leading the way with the most approved fashionable walk.

" How-dy-do, ladies ?" said Mrs. Powers from the door-way, in her most cordial and warm-hearted tones. "I hope you will have a real good time. But, Ophelia, don't walk in that way, or you might topple



Photo-engraved from copy executed by D. H. Farley, professor of writing and book-keeping.



over ?" In an aside she added: "I thought she had broke herself of the habit of walking on her heels; she used to do it when she was a child."

Miss Ophelia and her guests passed on Ophelia as rigid as a statue; not a sign did she show that she was nearly overcome with mortification.

Mrs. Powers made her appearance again in the parlor, just as the guests were leaving. The two sisters stood just inside the parlor-door, and to several of their guests they ended their remarks in quite a high key that seemed to give Mrs. Powers much concern. She lingered after the last guest had left, and said: "Your party must have flurried you; you talked mighty flighty just before they left." Before she had finished speaking, her daughters had passed her, coldly and silently, on their way to their

It soon leaked out how Mrs. Powers had made her appearance at the lunch. From that time Moses Powers's gusts of passion became more frequent. At last there was no effort made to hide them, and Mrs. Powers appealed to her son to know what they meant. "Father intends to wear you out and force you to live separately. He will have a fashiousble wife, or none."

The time came sconer than even her son thought. Not three squares away a palatial residence had been in progress for some time. Now it was completed in every way. In the Fall, when Moses Powers and his daughters returned from their Summer trip, they took up their abode there; were well domiciled when Mrs. Powers knew not even of their retura. Inside and out of Moses Powers's new residence showed where the hand of art had been at work. There was nothing like it in the city. His friends admired the quiet, geutlemanly way that he had disposed of a partially insane wife, and the fashionable life went on as gay as ever for Moses Powers and his daughters.

Mrs. Powers lived on alone in the home,

while music and dancing went on in the mausion below her. In vain her son begged her to come and live with him and his wife. "No," she said, "no one should be again sshamed of me." She did not let her trouble overcome her. She arousedherself, and determined to improve. Her son found her sitting, looking ead enough, though, when he went in one afternoon. "Oh, my son," she said, "if only I could write!" Then she told him of the conversation she had heard of her two daughters when they were children. "I know that was the be ginning of their being ashamed of me. Oh, my son, if only I could write!"

"Did you never know how to write?" cautiously asked the son; for he was very careful of wounding her.

"Yes," she answered, "a little; but I never knew much, and hard work made me dislike to improve, and now I cannot go to school."

You can learn without going to school, mother;" and her son then told her how every day of the year, hundreds of people were constantly improving their handwrit-

"But not people of my age ?"

"Yes," he answered; "people quite as old as you. But you are not old—just a little over forty; and you are very beautiful, still, mother." He then brought her speci-He then brought her specimeas of beautiful handwriting, and showed her the old hand, and contrasted it with the

"Do you thick I could ever improve like that ?" she asked.

"Yes," he answered; and she did. She practiced for many a day, until she did write, and that most beautifully; and she did not cease her improvement with writing alone; she improved in every way. But she confided to her son one day: "It was such a comfort that I could improve in writing, without asking a teacher to show me-such a comfort that I could learn to write in my own hand!

Mrs. Powers was not, and had never been, a weak woman; but her nature was so kindly that it could not ride ite will over the heart-aches and pains of others. Now she was aroused to the fact that she owed herself a daty. There was a classmate of her son's going to spend some time abroad, and through her son's

persuasion she joined this family in a tour of Europe-determined to improve by travel just as she had improved so successfully in writing.

A year had passed since Moses Powers had taken possession of his palatial residence, and he determined to give an entertainment to far surpass anything his friends had given. A long list of invitations were sent out, including the best citizens of the State.

On the evening of the entertainment a long canvas awning extended from the door to the carringe, protecting the guests from any incle the weather. Long strips of hands pet kept their feet from any dampness on the pavement. From roof to basement the lights gleamed out into the darkness, and betokened the festivity

within. Orchestra played; flowers, in grand profusion, were placed everywhere about the house, making the air heavy with their perfume. The Misses Powers received with great elegance and ease, and when the guests had all been received. Miss Onhelia promenaded through the rooms on the arm of the most distinguished guest. She was magnificently dressed, and, as she welked, her diamonds gleamed and flashed; her

father, watching her from a distance, felt content. She was his ideal of a fashionable woman; and, as she smiled here and there on some honored guest in passing, he felt that he had reached that high mini in fashionable life to which he had so long aimed. The guests danced or wandered at will through the handsome rooms. At a ste hour they left. The house was closed. A sleepy servant or two lingered to put away some forgotten things. Moses Powers sought his couch, satisfied with himself and all the world. The house was still-all were locked in sleep. But one guest lingered, unbidden and onseen, staying close to Moses Powers's couch. Before morning Moses Powers found himself alone with death. He struggled, tried to call, out died-died as unattended as the poorest. What was the consternation of all when search was made for his will that all of his vast wealth was left to his wife alone? Written, no doubt, in his carlier married life, when some spark of gratitude was felt toward the woman whose money he had freely used. No later will was found, and Mrs. Powers's son wrote to her, telling her how his eisters were left. Back she came from over the sea. What for f To remind them how they had been ashamed of her, but were now dependent upon her ! No; to forgive them before they asked as only mother would. But Miss Ophelia, through all the mortification she felt at being compelled to take half from her mother. found time to hold up the exquisitely-written letter and suid : "Grace, this is about the bardest thing to get over yet! I have always said mother could not write, but she writes the most beautiful hand I ever saw.' There, in full view, was the beautiful letter their mother had written them before she should see them. But only One knew the weary days it had taken the hand stiffened by years of hard work to learn to write so beautifully.

Sample copies of the JOURNAL, 10 cents.

Letter-Writing. ARTICLE VI. By D. T. AMES.

"O blessed Letters! that combine in one
All ages past, and make one live with all;
By you we du coofer with who are gone,
And the Iread—living unto council call!
By you the usbors shall have communion
Of what we feel and what doth us befall."

The very low rates of postage, together with the safe and quick transmission of matter by mail in modern times, has made the post a wooderfol agency for social, as well as commercial and diplomatic, inter-course, and in these days of noiversal education when the person who cannot read and write is a diagrased evecytion, a knowledge of the various requisites for letter-writing is indispensable to any aspirant to a fair standing in the business or _eocial world.

In our former articles we have considered, and presented examples of, business and miscellancous correspondence. We will now consider what may be etyled social correspondence, under this head may be classed all those written communications incident to a lady or gentleman, as active members of society, such as notes of invitation, acceptance, apology, advise, congratulation, etc., etc. While many of these are usually more or less formal in their construction, there is still ample opportunity for a display of the real genies of letter-writing. This will be heet done in a free, easy and natural style, as we rould speak to, or converse with, a friend face to face. Formally in social correspondence should be avoided as far as possible. There is little satisfaction in recognizing in the phraseology of a letter the standard forms of a text-book, nor is our conception of the genius and attainments of its author hightened thereby; the writer's self should appear to his correspondence.

A note of introduction and reply is properly more brief and formal than are most other written communicatione; the accompanying forms will serve as examples:

DINNER INVITATION,

Which may be written upon a small note sheet of paper or card, in plain penmanship. Mr. & Mrs. A. J. GOODFELLOW

Request the pleasure of the Company of Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton W. Welcome,

AT DINNER, On Tuesday, June 1st.

R. S. V. P. Lincoln Ave.

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton W. Welcome Accept, with pleasure.

Mr. & Mrs. A. J. GOODFELLOW'S Invitation to dinner, at Seven o'clock, Tuesday evening, June 1st.

DECLINATION.

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton W. Welcome Regret that a previous engagement prevents the acceptance of

MR. & MRS. A. J. GOODFELLOW'S Invitation to Dinner, Tuesday evening, June 1st.

Wenney Investor

Mr. & Mrs. Charles B. Hopeful Request your presence at the marriage of their daughter. Miss Connella.

> Mu. Charles Loverwell, On Monday, May 30th, 1883, At 4 o'clock P. M., St. James's Church, Washington Avenor, Boston.

We scarcely need say that forms for invitations must vary to suit a great variety of purposes and occasions, and that we cannot afford the space to here present all these varied forms. They may be found, with detailed information, in "Hill's Manual," which is a work we commend to every reader of the JOURNAL. As a honsehold or office book of reference it is most valuable. Several Freuch worde and phrases are of such common use in notes and carde that we deem it proper to present them with their definitions, viz.: R. S. V. P., Reponder, s'd vous plait—anewer, if you please. E. V., en ville—in the town or city. P. P. C., Pour prendre conge—to take leave. Costume de rigueur — full dress, in character. Soiree dansanet—a dancing party. Ball masque— —masquerade hall. Fele champetre—a rural or untdoor party. LETTERS OF APOLOGY.

Whenever occasion calls for a letter of apology, it should he promptly and court-county written. The eincerity of an apology is very likely to be judged by its promptuess; a late apology needs for itself an apology.

Crasi Sir Alleran ivirted av tergen my frind Alr William N. Emplemente visits Him York for iducational pur posis in semmetion with his position as Superintendent of our Public Instruction in this City Any fororyou may show him with buhighly, appreciated by hims and John M. Hudson John M. Hudson Son Cooding San Graf

Prohlyn: July 23, 1883.

Dias Six:
Moydaughter Flormer

requests the pleasure of your company at a small galden party

must Nidmesday afternoon at

two wilook.

The programme includes

acgame of Lawn Tennis, in

agami of Lawn Tinnis, in which we shall be delighted to have you take part, as we are aware what an authority you are executed our sports.

go Genj Bardurik Esy Alice 6 Parkes 65 Boadway N. 23 Nuxljork July 24,1883. Mrx Alice Garker, Dear Madam,

Ingly that my journalistic dulies make it impossible for mn to accept your daughters kind invitation.

Olase present my compliments to the young lady and tell her that I hope to have the pleasure of initiating her into the mysteries of Lawn Tennis on some future occas

sion: Yours Lincerely, Binjamin Stardwick

NOTE OF INV. TATION.

MDAReaulteneprisinte kiirupute toMiseMinavMoore and bige that humary be allowed Iowait er hirto morresevening tothe Italian Opera. Tanpli Basi, Nov 264 :: NOTE IN REPLY.

Miss Mineix More presents .
husemplements to Mis Camilton
and regrets that approvious or gagement
prevents the acceptance of his kind
invitation for this evening.
248 Fifth Acceptance 27th

214 ADAMS STREET, June 1st, 1883.

My Dean Jennie.

I trust you will accept my apology for not being present at your hirthday party, last evening. Thexpected circumstances prevented me from enjoying the pleasure. I hope to see you very soon, when I will explain.

Wishing you the many joys you so well

Affectionately yours,
EMMA ALWARD.
MISS JENNIE WOOD.

LETTERS OF CONGRATULATION.

Whenever a laudable undertaking is crowned with success, or good fortune overtakee us, or a misfortune has been averted, the pleasure is largely increased by a knowledge that friends chare with us our happiness, and such are occasions for congratulatory messages. They should be brief, but cordial and hearty in their expressions.

May 24th, 1885

Please accept my most hearty congratulations upon the successful completion of the crowning work of human engineering skill the New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

Yours very truly,

Cyrus W. Field. Col. Washington A. Roebling, Brooklyn, N. Y.

In our next article we shall treat of let ters of friendship.

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. Kelley, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

School population of Kansas, 357,920.

Alaska is begging that schooltesc.ers be sent there.

There are in Illinois eight female county superiotendents of schools.

The new President of Trinity is to receive \$10,000 salary a year.

The new observatory of Columbia College is to have a paper dome.

The Governor of the Province of Shan-

ghai, China, is a graduate of Yale.

Nathaniel Hayes, of Boston, who died recently, left Harvard University more than

\$250,000.

Amherst will soon have a new library building suitable for 230,000 volumes.—

Concordiensis.

Rev. Joseph King, of Allegheny City,

Pa., was recently elected to the presidency of Hiram College.

Oxford University authorities are think-

ing of abolishing the wearing of gowns on the streets.—Badger.

Bancroft, the historian, is to deliver the

Centeuoial Anniversary Address of Phillips (Exeter, N. H.) Academy.

The National School of Elecution will hold a session at Cobourg, Ootario, Canada, from July 2d to August 10th.

All the English Cabinet, save Mr. Chamberlain, are University men—seven Oxford and six Cambridge.—Astrum.

A bust of Charles Sumuer, valued at \$1000 is to be presented to Bates College by the seuior class of that institution.

VERMONT. — Aruuah Huntington, an eccentric Cauadian, left \$200,000 to be divided between the public schools of Ver-

The graded schools of St. Paul, Minn., are so crowded that about half of the pupils attend in the forenoon and the other half in the afternoon.

The bequest of Stephen Girard, originally two million dollars, has been so carefully and successfully managed as to be valued at twenty millions.

Albion College, Michigan, proposes to make a new departure in classical education. It will teach all modern languages first, and ancient afterwards. The University of Vienna is said to have more than 200 professors; the University of Berlin, about 180; Leipsic, 150; Jena, 75.—Notre Dame Scholastic.

THE PENMANS ART JOURNAL

The new compulsory education law of Rhode Island requires that every child between the ages of eeven and fifteen years shall have sixteen weeks of school each year.

Everett graduated at eeventeen years; Webster at fifteen; Story at twenty; Chanuing at eighteen; Longfellow at eighteen; Emerson at eighteen.—Notre Dame Scholastic.

Amherst College Library has 43,705 bound volumes; Cornell University, 46,500 bound volumes and 14,000 pamphlets; Brown University, 53,000 bound volumes and 17,000 pamphlets; Columbis College about 55,000 bound volumes; Harvard University, 289,006 bound volumes and 222,427 pamphlets.

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

[In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.]

Professor: "Who was Peter III's mother?" Student (noted for never heing in want of an answer): "Why-er-the sister of his aunt."—(Applause.)

In the kingdom of Siam all college studonts are allowed but two wives. This is shameful. They are putting more reles on every year. After a while they will probably be limited to one. The freshmen should certainly kick.—College Mercary.

It takes tweaty blows of a hammer in the hands of a woman to drive a tenpenop nail three inches. She misses the neil twice where she bits it once. How many blows does she strike in all, and bow far can her voice be heard when she strikes her thumb?

A VERY SOLOMON.—Teacher with reading class. Boy (reading): "And as she sailed down the river-" Teacher: "Why are the ships called 'she'!" Boy (precociously alive to the responsibilities of his eex): "Because they need men to manage them."

Student translates: "And you shall eat yourself full for once in your life." Professor: "What does 'full' modify?" Student hesitating, the professor continues impatiently: "Come, come, who is full?" Student: "Yourself." Music by the hand. —Cornell Sun.

A Brooklyn hoy wrote a composition on the subject of the Quakers, whom he described as a set who never quarreled, never got into a fight, never clawed each other and never jawed back. The production contained a poetscript in these words: "Pa's a Quaker, but ma isn't."

Keokuk Gate City: A teacher in one of our sebools propounded the following question to her class of little ones: "If you can hay one elate-peculi for one eest, how many can you huy for five cents?" A bright little lad promptly responded: "You kin git eight down town."

"Now, boys, recite your verses; then you can coast." "Pd rather be a door-keeper in the house of the Lord than dwell in the tents of the wicked," repeated the older lad. "So'd 1," ejaculated the junior youth; and away he flew after his sled before the father had time to remonstrate.

"How do you find the third side of a triungle?" asked an Austin teacher of one of his pupils. The boy grammlingly said in a low voice that the teacher was a doukey. "Say it over again, Johnny, and epeak up loader. Perhaps your auswer is the right one," replied the pedagogue, who is a little deaf.—Texas Syftings.

A New York schoolgirl says her studies are arithmetic, algebra, geography, astronomy, grammar, United States history, general history, etymology, spelling, composition, drawing, reading, writing, and

singing by note. It looks as if her education is being sadly neglected. Unless French, Latin, mental philosophy, calculus, civil engineering, and hydrostatics are added to her stodies she will be totally unfit to assume the duties of a wife and mother a few years hence.—Norristown Herald.

A Good Investment.

BY PAUL PASTNOU.

In these days, when money grows, just like everything else, it is of great advantage to a young man, with a few pennies in his pecket, to know how to plant them so as to get the greatest possible return within the shortest time. There are thousands of ways of investing money, but only about a half-a-dozen of these ways are practicable to the average young man; and of these half-dozen ways, aiways one may be selected which is the best for him, all things considered. As many men—so many ways of getting on in the world. No two business or professional mee' I have ever seen were exactly alike in their schemes and methods of accumulating money.

A great deal depends, theo, upon finding what one is suited for, and investing all one's capital, talent, time or money, in that direction. I believe that everyone of us comes into this world with his place provided for him. If he lives rightly, he will find it; if not, it is quite probable that he will lese it. Now I hold that the best investment which a young man cau make of \$50, \$100-\$200, to bring the figures down within the reach of all, is to put the money ioto the line of his natural tastes. He will very soon find out what these are. I do not believe that there is a young man in the United States who has not his individual "hent"; and it he takes the slightest thought about himself, he will know what that hent is plenty early enough to direct his energies to its carrying out.

Let us suppose that a young man is convinced that he is " cut out" for mercantile life. But this is not enough; he ought to, and will, know what branch of mercantile life he prefers. So far so good. We will take it that he is fond of figures and calculations, and has a good head for what may be called "results." In such case he very wisely decided to start out in life at the husiness desk-as a book-keeper, if he can get the position. He has, let us say, to begin with, \$75. Now there are two ways in which he can use this money; and it is just here that a great many promising young men make the grand mistake of their lives. He can take the money, go to the eity, and support himself on it while he is looking for a position; or he can go imunediately to some collegiate institute or business college, expend his \$75 to the last cent in getting a good fit, and then step straight into the position provided for him by the management of the institution

Now which of these two ways is the good investment; which best subserves the natural aptitude of the man, and brings him the quickest and fairest returns?

The young man who went directly to the city, and invested his \$75 in "hunting a situation," likely us not, was successfulsuccessful, that is, in so far as to get some subordinate, poorly paid position where his salary and attainments balancing about equally for a long time, he is kept on the threshold," as it were, of succe until many of his brightest dreams and warmest aspiratious are, in the expressive language of the Irishman, "killed to death." He did not make a good investment of his little seed-money. He was not wise enough to see that he needed perparation before he began his work. He was in too great haste, and consequently suffered in the long run. He began making money before his companion, truly, but that was all the advantage he had, and it was a eadly brief one. His case is like that of a man who starts out to go to a distant town, on foot, early in the morning, whereas another and wiser man waits until the day's work is well in hand,

and then goes leisurely and swiftly to the sama place by train. On the way be passes the man who started early—footsore, weary, ready to drop by the ways ile. The man who started last gots to their common destination first, transacts his business with pleasure and case, and is perhaps enjoying a good sound sleep when the foot-traveler limps into town, too utterly fagged out and broken down to do anything but sike into a troubled stupor at the first resting-place he comes to—if, idoded, he has strength and pers-verance enough to reach his destinantion at all.

The swift, scientific traveler is a good likeness for the young man who makes the best investment of money, time, and taleut. A business college education is the earne thing to a man's mind, in the way of rapid advancement in business, as steam and steel and iron roads are to the rapid traosit of his body. "If it pays to take a good long start," it certainly pays to be ready before one starts. I think I am not exaggerating when I say that \$50 or \$100 put into a good, thorough busioess education-especially in the two most important branches of penmanship and book-keeping-will he worth more to a young man in the first five years of husiness life than \$100 put into a part-nership, or invested in getting an incompetent person a good situation-which it is not at all likely that he cau keep. So I say to all the young readers of the Jounnal -put your first money into your mind, your second into your pocket. It will prove a good investment.

Co-Education.

BY PROF. H. RUSSELL, JOLIET, ILL.

One of the grandest and noblest signs of educational progress is the universal demand that woman as well as man shall enjoy the God - given right to be educated. And that graud maxim given to us in the sublime old Declaration of Independence-All men are born with inalienable rights—seems now to embrace much more, and the presand people everywhere seem to be well night unacimous in demanding that education, be it of whatever kind it may, if it is good for man is equally good for women, and I am glad to see the JOURNAL, with its solendid influence, applaud the sentiment, and fail into line with the rest of the press and repudiate the atrociously silly dogma of Dr. Dix, in his efforts to secure the exclusion of woman from Columbia College. And what is still better, I am glad to see, is our husiness colleges falling into line, led by our noble frieod Packard, and demanding, in earnest and emphatic terms, an equal chauce for both young ladies and gentlemen. It is certainly a movement that is meeting with the hearty co-operation and support of millions of women, and all the hest and most progressive of meo, and it is sincerely to he hoped that the bat-eved Rip Van Wickles will take heed lest they be crushed beneath the juggernaut wheels of educational progress. Everywhere that this system has been introduced it has worked to a charm, and has given the very best of satisfaction, and is now recommende by all of the best teachers and workers

For the past two years I have given it a special trial in my own school, and am more than pleased with the result, and from score of schools from Maine to Texas comes to me the underiable evidence, that wherever it has been tried it is working to a charm.

Women everywhere, are holding many of the most responsible and important positions as teachers, and to deey them the means of securing a thorough education is all branches is one of the most glaring and foolish absurdities of the age, and amacks so strongly of the barberiam of the Dark Ages that it cannot, nor will not, be tolerated by rightminded men.

Persons desiring a single copy of the JOURNAL must remit ten cents. No attextion will be given to postal-card requests for same.



THE PENMANS ART JOURNAL

New York and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge.

The above cut presents an excellent view of the Brooklyn Bridge, which was opened to the public on May 24th. The following statistics will serve to convey some idea of its construction and magnitude:

Number of cables, 4.
Dinneter of cables, 4.
First-wire was ron out, May 29th, 1877.
Coblo making really commenced, June 11th, 1877.
Leagth of each surgle wire in cables, 3,579 feet.
Leagth of wire in 4 cables, exclusive of wrapping wire, 14,361 miles Weight of 4 cables, inclusive of wrapping wire 5881 tons.

Seef tons. Utiliante strength of each cable, 12,200 tans. Weight of wire (nearly) II feet per pound. Weight of wire (nearly) II feet per pound. Each cable contains \$2.69 purallo (out twiated) gatyatized steel off-conted wires, clearly wrapped to a solid yilider, 151 inches no diameter. Depth of lower foundation below high-water, Brooklyn,

Depth of tower foundation below high-water, New

Depth of tower foundation below highwater, New York, 7s feet.
Size of towers at highwater inno, 140 x 59 feet.
Size of towers at 7out course, 130 x 35 feet.
Total high of a fowers above highwater, 27s feet.
Clear hight of hondge in receive of river spen above highwater at 50 segrees 1, 33 feet.
Hight of feor at towers above highwater, 115 feet.
"Authors."

Grade of roadway, 31 feet in 100 feet

Grade of rollings, 35 feet in 100 feet.

Blight of towers above rollowing, 159 feet.

Size of anchorages at top, 117 x 104 feet.

Hight of anchorages 29 feet front, 25 feet rear. Hight of anchorages 92 feet front, 55 feet rear.

Weight of cosh auchor plate, 23 tens.

Total sastalining strength of the bridge, 48,800 toos.

Weight of the structure, 17,770 tens.

The net sustaining power of the bridge above its own relight, 31,920 tons.

The cost of bridge, over \$15,000,000.

Beyond a doubt, the bridge, as a whole, constitutes the grandest monument of human genius end skill that the world has ever yet seen.

To such a grand work of art, we have deemed it proper to devote considerable space of our present issue, and we caunot do better than to quote from the able and happy Address delivered by the Hon. Abram Hewitt at the celebration of the hridge opening. He said:

In no previous period of the world's history could this bridge have been built. Within the last bundred years the greater part of the knowledge necessary for its erection has been gained. Chemistry was creation to the been gained. Chemistry was more consumable of the year when political economy until 1770, the year when political economy until 1770, the year when political economy until 1770, has year when political economy until 1770, has year when political economy until 1770, has a procession of the world by the continuental period of the process of th

point of the sword by George Washington. In the same year Washington. In the same year Wast produced his successful steam engine, and a century has not elapsed since the first specimen of his skill was erected on this contient. The law of gravitation was indeed known a hundred years age, but the latticate leave of free which now echelled the state of the which now endeated the state of the st

though happily in season for the Humina-tion of the binshed work.

This construction has not only employed every abstract conclusion and formula of mathematics, whether derived from the study of the earth or heavens, but the whole structure may be said to rest upon mathe-matical foundation. The great discoveries of the study of the call of the study of the structure may be said to rest upon mathe-nical foundation. The great discoveries, and the study of the study of the study water, the nature of gases, the properties of metals, the laws and processes of physics, from the estrain and pressures of reighty masses to the delicate vibrations of mole-cules, are all recorded here. Every depart-ment of human industry is represented, from the quarrying and cutting of the stones, the mining and snelling of the ores, the cou-version of iron into steel by the pneumatic process, to the final absping of the masses of process, to the final absping of the masses in the study of the study of the study with the study of the study of the degree the tends strength which first if for the work of suspension. Every tool which the ingenuity of man has invested has some the work of suspension. Every tool which the tiffor the work of suspension. Every tool which the ingenuity of man has invested has somewhere, in some special detail, contributed its share in the accomplishment of the final result.

Ab' what a wonderous thing it is To note how many wheels of toil One word, one thought can set in motion."

One wed, ose thought as set in motion.

But without the most recent discoveries of science, which have enabled steel to be substituted for iron—applications made since the original plans for the bridge were devised—we should have a structure fit, indeed for use, but of such moderate capacity that we could not have justified the claim. deed for use, but of such moderate capacity that we could not have justified the chain which we are now alle to make, that the cities of New York and Brooklyp have con-structed, and to-day reioice in the possession of, the crowning glory of an age memorable for great industrial achievements. For great industrial achievements, and the script of the proper occasion for de-scribing the large procession for the scribing the large procession for the confine of the proper occasion for the confine of the proper occasion for the confine of the proper occasion for the pro-serving the property of the pro-terior occasion for the property of the pro-terior occasion for the property occasion for the pro-terior occasion for the protection occasion for the pro-terior occasion for the protection occasion for the pro-terior occasion for the protection occasion for the pro-terior occasion occasion for the protection occasion for the pro-terior occasion oc

This grateful task will be performed by the engineer in the final report, with which every great work is properly committed to the judgment of posterity. But there are soome lessons to the drawn from the hasty considerations I have presented, which may sencourage and comfort us as to the destiny of man and the outcome of human pro-

What message, then, of hope and cheer What message, then, of hope and cheer does this achievement couvey to those who would fain believe that love travels hand in hand with light along the rugged paths way of tims? Have the discoveries of science, the triumphs of art and the progress of civilization, which have made its construction a possibility and a reality, promoted the welfare of mackind and raised the great mass of the people to a higher plane of life? This question can best be answered by comparing the compensation of the laber employed in the building of this bridge with the earnings of laber employed upon works of equal magnitude in ages gone by. The money expended for the work of construction proper on the bridge, exclusive of land damages and other expenses, such as interest, not entering into actual cost, is mine million (89,000,000) dollars. This money has been distributed in numberless channels—for quarrying, for milnig, smelting, for every hind and form of burnan labor. The wages paid at the bridge itself may be taken as the fair standard of the wages paid for the work done elsewhere. These wages are: are:

Paintes when the series of the coveries of new methods, tools and laws of force has been to raise the wages of labor more than a hundred fold in the interval which has elapsed since the Pyramids were built. I shall not weaken the eggestive force of this statement by any comments upon the astounding evidence of progress, beyond the obvious corollary that such a state of civilization as gave birth to the versal bloodshed, revolution and narreby. I do not underestimate the hardelips borne by the labor of this century. They are, indeed, grievous, and to lighten them is, as it should he, the chief concern of statesmankip. But this comparison proves that through forty centuries these hardships have been steadily diminished; that all the of art, all the invaorious of genius, all the progress of evilization tend by a higher and immutable law to the steady and certain amelioration of the condition of society. It shows that, notwithstanding the apparent growth of great fortunes, due to an era of unparalleled development, the distribution of the fruits of labor is approaching from ago must, at last reach the plane of absolute justice between man and mus.

But this is not the only lesson to be drawn from such a comparison. The Pyramide

But this is not the only lesson to be drawn from such a comparison. The Pyramids were built by the sacrifices of the living for the dead. They served no useful purpose, except to make odious to the future generations the tyramy which reduces human beings into heasts of burden. In this age of the world such a waste of effort would not be tolerated. To day the expenditures of Evenpt only works designed they work the world such that they would be such as they would be such as the such that they would be such as the such as they would be such as they would be su But this is not the only lesson to be drawn

surplus carnings of man after provious food, shelfer and raiment shows that they are chiefly absorbed by railways, canals, ships, hirdges and telegraphs. In ancient times these objects of expenditure were scarcely known. Our bridge is one of the most complication of the world, and of in the secial condition of the world, and of in the secial condition of the world, and of prejudice and tyrnary held the energies of man in hopeless hondage. To-day men and nations seek free intercourse with each other, and the whole force of the intellect and energy of the world is expended in breaking down the harriers established by nearth of orecasted by man, to the solidarity of the human race.

Writing.

By W. P. COOPER

Why not at once forego the shapeless sensu!

And fairly write, or clee not write at all.

Forego at once your shapeless odds and ends,
And write to plonze and not to result your friends.

"What I be, any engither! here your 'Austrapan'
"There' file. The dursh, sir, why do you length!"

"Longh! No,! The cyling, re, for tolds sake here
I asked your name, and you have agoled any boo!

Here's Killes! letter, but what angles, bolis Shapat—nameless, menningless—sornobes and spots!

A bafsyethed grouping of unmeaning lines.
Here, unformed prose, and there, some signs of rhymes
But neither soribe nor expert can make up.

But artifare arothe nor expert can make out What are part or pertition is about. This, for the fore; for Kit hierard, the devil. This, for the fore; for Kit hierard, the devil. Why dark, farered, lip how can I he more civit? "Write for all rendings—no!" the law yet error. "These all picked with, whither separate trather a live! A billed prescription, it is very plain, Noist to the druggles only at the billione." An baset ince a found write both free and plain; A hady, she and fairly without a state; A hady, she and fairly without a state; The renders, clear and billion without parties of the control of the control

Or old, or broader, success one spector power of the My friend no odds, whether your old or young. Your work aright is really not begun Uctil a decent page you can indite, And, like a scribe, you can both read and write

An Appeal to the Business Educators ot America.

The Annual Meeting of the Business Educators' Association of America, which occurs in the City of Washington, D. C., the second week in July, promises to be one of the largest and most profitable Conventions of the kind ever held. I most samestly appeal to all teachers of bookkeeping and all penmen to be in attendance and share the advantages and pleasures of the occasion, aud, shove all, to aid in elevating the etandard of our professional work to the highest point of efficiency. We have made a proud record by our individual efforts, unsided by endowments and the accessories that have contributed so much to the success of other educational institutions Greater advances are yet possible, and these must come largely from the noited efforts of the whole profession. Let us, then, counsel together, and insure that no backwark steps be taken.

Respectfully A. D. WILT. President of the Association,

Dayton, Ohio.

Over Thirty Years a Business Educator.

BY C. E. CABHART.

My dear Ames:

Professor Folson hands me your letter, asking for a brief sketch of his life-work, with the remark that, like friend Packard, in the March number of the JODRSAL, "the is very modest," and wishes me to write you what I know in regard to this matter.

For many years I have been associated with Mr. Folsom, either as teacher in his employ, or as partner in lusiness; during other years I have enjoyed with him the pleasure of frequent interconces and interchange of thought; and have listened many times to the story of his life, as conacreted with the early days of business educators and penume.

Mr. Folsom was one of the pioneers in business education, and, like Father Speneer, from whom Mr. F. acquired the beautiful hand he still writes, was an enthusiastic and successful teacher of permanship.

E G. Folsom was born in the township of Wayne, Ashtabula Co., O., May J. 1821. His father was a farmer, and until the age of sixteen young Folsom worked upon the farm. About this time the family removed to Youngstown, then a small village; soon after this the farmer-boy, like many others of latter years, began to grow ambitions, and, having a taste for the beautiful, as well as the practical, he resolved to take lessons in pennanship of the e-lebrated P. R. Spencers, whose fame was then being widely heralded.

Those were not the days of steam and electricity, or of the " fast mail"; and so we see him starting out, on foot, for Jefferson-a distance of nearly lifty miles-where P. R. Spencer was then teaching a "writ-One of the members of this class is now his highly-esteemed friendwhom we all delight to honor as a true man, a successful teacher, and the expresident of the Business Educators' Association - R. C. Spencer, the oldest son of the great pennian. Here, together, from the author of that beautiful system which has made Americans the best writers on the face of the globe, two of our now leading educators took their first lessons in penmanship. And with them it has been, as it is to-day to many a young man, the "key-note" of his success. Indeed, by the aid of his beautiful writing, and the faculty he possessed of imparting it to others, Mr. Folsom paid his way through college.

At the ago of twenty, after having taught persons and wishing to go to Clevelund, the solicited the privilege of riding there, on thorselved, from a dealer in horses, who was taking a few out there for sale. Clevelund has a summary position of the form of the person o

At the carnest solicitation of friends, Mr. Folson was, the following spring, arged to go to Oberlin, to begin a course of study. First came two years of hand work in the preparatory deparament: then four years in college; and all this time he paid his way by teaching penmanship during vacations, mostly at Cleveland and Detroit. He graduated from Oberlin in 1847, when Asa Mahan was president, and received the degree of A.B. He also took the degree of A.M., in 1854, when Charles G. Finney was president of the college.

Immediately after his graduation at Oherlin, Febson was solicited by the superintendent of Public Instruction to take charge of the pennanoship department to the Cleveland public schools. He did so; to the meantime debating what profession he should follow. His inclinations led him to take up, first, the study of theology under the celebrated C. G. Finney; and, afterward, the study of medicine, in the of-

fice of Dr. Heory Everett. It was at this time, while teaching in the public schools and studying medicine, that he opened rooms in the old "Herald Building" on Bank Street, for the purpose of teaching book-keeping and permanship. This was in 1851. His efforts met with success, and soon the work grew into a "business school," and was incorporated under the name of "Folsom's Mercantile College"the first of the kind, with few exceptions, in the United States. Its success and rapid growth soon made it necessary to proenre other and better rooms. These were found, and the college moved, first, to "Miller's Block," and afterward, to "Rouse's," and the corner of Superior Street and the "Pub-While the school was in the former place, Mr. Bacon, of Cincinnati, rame into temporary ownership, but shortly disposed of it to Mr. E. P. Goodnough, who, in turn, soon sold it back to the original owner and founder.

It was during this time that Messus, II.

D. Stratten and H. B. Bryant, who afterwards established the celebrated "International Chain of Business Colleges," entered upon their course of business studies at the old "Folson's Mercantile College." After completing their studies, Bryant & Stratton also opened, in Cleveland, the first link in the great chain of colleges. Those

disposed of his interests in all these schools, and has ever since devoted his energies exclusively to the Albaoy College.

THE PENMANS (F) ART JOURNAL

During over thirty years Mr. Polson has devoted himself steadily to the cause of brainess education; his aim seems to have been more to place this branch of study upon an endering basis than to acquire wealth. It is searedly accessary to say that his ideas are being realized, for if there is any branch of education which is destined to supersede all others, both in practical application and popular favor, it is that of business education.

In those earlier days Professor Folsom, in common with the few schools then in existence, taught only three branches, viz., peamanship, book-keeping and arithmetic. With the execution of John Guadry, of Cincinnati, O., he was the first to introduce commercial law into the curriculum of husiness studies. Mr. Folsom certainly was the first to add Political Economy and Business Ethics. He was also among the first, if not the first, in the Association to introduce the modern system of "Actual Practice" into the course of instruction. He also rejoices in the honor of having been the first President of the meeting of the Eastern and Western divisions of the "International College Association," at Chicago; on which occasion, President

believed, but taught the fact, that houkkeeping or aecounting is as much a science, and is based as arrely upon principle and law, as is that of Mathematics. He was the first to base this science upon the foundation of rathe, as illustrated by the principles of Political Economy, and embudied his ideas in his "Logie of Accounts," published in 1873, by A. S. Barnes & Co. This work is now undergoing, at his hands, as inportant revision.

an important revision.

Although over thirty years have come and gone, the veteran teacher is still at his post, and imparts his much loved science with all the vigor of younger days, end certainly with riper knowledge and ex-

perceive.

As he glances back over the past, what memories must sometimes throng the chambers of his mind! How the days and companions of old must flash before him. There is Spuecer, father and sons; there is Lusk, Rice, Bryunt, Stratton, Felton, Packard, and a hast of others, all the companions of other days. Many gone over the river of Thue; a few, still lingering, tortion of the companions of other days. Many gone over the river of Thue; a few, still lingering, tortion of the companions of other days. Many gone over high lower of the river of



E. G. FOLSOM.

were grand old days: P. R. Spencer and sons, as teachers for Bryant & Stratton, in one college—Polson in another; both using their skill as penmen to the best advantage, and both making it the great "wartery." Finally, after a long, sharp, yet friendly, contest, the two colleges consolidated under the name of the "Bryant, Folsom, Stratton & Felton Basiness Col-

In 1862 Mr. Folsom sold his interest in the Cleveland College, with a view of going to San Francisco and starting a similar school: but, instead, came to Albany, N. Y., where he has been actively employed ever since in his chosen profession: part of the time, as partner, with Bryant & Stratton, in the Albany Business College; part as sole proprietor; and latterly (since 1878) as partner with the writer.

Mr. Folsom took possession of the Albany Business College (which had previously heen opened, by Mr. S. S. Packard, as the 'fourth link in the chain") in 1802, and in the Fall of 1863 he established a school in Troy, N. Y., which he conducted for several years in connection with the Albany College; he finally sold the Troy school to J. R. Caruell. During that time he also heeame connected with Bryant & Stratton in other colleges; at Poughkeepsie, Utica, and Ogdenaburgh. Finally he Garfield was present and made a brief address.

As a penman, the idea of using the Metronome in writing first originated with him, and was put to practical use in the old "Cleveland College."

Professor Folsom has been not only an enthusiastic and successful teacher of business men, but also of business teachers Among his old students were: Gray, of the Portland (Me.) College; J. R. Cernell, of the Troy (N. Y.) College; J. E. Soule, President of "Soule's Philadelphia College"; Wm. H. Clark and J. T. Calkins, who both, at different periods, ran the Brooklya Cellege, and A. J. Corbin, for usny years a successful teacher; also W. mberly, who in early days ran the Philadelphia College, being succeeded by J. E. Soule. Among the students of latter years was J. A. McCall, the present Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, who is a graduate of the Albany College. We could mention a host of others did time and space permit-

As an author, Professor Folsom is widely known. The new system of education domanded new text-books; his was not the mind to rest contentedly at ease, for he saw, in his chosen field of habor, the dawning of a science that is as useful as it is true, and as beautiful as it is practical. He out only

Curiosities of the Dead-Letter? Office.

One of the mouns of the Post-office Department building has recently been transformed into a museum for the exhibition of curiosities which have accumulated in the Dead-Letter Office. The articles exhibited number several thousands, and embrace everything imaginable, from a postagestamp of the Confederate States to snakes and horned toads. Among the relics is a record of all the valuable letters received during 11 " early days of the postal service in the Conies of North America. This record ', i., the handwriting of Benjemin Franklit, and shows that during a period of eleven y. :s only 365 letters containing valuables were sent to the Dead-Letter Office. The records of the Department to-day exhibit at a glance the enormous difference between the postal service of the present and of the early days of the country's history. The number of letters received at the Dead-Letter Office during the last year was 4,207,496, or more than 13, 600 each working day. Of this vast number nearly 20,000 contained money to the eggregate value of upward of \$44.000; 25,-000 contained checks, drafts, money-orders and other papers to the total value of ahout \$2,000,000; while 52,000 had inclosures of postage - stamps. This vast amount of mail matter was sent to the Dead-Letter Office because three-fourths of the addresses could not be found; one-eighth were addressed to guests in hotels who had departed without leaving addresses; acarly 300,000 were insufficiently prepaid, and as many more were either erroneously or improperly addressed. Eleven thousand bore no super serintion whatever

Wherever practicable letters are forwarded to the parties addressed, if they can be reached in any manuer. If they contain valuables, and the sonder is known, they are returned; otherwise the valuables are soid and the proceeds deposited in the United States Treasury. If letter-writers would exercise au ordinary amount of care, the majority of the work of the Dead-Letter Division would be dispensed with, and all the trouble and aunoyance of losses by mail would he avoided. But the business of this branch of the Post-office Department increases from year to year—Selected.

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NEW YORK, JUNE, 1883.

Why Efforts to Forge or Simulate Handwriting are Unsuccessful.

It is undoubtedly true that no two writers ever lived who wrote, in all respects, alike. However much alike two writings may appear to the unfamiliar observer, there will always be a multitude of characteristic differences apparent to the writers themselves, and discoverable by an expert examiner. In the writing of every adult there are countless nucouscious peculiarities formed and repeated by the sheer force of habit, and which cannot be at once and at will shaudoned or avoided.

Writing being a complicated mechanical structure, acquired at first by study and practice, and subsequently modified and individualized by long practice, presents a combination of the habit of thought and mechanical effort, more complex and full of habitual detail than any other human acquirement.

The handwriting of different individuals differs in appearance and characteristics as

widely as does the physiognomy, style of dress and general personal appearance of the writers, and the writings are as certainly distinguishable from each other as are the

It sometimes happens that in general appearance different handwritings, as do differant persons, have a marked resemblance to each other, in which case mistaken identity is liable; in the handwriting, except by persons familiar with it or those who make a careful scientific examination, and of the persons except by intimate sequaintances In cases where persons of nearly equal skill have learned to write by practicing from the same copies, and who have not subssquently changed their hands by practicing under widely different circumstances, there may not be the very marked distinguishing characteristics or personality common to handwriting.

It is the peculiar eccentricities of babit in writing as it is the figure, dress, etc., in persons which readily and certainly determine their identity. A person of medium size, having regular features, without excentricity of habit or dress, makes no marked impression upon the observer, and is not readily identified, while a dwarf, cripple, giant, or persoe exceptional in dress or peculiar in behit, challenges attention, and is recognized on casual acquaintance or even at sight. So, different writings consisting of regularly formed letters combined and shaded according to some standard system, are liable to have many coincidences of form and apparent babit, which renders their identity, when questioned, more or less difficult, and sometimes to the superficial observer upcertaio.

Persons are never so ideotical in form, features, dress, habit, etc., as to be mistake by intimate acquaintances, and usually where a strong personal resemblance is apparent to strangers, it ceases to be so upor a more intimate acquaintance. So, twe different handwritings of nearly equal size, uniform slope, shede, etc., may as a whole, or in its pictorial effect, present to the eye of a novice or casual observer much the same appearance, while to one familiar with them or to an expert examiner they would be without characteristic resemblance

Of a vast proportion of a writer's peculiarities he is himself unconscious, such as initial and terminal lines, forms of letters their relative proportions, connections, turns. augles, spacing, slope shading, (in place and degres), crosses, dots, orthography, punctuation, etc., etc. These peculiarities being habitual, and mainly unknown, cannot be successfully avoided through any extended piece of writing. No writer can avoid that of which he is not conscious, nor can any copyist take cognizance of and successfully reproduce these multitudicous habitual peculiarities, and at the same time avoid his own habit. A writer may with the utmost case, entirely change the general appearance of his writing; this may he done by a change of slepe, size, or by using a widely different peu, yet in spite of all effort his unconscious writing habit will remain and be perceptible in all the details of his writing; such an effort to disguise one's writing could be scarcely more successful than would he a disguise of a person to avoid recognition.

Extra Copies of the "Journal" will be seut free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of subscribers.

Remember, you can get the JOHRNAL one year, and a 75-cent book free, for \$1; or a \$1 book and the JOURNAL for \$1.25. Do your friends a favor by telling them.

The Hand-hook (in paper) is now offered free as a premium to every person remitting \$1 for one year's subscription to the JOURNAL. Or, handsomely bound in cloth, for 25 cents additional.

In another column will be found an aunonnement of the Executive Committee of the Fifth Appeal Convention of the Business Educators' and Penmen's Association From the numerous aunonucements received of intentions to be present, we are confident that there will be the largest and most pepular Convention ever held by the Asistico, and what bids fair to be a new and exceptional, not to say interesting, feature, is the avewed intention of a large proportion of the members to go attended by their wives and daughters. This is a grand idea. We trust that all who are thus equipped will make a visible manifestation of same at Washington; and those who are not, might find it a favorable occasion for miogling honeymeon and business. Let it be understood, that to be well received, every member must be attended by one or mere of the fair sax. All communications respectiog the Convention should be addressed to H. C. Speacer, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Washington, D. C.

Dude Writing vs. Good Writing.

Good writing, it is conceded, must be legible, and be executed with freedom and dispatch. These essential features of practical writing are promoted hest by making the letters smooth, uniform, simple and symmitrical.

A chirographic "dude," even though in his school-days he may have been taught a proper educational standard of writing, will manifest his dudeism by affecting great peculiarity in using his pon, and produce very ecceutric, aod, perhaps, ugly forms as an affectation of superior personality. The dude prefers English to American penmanship, and says it can be laid on with an ev-ah-so-much coarser pen. Educators and others who can write well yet indulge in the vice of writing badly, thinking such writing is respectable business-writing, are guilty of a great error, and are justly amenable to the charge of dudeism. better phase of business penmanship is its approximation to a practical educational standard. To violate the law of legibility for fear of being accused of an attempt at "high art," or of being pedantic, does not give one a shede of title to being known as a business-writer. The use of eccentric, unusual forms is not husiness-writing. To fold rough lines into irregular letters, wantiog in proportion and uniformity, gives the "low art"; shows an encouth touch; and in many instances indicate that the mental and physical habits of the writer need radical and complete reformation.

Notice.

The stock of Ames's Compondiques is exhausted-no more can be mailed. A revised and greatly improved edition is now in course of preparation, and will be announced when ready.

Penmanship Examination.

The superintendent of public schools, Washington, D. C., Hon. J. Ormond Wilsou, attaches due importance to peumao-He requires his teachers to become familiar with the subject; to instruct systematically, and to be capable of writing model letters on the blackboard, for illustrations.

At the recent examination of the Washington Normal School, the following comprehensive questions on penmanship were given, and the candidates for graduation required to write out the answers :

1st. Describe the proper maoner of sitting ut the desk and placing the paper or book and holding the pen.
2d. Name and describe the movements of

arm and hand en:ployed in writing. od. Write, ou seales of lines and spaces, the seven principles; the short letters; the which the Americans, as a race, are noted.

emi-extended letters; the extended or looped letters; the capital letters classified; the figures; and make all conform to the scales.

4th. What is the rule for spacing the let-ters in words, for spacing words, for spacing seutences ! Illustrate each rule.

5th. Write systematically, with free movement, holding the pen properly, the

" The purposes of commsree, of epistolary correspondence, of indentures and varying records, and the necessity of putting down our thoughts as they occur and before they are forgotten, for review and improvement in securiog maturity of mind, must ever make the art of writing one of loestimable value to mankind."

Ambidextrous Writing.

In the September issue of the Jour-NAL a few hints were given, in Mr. Spencar's lesson, respecting ambidextrous writing. Since then some of the leading private schools of New York City have tested the method, and there are now several hundred hoys in those schools who can write with hoth hands. About one hundred of them, principally the sons of bankers, merchaots, railroad magoates, professional, and bierary men, have sent the JOURNAL specimeus of their efforts in left and right handwriting. Some of the specimens are very meritorious, considering the average age of the students which is only twelve and one-half years. Among the best specimen sexamined should be mentioned those of A. Dryer, H. G. Lapham, W. Lipman, C. Vom Dorp, L. J. Goetter, A. J. Ottecheimer, H. Glazisr, H. Davidson, C. L. Schurz, R. Jeeeby, J Friedlander, G. Sidenberg, A. T. Kemp, E. Jacoby, P. R. Bonner, J. Weissman, and H. Gould.

It is acticeable that the style of writing in the specimens examined, written with the left-hand, is identical with that produced with the right - hand, showing only the difference of experience in muscular train-

Teaching Business-writing.

In another column will be found an article hearing upon this subject from that veteran peuman and teacher, C. C. Cochran, professor of penmauship and book-keeping in the Pittsburgh (Pa.) High School. Prof. C., in a letter, says, "With the position assumed by you in the May issue of the JOURNAL, respecting teaching business-writing, I am in full accord." So (our position rightly understood) will be every really capable teacher of practical writing.

Prof. Cochran names a long list of teachers whom he says have made numerous good husicess writers. With him we agree. Every really skillful teacher of writing has and is making good business writers; that is, they are teaching the elements of good writing, goed form, graceful combinatious, and a free and rapid movement. These qualities, when introduced into business, polished and fixed by business practice and habit, make what is known as good businesswriting. It becomes less systematic, and lacks the formality of professional or schoolroom writing. It takes on a personality in harmony with the character and circuinstances of each writer. The writing of no being alike, such writing while it has an ease and a certain elegance which schoolroom writing does not have from its lack of precision and system, is not suited to be copied or imitated, since the varying inaccuracies and personalities would lead the learner to such a vacillation in his practice as to coofuse and paralyze his efforts. Hence we say, that what is known to the commercial world as "business-writing" is unteachahle; while, as a fact, that system of instruction and practice adopted by all good teachers of writing, and especially in the well conducted business colleges, has made, and is making (united with business practice) the

THE PENMANS ART JOURNAL

The King Club

For this month numbers twenty-five, and is sent by J. F. Whitleather, peamso at Fort Wayne (lud.) College. The Queen Club numbers seventeen, and is sent by S. H. Strite, penman at the Southern Iowa Nor mal School, Bloomfield, Iowa. The third club in size numbers sixteen, and is sent by J. H. Brysut, of the Spencerian Business College, Clevelaud, Obio. Clubs have been numerous during the past month, but not as large as during the earlier mouths of the To the many carnest friends of the JOURNAL, and who are doing so much to increase its circulation, we extend our thanks.

Book-keeper's Institutes.

In the early part of last year a movement was put on foot to organize, in New York city, an association of book-keepers and accountants. After holding a few preliminary meetings in the parlors of the Metropolitan hotel, the organization was perfected; officers were elected, and the society soon became incorporated under the title of "The Institute of Accountants and Bookkeepers of the City of New York." The sociation secured rooms at 29 Warren

Street, and fitted them up in handsome style; there the meetings have since been held. The objects of the Institute may be explained as threefold; rather it may be said that the society has three chief, or primary, objects in view, which are: first, the elevation of the profession and the improvement of its orembers, which are to he accomplished through lectures, the reading of Papers, and dison of subjects pertinent to their professional duties ; second, the establishment of a fund for the henefit of the families of deceased members, this to be attained on a basis of uniform assessments; third, the aiding of its members, se occasion may arise, in securing, through co-operation with merchants, officials of corporations, and business man generally, positions for those out of employment There is, of course, through such

an organization, much to be accomplished which is not brought to view in these principal elements of design but which will prove of service aud value not only to those following the profession of hook-keeper or accountaut, but will redound to the use and advactage of the business community where the society is located. This lustitute is composed chiefly of persous holding positions of trust and responsibility in many of New York's must extensive and popular mercaptile concerns and corporations, and the plan of organization is such that only those in good standing and of acknowledged capability are easiled to become members. The general officers of the Institute are President, Edward C. Cockey; Vice-president, Albert O. Field; Secretary,

re-elected at the Anoual Meeting in March. An organization of the same character has been recently formed in Chicago, and adopted, as its name, "The Institute of Accountants and Book-keepers of the City of Chicago." It starts off with a good membership, and from the large number of applications for membership reported to have been received its success is virtually assured. We understand that in severa other of the large cities measures are being taken looking to the formation of Institutes and we shall take pleasure in keeping our readers fully edvised as to what is being done in this direction.

Thomas B. Couant; Financial Secretary,

Joseph Rodgers; Treasurer, A. Garrison.

These gentlemen were elected when the

lustitute was organized last year, and were

Sample copies of the Jouanal sent on receipt uf price, 10 cents.

"It Must Have Been a Special Gift '

ls a common observation when an unusual degree of skill is displayed in the use This ides is not only fallseious, but is exceedingly permisious, as regards the acquisition of good writing, inasmuch as it tends to discourage pupils who write badly by leading them to believe that, not having

Good writing is no more a gift then is good reading, spelling, grammer or any other attainment, and in the same way it is, and can be acquired, viz., by patient and studious effort.

Writing is just as much a subject for study and thought as any other branch of education. Study must, however, be united The correct form and coawith practice. struction of writing must be learned by study, while practice must give the manual dexterity for its easy and graceful execution. Many persons fail to become good writers from not properly uniting study and practice. Careful study with too little practice will give writing comparatively accurate in its form and manner of construction, but lahored, stiff and awkward in its execution;

koown and appreciated than hitherto, and hat cuhance the value of our diplomas (ewhrded by him) in the estimation of the fortunate possessors.

Ladies at Banquets.

The graduates of Packerd's New York Business College have lately organized an Alumni Association, and on the evening of June 2d, the Association tendered Mr. Packerd a complimentary dinner at Delmonico's banquet ball, an unusual and interesting feature of which was the preseuce of many ladice. We copy the following from Truth's report of the occasion:

The Alumni of the celebrated Packard Busicess College at their diener to its founder in Delmonico's last Saturday evening followed Truth's repeated advice to bacqueters—" lustead of merely toasting woman at the hotton of the toast list, invite her to the feast oud let her be heard

Accordingly, when that humoristic diner, Depew, came, he brought Mrs. Depew, and near by them were Judge and Mrs. Cowing and a score of "unattached" young ladies. President Packerd and Judge Noah Davis made speeches (and Truth regretted that its made speeches (and Truth regretted that its limited space prevented reports), but clever



To many of the readers of the JOURNAL our "Sauctum" has already become familiar from actual visits; but as there are wany thousands who are strangers to us and our place, except through the medium of the JOURNAL, we have thought that to

such a counterfeit presentment of the home of the JOURNAL might he pleasing, and, therefore, present the above view of the art department and editorial office, photo-engraved from a pen-and-ink drawing by J. H. Barlow.

while, upon the other hand, much practice with little study imparts a more easy and flowing style, but with much less accuracy as regards the forms of the letters and general proportion and construction of the writing, which will commonly have a loose and sprawly appearance.

How Mr. Monteith got His Diplomas.

Nearly one year since we received, from H. W. Monteith, a teacher at Unionville, Conn., an order to send, to his address, a lot of diplomas-he promising to remit for same by return of meil. We sent the diplomas as per his order, with bill. We waited a long time, and no response; and four communications relative to the matter since addressed to him remain unanswered. A teacher so well up in the practice of ecouomy, and so well grounded in the moral ethics of business (to say nothing of the courtesies of correspondence), should be known and recognized as a bright and shining light among the instructors of the rising generation

We trust this brief statement of facts entirely unsolicited ou his part—may causs the labors of Mr. Monteith to be better mitted the wisdom of the succeeding ages.

This made an agreeable interlude. stead of customary jejune speeches about women hy some fellow who understands women as little as Brigham Young did there was an unmistakahle Jenny June speech hy a woman. She said, among ther thinge:

Other things:

There is no curse in work but the curse of ignorance. What can we do with an ignorant and stapid woman? The use have politics for stupid and ignorant men, but the only thing to do with such a woman as I have named is complicated to a woman as I have named as complicated to a woman as I have named as a dimen given at Delmonicot to M. de Lesseps, when fifteen ladies were invited to laten to the apeches, the room was so full of tolances anoke I could scarcely see, and the men did not stop anoching when the ladies cuttered the room, but skibilited the must incomprehensible egotion! I seer asw.

Now that the hau has been broken, let it Now that the han has been broken, let it be seen to hareafter that at all hanquest the clear, pellucid delight of woman's presence shall dispel strpid speeches and expet the smoke expellers until the regular toasts have been well browned and buttered and the ladies have retired with lovers and heabands, leaving the bachelors to their accustomed bachicollebiors.

It is the pen that has garnered and trans-



Answered.

C. E. P., Jerico, Vt.—As an interested subscriber to the JOURNAL I would ask if there could not be some lessons in flourishing given in the JOURNAL! Ans-Mr. P. is a ecent subscriber or he would know that already two courses of lessons in flourishing have been given, and it is our intention to begin the third course when the present course of letter-writing ends.

J. F. Stublefield, penmen at Ohio Commercial College, Hamilton, Ohio, a letter .-Is it more difficult to learn to make the capitals skillfully with the rouscular than with the wholearm movement ? 2d. Which one is more sure or certain, supposing an equal degree of skill, i.e., with regard to form, to be sequired in each? 3d. Is it not a fact that a majority of our hest penmen use the wholearm-movement for making the capitals in cerd and copy writing, etc., while they savise their students to use the muscular Ans. Ist. No. Anyone will ac-

quire the power to make good capitals, and writing with the muscularmovement upon the proper scale for practical writing with much less practice than upon the wholearm Many persons are led to believe that they acquire the wholearm move-ment the essiest because they can thus make large capitals easy, but whee employing in making the letters upon the ordinary scale of writing, there will be a great want of precision, and the effort to make capitals upoo this movement, except for headings, superscriptions, card etc. (where great liceuse as regards size and precision is permissible), leads to scrawly flourished writing, which is the horror of business men. 2d. For large capitals the wholearm; for letters, size of ordinary writingscale, muscular. 3d. For cards, yes, and properly; for copies, we think and those who do, should not.

W. C. H., Lanesster, Pa. - Do you know of any specific for nervonsness in writing? At times I write well; at others, miserably. Ans,-Of course, aervousgess can but be a serious impediaent to good writing, but it can, in a great measure, be overcome by the acquisition of a free and complete muscular movement, and it would be advisable to devote a short period of time

and eloquent os these were, a succeeding to the practice of exercise-movements hespeech by Mrs. Croly seemed to be the favorits.

Subscriber, Newark, N. J .- Will you present, in the JOURNAL, the writing staff, with explanations? Ans .- See Spencer's lesson in this issue.

The New York State Teachers' Association will be held at Lake George, on July 5th, 6th and 7th. The National Associatiou is held at Sarstoga Springs, July 9th, 10th and 11th, and the American Institute at Fahyan's, July 11th, 12th and 13th Eroursion tickets and reduced hotel rates make it easy for those meaning to attend either of the latter, to go first to the State Association and spend Sunday at Lake George.

How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by Post-office Order, or a bank draft, on New York ; next, by registered letter. For fractional parts of dollar, send postage-stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums , nor Canadian postege-stamps.

A young man whose girl's name was Susan, said that when he left the world he wanted to do so by suey's side.

THE PENMANS (F) ART JOURNAL

Business-writers vs. Systematic Writers.

By C. C. COCHRAN

The tossle between business and systematic writers in the columns of the JOUR-NAL is so amusing to me that I am tempted to say something on the subject, at the risk of being voted an old fogy by hoth sides. I have, as you know, heen a writing-master, more or less, for over a quarter of a century. I have passed through all stages of the fever of an enthusiastic penman. I have had the meesles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, and Theak my locky star, I have passed through them all safely and still exist. Once upon a time my scratches were io demand, and numerous slips of "Business-Penmanship" were sent broadcast over the country, to inveigle unsophisticated youths into business colleges-Duff, Eastman, Rohner, kept me busy for a decade or more. From these I received no personal honor or credit, save by the veteran founder of business colleges, the late Peter Duff, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Rober, of St. Louis, and Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, each had peamen who sent out the spread engles, but they sent to Pittshurgh for the business writing, and could not well have the name sttached, as the writer was not at the time a teacher in these institutions.

So you see, Mr. Editor, that away back in the 1860's, this same topic was troubling mercantile colleges. The managers of these institutions were not satisfied with the business-peomanship of their teachers. The charge was, at that time, that ornamental penmen of those days could not "do" business-writing, and the question srose, "How can they teach that which they cannot do?" The charge was true, that these penmen who sent out the spread eagles, bounding stage, etc., could not do husiness-writing; that is, rapid, uniform, legible writing, at a speed of thirty or forty words per mionte. But what of their sbility to write a model copy, analyze it, and present it clearly to the learner, with the proper position, movemeat, ctc., which are the necessary foundation for rapid business-writing? speak from personal knowledge as to the St. Louis penman, but I holdly assert withont fear of successful contradiction that the Poughkeepsie peoman has made some of the most beautiful, systematic and ornamental writers, as well as unsurpassed business-writers, in America-I may safely say, in the world. If I am not mistaken, the Flickingers, Magees and a host of other unexcelled penmen received their instruction principally from Geo. F. Davis, of Poughkeepsie, and I can speak from personal knowledge that Mr. Davis makes Number One business-writers. I believe the same may be said of all well-conducted business colleges of to-day. I know that "Billy Miller," of Packard's, and "Billy Duff," of Duff's mercantile college do; and I believe that all do. Now the proof of a pudding is in the eating.

I believe also, that Brother Peires, who pierces the readers of the Journal, almost to death with good things on peansabily; and Brother Michael, who strikes straight from the shoulder on "movement," make good writers. But I doubt very much, indeed, that they have any "royal road" to make any better business-writers, or in a make any better business-writers, or in a less time, than the host of others who are eagaged in the same work.

I believe all successful teachers in any department of education pursue substantially the same methods. The true principle is to supplement theory with a sufficient amount of practice to thoroughly master the subject. There are two classes of extremists. One class claiming that the synthetical, or that of huilding up on known principles, is the correct method; the other class maintain that the suadytical, or tearing down and taking apart, method is the best. In other words, some contend that theory must come faret, and others that practice must come faret, and others that practice must come first. They forget that these are but two

parts of the same method, and while warring with others, they are warring with themselves. There is, however, a drift in favor of Doing first and Knowing afterwards; but that there must be both theory and practice to insure success, cannot be dismated.

Now these business-peomen, in my judgment have an extreme notion that practice must come first. Well, if they understand also, that theory and practice must go close together, they may be successful; but the cart is before the horse, and until the machine gets well under way, and the borse can go backward as well as forward, I fear all who make the attempt will get into the same dilemma as the business-writing teacher (myth) who gave his experience in the last number of the JOUNKAL.

But this Paper is already too long to be read, and unless it be consigned to the waste-basket I shall conclude in another article, on The More Excellent Way.

The Washington Meeting.

The evidence is before me that the Convection of the B. E. A. of A. is to be held on the day appointed, and that it will be an occasion worthy of our workers and their

tion and management of class-work different studies. As to the general drift of thought touching the sphere and importance of our specialty, there is no chance for discussion, and scarcely anything to be said that has not already been said in various forms, and by men who are not likely to be overmatched by any speakers we may have And I think we can safely trust so much of hands of President Wilt, Commissioner Eston and Comptroller Lawrence. For my part, I am free to say that I care more to know just what is being done in the classrooms than what anybody may think about the sacredness of our calling, or its exact position smong the educational forces of the ountry. If I may be permitted to say anything so ungracious, I would say that just here was the wesk point in our Con-vention of last year. The early-and-late, in-season-and-out-of-season, penmen understood their business and attended to it, and I pity the sluggish brain that departed from the Gibson House parlors without knowing just how Peirce would take the kink out of a lazy boy's elhow, or how Michael would put the kinks in his mazy wholearm-movement to the astonishment and delight of the groundlings, or what Heary Spencer would

the only thing really taught in our schools is nepmenship.

I charge orthing for these suggestions; nor do I presume they will be shopped; but I fully believe that some such course would enable us to leave the Convention with a better taste in our mouths than if the session is absorbed in the consideration of perfunctory easing, however brilliant they may be. Very sincerell yours,

New York, June 11th, 1883.

Too Late for this Issue.

Just as our forms are ready for the press comes a somewhat lengthy serticle from our friend G.W. Brown on "Business-writing." It will appear in the July number.

Another very fonny story has just been told me. A woll-known artist who has been cultivating long hair in these short-hair days, went to his barber the other day to have these hyacitablice locks trimmed a little. The barber went into a long-winded Butter harangue over his work. The artist, getting tired at hast, cried out: "Oh; cut it short; out it short," The barber apen.

CACOEFGHIJHLONOCO FQRSTUNNYSCYZ abcdelghijhlmmopgrstunw 12345 xyz. 67890

The above cut represents page 20 of Amer's "Hand-book of Artistic Penmanthip"—a 32-page book, giving all the principles and many designs for flourishing, with nearly thirty standard and artistic alphabets. Mailed free until further, in pager covers (25 cents extra in cloth), to every person resuiting of for a subscription or renewal for the "Journal."

Price of the book, by mail, in pager, 75 cents; in cloth, \$1.

work. There are many reasons why this should be the best among the meetings of the Association, and it seems to me a very wise provision-showing great shrewdness the excursion to the home of Washington should be made in the middle of the session rather than at the end of it. These meetings should be, in the widest sense, social; and especially this one, which is to be held in a southern city during dog days, and more effectively and delightfully than a day at Mt. Vernon. There can he no doubt that the "Penman's Section" will get work enough in, if Peirce of Keokuk, Michael of Delaware, and Hioman of Worcester, are on hand; nod the more dignified and ponderons deliberations of the "educators proper" will not suffer from a bresthing spell on the Potomac.

The Committee ask for "communications and suggestions." This is a communication, and I am going to make in it a suggestion to be followed, for doubtest the programme is already laid out—at least outlined; but here it is: I would propose that, for once, instead of listening to and discussing "Papers," the great bulk of the time given to

do, in any given case. But who knows, from anything that was said or done at Cincinnati, just how the different teachers there assembled would induct a fifteen year old boy into the science of double-entry book-keeping, or what were the methods in vogue in the different schools of teaching arithmetic, commercial law, or even that most important study, correspondence. I am good at computation, there are just twelve hours set apart for the real work of the Convention-three hours on Tuesday afternoon, six hours on Wednesday, and three hours on Friday morning. I have willingly left out Thorsday evening, which the Cemmittee have set aside for " Papers, Discussions and Addresses," because Thursday is to be our recreation day, and after weeping over the ice-house at Mt. Vernon, I doubt if any of us will feel much like pitching into partnership settlements and defective trial-balances under the full glare of a twelve-light chaudelier. It is quite possible, too, that twelve hours of real work will he better than more, if the time is judiciously spent. Let it be spent, not in reading and discussing "Pspers," but in finding out just what is being done in the schools. Give the peamen a chance, but let us not leave the public to conclude that plied this imperative ejaculation to his work in hand, and not to his word of mouth, and the artist rose from that chair shorn of his treasured locks, a sadder and wiser man.— Boston correspondence Philadelphia News.

Inks.

Those who wish a good ink should read the advertisement of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co, in another column. The inks they offer have been tried, and proven to be in no wise wanting.

An Arkansaw boy, writing from college in reply to his father's letter, said: "So you think that I am wasting my time in writing little stories for the local papers, and cite Johnson's saying that the man who writes except for money is a fool. I shall not upon Dr. Johnson's suggestion and write for money. Send me fifty dollars."—Arkansaw Traceler.

Packard's Key.

Teachers and students will be glad to know that the Key to the Packard Commercial Arithmetic is now ready. We call attention to the publisher's card in another column.



THE PENMANS ART JOURN

The Stars.

ASTOUNDING VBLOCITY WITH WHICH THEY SHOOT TBROUGH SPACE.

The movement of all celestial hodies, although varying, it is true, is character ized by a general velocity which staggers buman imagination. No cannon-ball has a muzzle velocity comparable to the speed with which the laziest planet traverses space, or with which the corpse of the oldest moon whirls about its centre. There are one hundred millions of suns known to astroaumers-from stars of the first magnitude like Vega or Sirins, compared with which our sun is like a mere farthing candle heside the most powerful electric are, down to those liliputian solar centers which are hardly as large as some planets of our celestial family. All of these are rushing through the eternities with electrical speed sing, crossing, interchanging places in that enormous ragged belt of worlds and suns whereof we form but one invisible grain of matter.

Sirius is rushing away from us at the rate of 22 miles a second; Alpha Corona at the awful speed of 48 miles a second; five lights of the Grest Bear (Ursa Major) are moving from us into unknown regions at the speed of 19 miles a second; while Vega, that terrific ncean of white lightning, is rushing toward us at the rate of 44 miles a second, and Alpha of the Great Bear at the rate of 46. We cannot even imagine such motion! Nevertheless, that astral universe, to all save astronomers, seems immuntable as destiny, changeless as God.

Why is this? It is because of the vast distances. The astounding coarses of the stars are perceived by man only as almost imperceptible changes of position-deplacements so small that they are measured by Now a second is the 60th part of a miaute, which is the 60th part of a degree, which is the 3,600th part of the lange celestial circle. (Flammarion treats this fact very impress vely in his grand Astronomie Populaire.) The sun's disk appears to us to have a diameter of 1,860 seconds. Suppose that the visible movement of a star should be exactly one astronomical second a year, that movement would only appear to us as the I,860th part of the diameter of the sun's visible disk. Consequently, it would be 1,860 years before that star would seem to us to have moved even a distance equal to the diameter of the sun's apparent disk

But there are very few stars which can travel even one second a year; therefore, since the time of Jesus Christ few have visibly moved a distance equal to the visible diameter of the sua. Arcturus is one exception; travelling at the rate of 5,400,-000 miles a day-a veritable leviathaa among suns-he would still require 800 years to change his position even by the tiny distance equal to the apparent diameter of the moon's disk. His speed is three seconds a year; nevertheless, a fine thread would cover with its breadth the distance traversed by him in the field of vision during twelve long months.

There is one star even swifter-a star which has no name and which is marked No. 1.830 in Groombridge's catalogue. Its deplacement is seven seconds a year; its speed is nearly fifty million miles a day ;thus it requires only 255 years to visibly change position by 1,860 seconds of the are, or the distance equal to the apparent diameter of the sun's disk. Well might Job exclaim: " Beheld the height of the

We know, however, that the heaven which the eye of the first Pharaohs beheld was not as the heaven of to-day, and that the star-gazers of Babylon saw constellations now invisible to those Arabs who haunt the banks of the Euphrates. The time will come when men shall behold the Southern cross in these latitudes, although it shall have ceased to illuminate the pampas of South America. The polar star is bidding us farewell; while Vega, supposed by some to be a sun twelve thousand times larger than our own, and infinitely brighter, shall take his place in the northern beaven For there shall be new heavens and a new earth, and the former things shall not be in remembrance.-New Orleans Times-Demo-

THE GIRL OF THE SILVER DOLLAR .-The figure stamped on the face of our Bland silver dollar is an exact likeness of Miss Anna W. Williams, a young lady of Philadelphia. The profile is the work of a young Briton named Morgan.

When Mr. Morgan came to this country, in 1876, to devise a stamp for the coloage of onr etandard dollar, he at once entered the Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia, that he might more thoroughly Americanize his work. Here he remained for several months, then spent several days trying to sketch the head of the fanciful Goddess of Liberty.

Finally, he concluded to abandon the idea of making a fanciful design, and, in its stead, ase the profile of an American girl. Aided by a friend, he began searching for one ose besaty would entitle her to the honor of the position. For weeks he continued his search without success, until he was introduced to Miss Williams, then a resident of No. 1023, Spring Garden St., Philadelphia.

With great difficulty he persuaded her to eit for a sketch. After four trying sittings, Mr. Morgan succeeded in obtaining sufficient tracings to enable him to proceed with his work. With what degree of success he met mey be seen by an examination of the silver dollar. As to the beauty of her figure, Mr. Morgan declares her profile to he the most perfect he has ever seen either in this country or England. For two years the identity of the figure was kept a profound secret and the original picture is still carefully preserved. -- Home and School Visitor.

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It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOUHNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell

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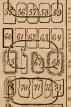
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WASHINGTON, D. C., June, 1863.

The fifth annual meeting of the Business Educators' Association of America will be held in the City of Washington, D. C., at Lincoln Hall Building, corner Ninth and D streets, begioning Tuesday, July 10th, et 10 o'clock A.M., and continuing four days.

Communications received from members who have been active in past years, and others who intend to be with us on this occasion, indicate that the approaching meeting will be one of unusual interest, pleasure and profit.

The time is considered favorable to a full attendance, it being after the school year, proper, has closed, when priocipals and teachers are comparatively free for a Summer trip, so needful for change, rest and

recuperation. It is suggested to the business educators, that their wives, sisters and lady teachers would be benefited by sharing the pleasures of a summer trip; also, that the presence of the ladies would form an agreeable and aseful element in our meetings. "It is not good for men to be alone."

Washington presents many attractions peculiar to it as the national capital; we cannot nodertake here to set them forth-they must be visited, to be appreciated and enjoyed. The magnificent public buildings and grounds; the nation's treasures and cariosities; the smooth, broad streets and broader avenues; the many parks, with their fountsins and statues of America's heroes 31d statesmen; these and many other features of interest invite educators to visit and revieit the national capital,

During the Convention parties will be formed and shown through the public buildinge and grounds by friends well acquainted with all the places and objects of interest.

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The rooms to be occupied for the sessions are pleasant, and conveniently accessible. Special terms have been made with the Ebhitt House (Army and Navy Headquarters), corner F and Fourteenth streets, for its regular accommodations, at \$2.50

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The general programme of the session is as follows:

as follows:

Tucsday, July 10th. 10 a.m., roll-call;
President Wilt's address; general business.

Afteroon: papers, addresses and discussions. Evening: Reception to Business Educators by Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Spencer, to Business College parlors: music; short address by Hot. John Eastor, Commissioner of Education; response by President Wilt; social conversatioe; refreshments.

Wednesday, July 11th. Morping and

social conversatioe; refreshments.

Wednesday, July 11th. Morring and
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papers, and discussions. Every address
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Thursday, July 12th. From 10 a. m. to
3 P. M.: trip to Mt. Vernou, on the Potomac,
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trip will law and the second of the Association, as greated members of the Association, as greated members of the promittee. Every of the Executive Committee. Every of the Executive Compers, discussions and suffresses.

Friday, July 13th. Merning: regular acession. Afteroom: election of officers; visit to Executive Massion to pay respects to President Arthur; adjouroment.

To the Penmeu's section of the Associa-tion, every facility will be given for their addresses, illustrations, lessons and disons-cions. The penmen of the country are heartily invited to attend and participate in

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SCRIPT RULERS.



William Steele, assisted by his wife, is teaching writing-classes at Lynchburg. highly complimented by former patrons.

B. F. Kelley will give instruction in penmanship, day or evening, during the summer months, at the up-town office of the PENMAN'S Ant JOURNAL, 27 Union Square

Taylor's Business College, Rochester, N. Y., has recently occupied new and more com-modious rooms in the Crystal Palace Block, 79 and 81 East Main Street.

L. Madarasz, the celebrated card-writer, is ow located in New York. Persons wishing elegantly-written cards will do well to read his advertisement in another column, and then of course, patronize him.

O. S. Compton and J. B. Leech, late gradu-ates of G. W. Michael, Oherlin, Ohio, have engaged to teach writing the coming year— the former, at the Normal School, Peirce, Ohio; the latter, at the Normal, Richmond, Ohio. Mr. Michael is enthusiastic, and, it would seem, successful, in his work.

Mesars, Thos. Stewart and Wm. P. Ham mond, have lately announced the opening of the Stewart & Hammond Business College, Trenton, N. J. Mr. Stewart is one of the est practical writers in the country, while Mr. Hammond is a well-known author of a series of copy-hooks and a system of hook-keeping Both are skilled and experienced teachers, and will, no doubt, vindicate their ability to conduct a first-class business college

Prof. W. H. Devon, on behalf of the students of the Bryant, Stratton & Sadler Business College, Baltimore, Md., recently presented Mr. R M. Rother, cashier of the German Savings Bank, with an elegantly-engrossed and framed series of resolutions, making graceful acknow-ledgment of the benefit derived from the course reagment of the benefit derived from the course of lectures on "Money and Banking," which he recently delivered before them. The en-grossing, a heautiful specimen of pen-art, was executed by Prof. Patrick, of the college.



Noteworthy specimens of permanship have been received as follows

D. 11. Farley, teacher of penmanship and ook-keeping, State Normal School, Trenton, N. J., a letter, and several elegantly flourished hird designs. Frank J. Oshay, Lake Centre, hird designs. Frank J. Oshny, Lake Centre, Minn, a letter. C. R. Wells, special teacher of writing in the public schools of Syracuse, N. Y., a letter. N. H. Prouty, Charlton City, Mass., a letter and a specimen of writing a gers since, which shows very creditable improvement, for which that levelit is given to the JOCHNAIA. C. W. Rice, Denver (Col.) Business College, a letter. D. C. Taylor, Oakhand, Cal., a letter. S. K. Webster, School of Shorthand Writing, Rock Creek, Ohio. a letter. and aspeciesment of of hand Creek, Ohio, a letter, and specimen of off hand flourishing. D. McLachlan, Canada Business College, Chatham, Ont., a letter. Jas. W. Westervelt, special teacher of writing in the public schools of Woodstock, Ont., a letter. S. C. Williams, special teacher of penn and book-keeping in the public schools of Luckpurt, N. Y., an elegantly-written letter. R. S. Bonsoll, penman at the Bryant, Stra & Carpenter Business College, St. Louis, Mo., a letter elegantly-written, and a list of twelve subscribers to the JOURNAL. Irving E. Dale, French's Business College, Boston, Mass., a letter. C. N. Crandle. Bushnell, Ill., a letter as specimen of flourishing. F. P. Prenett, Fort Worth (Texas) Business College, a letter, W. E. Ernst, Youngstown (Ohio) Business College, a letter, and specimen of flourishing. Jno. W. Brose, a student at Peirce's Business College, Keokuk. Iowa, several well executed specimens of flourishing. A. E. Dewhurst, Utics, N. Y., a letter, and card specimens. S. A. D. Hahn, Davenport (Iowa) Business College, an elegantly-written letter. H. S. Taylor, son of A. J. Taylor, of Taylor's Busi-Paylor, son or A. J. 13/107, of Taylor's Business College, Rochester, N. Y., several specimens of thurishing, and A. J. Taylor, a splendidly-written letter. T. J. Marksberry, Morgan, Ky., thurished birds.

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Vol. VII.-No. 7.

Lessons Omitted.

Owing to the large amount of other matter we desired to present in this number, and the fact that both Prof. Speacer and ourselves have been so occupied with affairs pertaining to the Business Educators' Convention, and the effort for a short vacation, as to interfere with the preparation of copy and illustrations, both the Writing-Lesson and the article on Correspondence have heen deferred. One or both will appear in the August issue.

Report of the Fifth Annual Convention of the Business Educators and Penmen of America.

In view of the fact that a verbatim report, in pamphlet form, of the proceedings of the Convention is to be immediately published, we shall attempt little more than an outline of the proceedings, giving preeminence to that portion which relates more specially to penmanship.

The Couvention convened on July 10th, in the ball of the Speucerian Business College (Lincolu Hall), Washington, D. C., and was called to order by Hon. A. D. Wilt, of Dayton, Ohio, President.

The following members and attendants

were present : Hon. A. D. WILT, Dayton, Ohio. C. E. CADY, New York city. S. S. PACKARD, New York city Miss LOTTIE E. HILL, New York city D. T. AMES, New York city. Mrs. D. T. AMRS, New York city Hon. H. A. SPENCER, New York city. H. C. SPENCER, Washington, D. C. Mrs. H. C. SPENCER, Washington, D. C. LYMAN P. SPENCER, Washington, D. C. LEONARD SPENCER, Washington, D. C. Miss MAGGIR SPENCER, Washington, D. C. GEO. D. LITTLE, Washington, D. C. E. C. TOWNSEND, Washington, D. C. Gen. R. D. MUSSEY, Washington, D. C . SWANK, Washington, D. C. J. O. T. McCarthy, Washington, D. C. D. A. Brows, Washington, D. C. M. D. Casey, of the U. S. Treasury, Wash-

ington, D. C. R. C. Spencen, Milwaukee, Wis H. PEHRCE, Keokuk, Iowa J. W. BROWN, Jacksonville, Ill. Hon, IRA MAYREW, Detroit, Mich. PRIAH MCKEE, Oberlin, Obio. G. W. Micharl. Oberlin, Ohio. A. H. Hinman, Wolvester, Mass Mrs. A. H. HINMAN, Worcester, Mass. W. H. Sadlur, Baltimore, Md. W. H. SABLER, Baltimore, Md. W. H. PATRICK, Baltimore, Md F. E. ROGERS, Rochester, N. Y. S. Osaorni, Rochester, N. Y. C. P. MRADS, Syracuse, N. Y N. YEREN, London, Canada. Mrs. W. N. YEREN, London, Canada, Hon, A. J. Rider, Trenton, N. J. J. M. Frysher, Wheeling, W. Va Mrs. J. M. Frasher, Wheeling, W. Va. Miss Frasher, Wheeling, W. Va. Miss FRASHER, Wheeling, W. Va. Master FRASHER, Wheeling, W. N. CRANDLE, Bushnell, III. Mrs. C. N. CRANDLE, Bushnell, III. R. S. COLLINS, King's Mountain, N. C.

the proceedings of the meeting and superintend their publication

A letter was read from Mahlon J. Woodruff, Manager of the Russell Erwin Manufacturing Co., New York, favoring the establishment of the Platt R. Spencer Memorial Library at Geneva, O. The letter contained an eloquent tribute to Mr. Spencer's devotion to the cause of business education. Communications on the same subject were received from Jay P. Treat, Esq., and Mr. P. W. Tuttle, of Geneva, O.

Messrs. Packard, Sadler, and Mayhew re appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions relating to the establisheut of the Platt R. Speucer Memorial

Hall and Library Association at Geneva, O. Mr. Packard, of New York, spoke for an hour on the subject of the management of business echools. He first gave a rapid sketch of the history of business education during the past thirty-five years, most of which he has seen and much of which he has helped to make, and then took up the subject of building up sad conducting business colleges. He believed in vigorous but appropriate advertising. Business education in itself a wholesome idea, and what is wholesome cannot be too strongly or persistently placed before the public. drew the contrast between the schools of thirty-five years ago, when the proprietors of competing institutions were implacable enemies, and the educators of to-day, who were in the best sense co-workers, and who meet year after year in convention and ex change views on all the vital questions which enter into the domain of teaching Then there were not in all the country over 500 students in the business echools. there are more than 40,000, and the Commissioner of Education is forced to give them a large amount of space in his annual reports. The business colleges had, in fact, come to he regarded as in an important sense representing American education. He entered at length upon the liberal method of encouraging the young men and women by fully recognizing the best there was in them, and holding them to account only as men and men should be held to account; and he laid great stress upon the benificent effect of educating the sexes together. He had had grave doubts at first as to the fessibility of this plan; but all doubts had long since vanished into thin air, and he could see no reason why a large school should not be substantially a large family. Men and romen have to meet in all the relations of life, and the more they learn to measure each others' intellectual worth the better for both and for all. He extolled the teacher's profession, and claimed that there was not a nobler or more dignified title in all the world than that of schoolmaster; that the man who showed himself to be a born teacher was just as divinely called to his work as any minister-in fact more ed than many of them. He drew attention to the fact that smong the representatives present fifteen persons at least had followed the profession for twenty-five years on au average, and their robust health and excel-

lent sppearance must be accepted as prima

facie evidence that they were finding in

their work not only recompense in a material way, but a satisfaction quite beyond that which rests on the accumulation of money.

He alluded to the eminent men throughout the land who had shown great zeal in the work before them, and especially of ex-Pres. Garfield, whose glowing eulogium delivered before the graduating classes of the Spencerian College in Washington, in 1867, had become classical

In conclusion, he besought the members of the Cenventien to be true to their good work, and not to forget that, as no man can live to himself alone, it is a noble thing to live tor others in the way of building them up in all good things. The teacher's pay, however ample, is not his best nor his chief reward. His reward is in the happy consciousness of implanting sentiments in the hearts of his pupils which will dominate their livee, and which will bear fruit long after he has gone to his rest.

When the Association assembled at the afternoon session President A. D. Wilt, of the Dayton (Ohio) Business College, delivered an able and interesting Address, in which he reviewed the rise and progress of business colleges, dwelling at length on the benefits to be derived from a thorough training in the theory and practice of business.

A. S. Oshorne, of the Rochester (N. Y.) Business University, led in a discussion of the Method of Marking, as employed in his writing classes. Discussion followed, in which Messrs. R. C. Spencer, Michael, Peirce, Hinman, Rogers, Goodman, Meads Brown, sud Mrs. H. C. Spencer, of Washington, participated.

The exercise and discussion related to the effect of various methods of marking for advancing pupils in writing. The prevailing sentiment seemed favorable to some method of marking writing in all wruten exercises as tending to induce greater care and excellence than otherwise. The following we give substantially in the words of The Washington Daily Post:

Upou the conclusion of this discussion, Professor D. T. Ames, Editor of the Pen-Man's Art Journaxia, and a well-known expert, proceeded to give a general talk upon the principle comployed by him and his profession in detecting forgeries. He began by referring to the general employment of experts in trials. "Sometime," ment of experts in trials. "Sometimes,' he said, in answer to a question, "it is easy to distinguish forgeries; sometimes, almost impossible. No two persons write exactly alike. No man, either, writes his own name twice exactly alike."

Though differing, the differences are in the slight variations of the same forms and personalities: as between two kernels of the same kind of grain, which may vary widely in form and size, and yet leave n ground to doubt their identity; while kernels of different kinds of grain may closely resemble each other in form and size, yet will each lack the characteristic features of the other-ae, for instance, two keruele of corn may differ widely in form and size, yet neither could be mistaken for a pea or other grain however close might be its resemblance in size and outline There are multitudinous habite in writing formed and practiced unconsciously, and, being so, no writer can entirely divest himself of them

and at the same time adhere to any written style for his letters; this is a great difficulty that confronts the forger or a person seeking to disguise his writing.

Of a vast proportion of a writer's peculiarities he is himself unconscious, such as initial and terminal lines, forms of letters, their relative proportious, connectious, turns, angles, epacing, slope, shading (iu lace and degree), crosses, dots, orthography, punctuation, etc. These peculiarities being bahitual, and mainly unknown, can not be successfully avoided through any extended piece of writing. No writer can avoid that of which he is not conscious, nor can any copyist take cognizance of and successfully reproduce these multitudinous habitual peculiarities, and at the same time avoid his own habit. A writer may with the utmost ease entirely change the general appearance of his writing; this may be done by a change of slope, size, or by using a widely different pen; yet in spite of all effort his unconscious writing habit will remain and be perceptible in all the details of his writing. Such an effort to disguise one's writing could be searcely more successful than would be a disguise of a person to avoid recognition.

"Forgeries," he continued, "are generally confined to sutographs. The methods employed to forge them are various. One way is by tracing the autograph on thin paper and then re-tracing it. Another method is, by practicing upon the autograph to be forged until a more or less exact copy can be written off on the customary movement. In the first case, on examining the forgery there is generally noticed a hesitancy in the line-a drawing movement-and it is not practical to impart the customary shade of the genuine, while first carefully tracing the lines; these must be shaded, or, as it often called, painted-in; subsequently, these secondary lines, however skillfully done, are plainly visible when examined under a microscope. Signatures made this way are well calculated to deceive those who judge from ordinary appearance and do not study them closely. The other method-that of practice and free-hand—is usually detected by the presence of some personal characteristic of the forger and the absence of the true habitual characteristics of the gonuine autograph, and quite frequently by this method the forger will deem it necessary to retouch shades, in order to bring the forgery to a sufficiently close resemblance to the genuine, which is always fatal to a forgery when skillfully examined. There will also, in this kind of forgery, be more or less hesitancy in the writing noticeable under the glass-an indication of thought. No one can write as freely when he is thinking how he is forming his letters as he can otherwise. Let any one of you write your own eiguature, and then try to copy it, and you will find that the second signature has not the freedom of the first."

The professor here illustrated forcibly upon the blackboard by requesting one of the audieuce to write his own autograph, naturally, twice upon the hoard, when he called upon one of the skillful writers present to copy one of the autographs as nearly

G. M. SMITHDEAL, Greensboro, N. C. Prof. C. E. Cady was appointed to report as possible. The professor then gave, a very interesting and skillful analysis, showing the very different character between the natoral variations of habit as between the genome autographs and the difference as between the geouine and copied signature.

Many forgeries are executed with consummate skill, and some well-nigh defy detection. In some cases in which I have been consulted I have declined to express an opinion, owing to lack of positive indications, or the limited composition called in question. The most difficult cases for an expert are when only a few words, containing, perhaps, not more than a dozen differout letters were at hand. From these few letters, and the handwriting of, perhaps, a dozen persons, the guilty party had to be

At the conclusion of his talk a general discussion of an interesting character followed, in which much information concerning forgeries, peculiarities of penmanship and difficulties of expert-work were evolved.

In the evening, the members and invited guests—among whom were many of the prominent citizens and officials of Wash-ington—assembled in the commedious parlors of the Spencerian Business College. where they were most hospitably received and entertained by Professor and Mrs. II. C. Spencer, by whom brief and fitting remarks of welcome were made, which were responded to, on behalf of the guests, by the President, A. D. Wilt. Most charm ing vocal music was rendered by Miss Scott, of the l'abertracle Choir, and Mr. E. J. Whipple, while E. C. Townsead, Professor of Elecution in the Spencerian Business College, rendered several highly entertaining recitations. The entire evening was passed in a most social and pleasant nameer. Toward the close of the evening the whole party sat down to an elegant supper.

The exercises of Wednesday commenced at 8 A.M. by the Pennsu's Section, which was led for twenty-five minutes in a discussion on methods of teaching writing by C. H. Peirce. He advocated the practice of tigures as a basis for quick and accurate movements in the use of the pen. Pupils who could make figures rapid and well could write correspondingly well. His order of drill was to develop-

- 1. Form.
- 2. Arrangement
- 3. Speed, siegly. Speed, promiscuously.
- 5. Endurance.
- 6. Habit established.
- 7. Combinations. Style.
- 9 Individuality

He would never practice so rapidly as to sucrifice form. His plan was favorably received. As a result of this drill, pupils acquired the power to make good figures with surprising rapidity. He showed his own average speed to be 160 ciphers to the minute, 142 sixes, 120 fours, 140 eights, 90 fives, 80 threes, 108 nines, 90 twos, and 80 sevens. He also illustrated the ability of the trained mind to write down figures accurately while thinking or talking on souther sobject

Prof. S. S. Packard had adopted and commended the plan, and said that during his experience he had never known a person to make good figures who was not a good writer.

An interesting discussion followed, participated in by Cady, H. A. Spencer, Good-man, Michael, Brown, Frasher, and Wilt. Messrs. Maybew and Hipman had tried Mr. Peirce's plan and secured good results.

. Brown led in a talk on business writing. He said he had almost come to believe that good writing was not necessary for good teaching; he did not believe in the superlative niceties of the writing-master. These statements led to a sharp discussion, participated in by Messrs. Osborno, Rog-ers, Hinman, and others—the prevailing sentiment seeming adverse to Mr. Brown's

The regular session of the day was

opened at 10. A.M. by Robert C. Spencer, with a very able and valuable Paper apon "Property and Progress." His Paper elicited more than ordinary interest.

THE PENMANS.

W. H. Sadler delivered an interesting lecture on arithmetic, evolving some new ideas concerning the science and ready use

An important feature of the day's proceedings was the reading by Mr. H. C. Speacer of a Paper, entitled, "The Fundamental Theory of Accounts," by Charles E. Sprague, Secretary of the Union Dime Savings Institution, New York, and coeditor of American Counting-room. Mr Sprague's article was a clear and compreensive discussion of the terms "debit and "credit"; their true significance and use in business; also, an explanation of the uses and forms of the balance-sheet. At the close of the reading a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Sprague for his very able and iostructive communication. On the opening of the afterneen session Mr. William S. Auchincloss, of Philadelphia, produced his noted "Averaging Machine," and explained it to the Convention. The machine was The necessities of modern science have se increased the mathematican's work that it is no longer possible for a busy man to spend the time required for performing the long series of similar calculations which frequently become necessary. The machine is designed to perform intricate muthematical problems without mental labor, and the illustration of the mathods by which it is operated was greeted with enthusiasm by the Convention. A committee appointed to that the averaging machine accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Mrs. Sara A. Speecer delivered a practical

lesson on the use of words and the formation of phrases, clauses, and sentences, with blackboard illustrations, which elicited the warmest praise and commendation of the Association. A rising vote of thanks was tendered the lady.

Mr. E. C. Townsend, Professor of Ele tion in the Spencerian College, delivered an address on the practical uses of elecution in the husiness affairs of the world.

Prof. Packard did not favor elecution as a branch for besiness colleges to make a speciality of. He taught reading and elocution through daily reading of news and market reporte alond by his students. What was necessary was, first, ideas; then the ability to talk on one's feet.

H. C. Spencer objected to Prof. Pack ard's method of treating the subject noder consideration. His college had been in the habit of employing a teacher of elecution for many years, and had found it a good thing. Prof. Packard had also employed iu his institution elocutionists who had been trained in other schools. Elecution is the development of the voice in order that it may properly express the emotions of the soul. Prof. Townsend, during his services in the college, had wrought a work whose value money could not fairly define Young men should be educated for citizen ship, and in this country the art of public speaking might be correctly classed among the duties of a citizen. Instead of decrying the art of elecution we should commend it for all it is worth. The effort of Prof.

Speucer elicited applause. Mr. Brown, of Adams Express Com-pany, and instructor in phonography in the Washington Spencerian College, spoke on phonography and its remarkable growth in the last few years. The time had come when it should be introduced into the system of general education. proof of this is the great demand for short band writers and for shorthand periodicals and books. In all large cities thousands of phonographers are employed, and the number is constantly increasing. Phonography should at cace be incorporated in the curriculum of business colleges. The speaker explained by a blackhoard diagram a shorthand machine, recently put on the market by a St. Louis firm, for taking down puplic speeches and dictations.

ART JOURNAL

G. W. Michael, of Oberlin, Ohio, led a discussion on teaching writing. He did not claim to have originated any styles of letters, but said he had developed a new plan for teaching popils to write rapidly from the beginning. Mr. Michael's plan did not appear to commend itself to other teachers, as the prevailing opinion and practice was to adopt a more deliberate movement at the outset, and, after forms are made with reasonable accuracy, work for speed. Mr. Michael has the courage of his convictions, and abounds with enthusiasm in his work, which seems to have produced commendable results.

Mrs. Bailey, of Virginia, exhibited and explained specimens of Reed's chart of instruction in penmanship. By means of small covers, hung on hinges, different portions of letters were concealed or opened to view, so as to show the various relations the several groups of letters sustaiced to each other. As an example, the capital letter R is completed upon the chart, and, by means of covers, is changed to a B, and then to a P. This method is ingenious, and is commendable as a means of illustrating the relative construction of letters. This same method was developed some years since by H. W. Ellsworth, of New York

Mr. H. C. Spencer delivered an interesting Address on the art of instruction in penmanship that was listened to with profound attention. He illustrated the plan of spacing and joining letters, and discussed abbreviated forms.

The night proceedings were opened by Hon. Ira Maybew, is a compreheusive and interesting discussion of the decimal system.

Judge Lawrence, First Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury, delivered an admirable Address upon the "Mission of Business Colleges." He testified to the great utility He testified to the great utility of business celleges, and of the good that had been accomplished by them in giving the present generation a practical training. The Judge was given a unanimous vote of

The evening programme was closed by Prof. Packard, in au elaborate and practical illustration of the classification of accounts, which elicited warm commendation.

On Thursday, at 8.30, Penmen's Section, C. H. Peirce discussed movement and tracing exercises as an aid to speed and accuracy in writing; his examples were placed upon the board with great accuracy. cussion followed by Messrs. R. C., H. C. and H. A. Spencer, Michael and Ames. At 10 A.M., the Convention adjourned for an excursion, tendered to the Association by the Executive Committee, upon the steamer Corcoran, to Mount Version — the home and tomb of Washington. Ite aight is upon the Virginia shore of the Petomae, about fifteen miles below the city. Throughout the entire distance the scenery was heautiful, the day was pleasant, and all thiogs conspired to render the trip a most delightful a

Mount Vernon is in itself picturesque and grand, which, united with its historic associations as the home and last restingplace of the Father of his country, rendere it a ballowed and interesting place to every American. The old mansion of Washington has been carefully preserved, as nearly as possible, in the same condition as it was en occupied by him. In the reoms remain the same quaint old furniture which he used, presenting to the visitor a striking and trutbful contrast between the meager conveniences and luxuries of a home non and a century ago. Arriving at the manceived and escorted through the buildings and grounds by the genial and urbane Su-perintendent, Col. J. McHenry Hollingsworth, whose many anecdotes and remin iscences of the place and its former occupante, were alike interesting and instructive. In a large hall erected and furnished with tables, chairs and other conveniences for the accommodation of excursion parties, was epread a sumptuous repast for the entire party, provided by Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Speacer, of the Speacerian Business College. The party returned to the city at 4 o'clock, and all were enthusiastic in their expressions of satisfaction and delight with

At 6 30 r.m., A. H. Hinman presented to the Peumen's Section his method of teach ing writing. He advocates the omission of initial and terminal lines; also the shortening of capital letters and loops, as tending to make writing more legible by giving more open spacing and clearer margins. cussion followed by Messre. Peirce, H. C., H. A., and R. C. Spencer, Michael, Meads, Browe, Packard and Ames. After which D. T. Ames addressed the Association upon the application of artistic penmaesbip to commercial purposes, in which he explained the method of making drawings for reproduction by photo-engraving and photo-lithography. He said that through the aid of these processes the penuan's art had assumed a new importance in the commercial world, and opened to the real pen-artist a broad and fruitful field. By the aid of these processes the skillful penman became pracically an engraver; all drawings made with clear, black lines, however fine, could be perfectly reproduced upon relief plates and printed upon a common press the same as wood engravings and type, or transferred to stone and printed as lithographs. India ink. freshly ground in water in a slopeing tray until it is entirely black, should be used. Drawings should be made upon fine bristolboard, and twice the size of the desired reproduction.

Ges. R. D. Mussey, of the Washington bar, delivered an interesting Address on "Business Law." The speaker advo-"Business Law. cated the adding of a law department to the business colleges, and illustrated the importance of business men becoming familiar with the practical knowledge of the laws of the country. The gentleman was listened to with profound attention, and was thanked by the Convention.

Prof. F. E. Rogers, Secretary of the Rochester Business University, delivered a lengthy technical Address on "Actual Business Practice for Business Colleges," illustrating his system by drawings on the blackboard. The Address was received with marked manifestations of approval by the Convention.

Messrs. Packard, Sadler, and Mayhew, of the Committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions relating to the establishment of the Platt R. Spencer Memorial Hall and Library Association at Geneva, Ohio, reperted in favor of the early founding of such an institution as follows:

an institution as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the matter of the Speacerium Memorial Hall Hall and Library reported the following, which were adopted:

1. That we deem it in every way apprepriate and befitting that the Association should ally listed to the scheme of perpetuating, the vaction of a like it is already perpetuating, the vaction of the scheme of the committee of the scheme of t

That the steps which have already taked by the Platt R. Spencer Mem-2. That the steps which have already been taken by the Platt R. Spencer Memorial Hall and Library Association, in erection a building in the village of Geneva, Ohio, for a public hall and hibrary, appeals at once to our sense of what is the best thing to be done, and that what we do should be to aid directly in the work.
3. That, we morne a that this associations.

associate to and directly in the work.

3. That we propo, a that this association shall cause to be prepared, or shall adopt what may have been prepared, and what may be prepared, a beautifully emergraved document, which shall sorve as a receipt for contributions to the fund for this Durpose. This document is contain a non-

feeeipt for contributions to the fund for this purpose. This document to contain a portrait of P. R. Spooer, and he is all respects abeautifol and acceptable souvenir.

4. That through the colleges represented in this Association subscriptions he solicited in this Association subscriptions as of make to popularize this subscription and to so extend a knowledge of the enterprise at the secure to the extremely find the representatives of basics and of the contribution of the contribu

the United States and Cauadas undertake to secure funds to found the Platt R. Spencer Memorial Hall and Library of Geneva, Ohio, and will co-operate with the parent association under their charter, to that end.

L. L. Williams, President of the Business University of Rochester, N. Y., was elected treasurer and financial agent for the Platt R. Spencer Memorial Fund.

A letter was received from the Executive Mausion inviting the members of the body to call upon President Arthur.

A resolution was adopted tendering the thanks of the Convention to the press of the city of Washington and country for the liberal and accorate report of its proceedings.

The following resolutions of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Spencer, offered by S. S. Packard, were ununimously adopted, and were gracefully responded to by both Mr. and Mrs. Spencer:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Spencer for their very great appreciation of our needs, individually and collectively, and for their more than courteous attention to these needs.

these needs.

Resolted, That as words have limitations, not withstanding the general impression that our English wordsblart contains sufficient to express the greatest depths and the fuset shades of meaning, we feel the pancity of language to give voice to our deep sense of gratification for all that we have received at their bands.

Resolved. That in view of these limitations, we carry in our hearts the auuttered thanks wo feel for all that we have received, and express our hopes that our hosts may live forever and receive in this life and the next all that they deserve.

Rochester, N. Y., was selected as the place for holding the next National Con-

The election of officers for the eneming year was next proceeded with. Prof. Sadler nominated Mr. H. C. Spencer for President, a suggestion that was received with applause.

Mr. Speucer deelined, and cominated Mr. Charles E. Cady, of New York; Mr. Cady was elected. The following additional collicers were elected: Fice-presidents—W. H. Sadler, Baltimore, Ma; C. H Peitre, Keckuk, Iowa; W. N. Yerex, London, Oct.; Frank Goodman, Nashville, Tenn. Secretary and Treasurer—A. J. Rider, Treation, N. J. Executive Committee—L. L. Williams, Rochester, N. Y.; G. W. Brown, Jacksonville, Ill.; A. H. Hinman, Worcester, Mass. Executive Committee, Pennew's Section—Daniel T. Ames, New York city; A. S. Oshorne, Rochester, N. Y.; C. H. Peitre, Ksokuk, Iowa.

At 10 a.m. members took carringes to visit points of interest in the city. After viewing the Capitol, Treasury, and other departments, the members were driven to the Excentive Mansion at 1 p.m. to pay their respects to the President. The ladies and gentlemen, shout forty in number, were introduced to the President by Prof. II. C. Spencer, principal of the Washington Business College, with remarks as follows:

"Ma. President: The ladies and gentlemen present are members of the Business Educators' Association of America, and have been holding a Convention in this city. They are representatives of the husiuess collegee established in the cities of our country. Having completed the sessions of their Convention, they desire, before leaving the antional capital, to pay their respects to the Chief Magistate of their country.

"Your housed predecessor, James A. Garfield, was a lifelong friend of business education and a warm personal friend of many of these ladies and gentlemen present. As the representative of the business college of Washington, it is my pleasant duty to introduce them to your Excellency."

The members were then each introduced to the President, who received them with much cordiality, after which he addressed them in the following words:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The President is pleased to see you here. He is always glad to meet the teachers of the

country. The great interests of the country are represented by its basiness and the intelligence of the people. It is very fitting that these should be combined; you represent them both. The President should be friendly to these interests, and is therefore glad to meet you, and wishes for you the greatest possible success."

THE PENMANS (FI ART JOURNAL

Au informal meeting was held at the husiness college at 3 P.M to like to a lecture and to witcess au exhibition of chalk and charcoal drawing by Frof. George E. Little, who rapidly executed, in the presence of the delighted audience, pictures of fruite, animals, and distinguished persons, making striking and lifelike portraits in the amazingly short time of thirty eccouds to two minutes for each.

At the close of the exhibition, D. T. Ames moved "that a vote of thanks be tendered to Prof. Little for his most successful and remarkable exhibition of skill in free-hand drawing," and said: "It excels auything that it has ever been my pleasure and good fortune to witness." The motion was cuthusiastically carried.

Mr. S. S. Packard read the following, which was unanimously adopted as the sense of the meeting:

Inasmuch as Mr. D. T. Ames, of New York, editor and publisher of the PENNAN'S ARY JOUENAL, has, from its inception, saided and promoted the published and the Business Educators' Association— injuries, in fact, in an important sense bessens father; and inasmuch as his hand and heart are always in the work of our specialty, always ready to do good work for education and m-radity, we, the members of that Association in convention assembled at Washington, feel it to be no less a duty thus a pleasure to commend Mr. Ames and his JOURNAL to public favor.

soriation in convention assembled at Washington, feel it to be no less a duty thus a pleasure to commend Mr. Ames and his JOURRAL to public favor. Especially do we commend him and it to the favorable regard of the business educators of the country, and to the young men and wance who are enterior group an busiand wance who are enterior group and busitant of the property of the property of the The PENNAN'S ABT JOURNAL is an organ of no uncertain sound. Its utterances are bold, decided, and in the direction of all good achievements. We look upon

The PENNAN'S ART JOURNAL is an organ of no uncertain sound. Its utter-ances are bold, decided, and in the direction of all good achievements. We look upon it as the most valuable of all the agencies for promating sound ideas of the great work in which we are eugaged, and was hereby pledge to it our hearty co-operation and support.

Resolutions of thanks to all the retiring officers were passed, when the Convention adjourned to meet at Rochester, N. Y., at such time as the Executive Committee shall pame.

It was the universal expression of all who attended the Convention that this was the most interesting, profitable, and enthusiastic Convention ever held by the Association, which was largely owing to the kind attention shown the members by the citizens of Washington, and the very liberal and hospitable attention bestowed upon them by Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, who spared neither labor nor expense in their well-chosen efforts for the social entertaiument of their guests, whom they seemed to consider all the attendants to he. We are fully conscious that our share in such hospitality causet be suitably requited in thanks; we can, therefore, only hope that our hosts will at some future time place us in a position to return a more substantial reciprocation.

The Road to Success. By PAUL PASTNOR.

No sue saw him, as he sat with bowed head in the little dingr atter room, which was at the same time his study, bedroom and kitchen. I was brown, hoyish head that was howed so pathetically—the loog curling locks falling down over the slight hands folded out the table, sud the white, blue-veined forebead peeping out between, fresh and fair as any girls. His arms were crossed at the wrists, and under them lay an open book; while the shortening cealle, so loog uousuffed, berned dimly, filling the room with an unpleasant anell.

"Oh, well," he sighed, "I shall have to give it up. It is a harder struggle than I thought. The term is only half over, and my last cost is gone. I will stay the week out, live as I may, and then if nothing turns up to give me a lift, why back I must go to the old hundrum, hopeless life on the farm—dig and delve, dig and delve, uveer growing any wiser, never growing any happier, and in the end, perhaps, having just enough to lay one decently away in the ground I's

The horish face was raised from the table, and best wearily above the book again. It was a handsome, open, winning, face, but alsa! so careworn, so prematarely wasted and sad. It showed traces of herd, close work—of eleepless nights and early morning vigils—of disappointment, too, and a weary longing for something better, higher, yet still far out of reach.

Henry Deering was a young law student By diut of hard sorimping, hard work, and en occasional small loan from some less bardly circumstanced friend he had resolutely worked his way through college, and was now endeavoring, with all his might, to complete the two years' coarse of legal study necessary to prepare him for admis-sion to the bar. He had chosen a famous law school in New York City, not so much because of its superior advantages as because in the great metropolis he was more likely to pick up odd jobs here and there, upon the scanty returns of which he was resolved to pay his way. But it was, indeed, a hard struggle. Employment was to be had but occasionally, and that of the most menial and poorly paid sort; rent-even of his little attic room -was high; it cost something to buy food, though the resolute young fellow actually lived on almost nothing; and, lastly, to meet the term hills took about all he could scrape to gether, to do his best. So it is no v that he was discouraged that April night, as he sat pext to the roof of the old tenement building and heard the dreary rain pattering on the shingles. It was true that his last cent was gone. A cheap twentyceut meal at a neighboring restaurantthe only meal he had had that day-took all that was left of the princely sum of five dollars, earned by two day's hard work at the docks. "I will stay the week out," he repeated to himself, as he flung himself down on his bare mattress that night, and theu, if nothing turns up, I must go home."

The week passed. Henry lived from hand to mouth, often having to absent himself from lectures to earn enough to pay for his frugal meal at night and keep his landlady from turning him out of his dingy room. On Saturday morning he strolled despairingly out upon the crowded streets. It was the busy day of the week in the great metropolis, and thronge of seriousfaced people were flowing is steady streams past each other on the broad pavements. "I must get some steady employment somewhere," thought Henry Deering, "and pursue my law studies whenever opportunity offers. I eannot live like a dog any longer." This resolution gave him new hope, and he strode sturdily along, now and then stepping iuto some particularly inviting-looking store, to ask if they didu't want a willing helper, and taking every repulse with u cheery "All right, sir," that made the proprietor half sorry he badn't engaged him, even at the necessity of making a place for the handsome young fellow. But when noon came, and nothing had heen gained, hungry, tired, thoroughly disappointed and half angry with himself for his headstrong ambition, Henry Deering was about ready to give the whole matter up. He had just five cents in his pocket, which he had earned by helping s lrayman lift a piano-box; and with this slipped into a dirty little restaurant and purchased a cop of muddy coffee and a biscuit. Poor as this fare was, it served to take away the sharp edge of his ravenous appetite, and gave him a sense of strength and warmth from within which was almost refreshing. He determined to go back to his lodgings and study for an heur or two,

and then set out upon his queat again in the latter part of the afternoon.

Hardly, however, had he toiled up the rickety shairs and sexted binaself at his table to study, when in marched his lendaldy, and demanded rent for that week and for the easuing week in advance. "Il dareut't trast ye uo looger," she said, insoleutly. "My motto is, pay wond stay, or quit and git. Y-u have been mighty slow about comin' around with the rent this week, and so I know that comethin's the matter of ye. You must pay now, and keep the room, or else pack up your duds and git."

In vain did poor Henry remonstrate; the viscen was obdurate. The money she would have, or the room. Finally she consented to let bim remain until over Sauday, and then if the rest was toof forth-coming he must find lodgings elsewhere. The young most again sallied out upon the street with feelings which cannot easily be imagined by those who have never been in circumstances somewhat of the same kind. To say that he was deep oldent and wellingh hopeless would be hardly strong enough. He was cleve discouraged, and in the despair of the moment—terrible as it may seem—thoughts even of self-destruction floated through the young man's mind.

In this frame, he was pursuing his way down one of the principal thoroughfares, when, suddenly looking up, he saw a welldressed gentleman with one cont-sleevehis right-tucked into his pocket, standing at the open door of one of the stores, and gazing auxiously up and down the street. Indeed, so almost importunate was his look that Henry stopped, hesitated, and finally stepped forward with his hand to his cap and asked if he could be of any service The gentleman looked earnestly down upon the sympathetic, frank face of the young man before him, and suddenly asked—"Can you write?" Henry was somewhat surprised at such a demand from one who seemed to be rather looking for some messenger to run ac errand of life and death; but he answered, promptly and respectfully, -"I can, eir."

"Step this way," said the gentleman, quickly leading Henry down the long sealesroom of the store to the easy office he-yand. "Here, take this peo, and show me what you can do. Write your name, and some sentence following." Herry sat down and wrote is monoth running business hand, "Hurry D. ering." Perseverance is the road to success."

"Good!" said the one-armed gentleman, as he picked up the slip and scanned the fair chirography. My secretary has failed me to day—his irregular habits, as usual -sud I have a large amount of important correspondence to dictats. Therefore, if you are willing, I propose to use you as 'Secretary pro tem' for the rest of the day, at a liberal salary." Henry's eyes showe with gratitude; but he simply said, I will do my best, sir, and thank you." Oh, how many times he thanked his fortunate stare, as he sat there writing smoothly and rapidly, that he had made a study of peumanship in his college days, and acquired the graceful hand of a ready writer! Visions f steady employment and good wages in his favorite exercise were before him. He uow ventured to hope that perhaps the "irregular habits" of the present secretary of the kind gentleman who had employed him would result in a change in that office, favorable to himself. At seven o'cluck the gentleman ordered in a delightful little anch for both, and at nine o'clock he closed his desk and informed his faithful amunneusis that the labors of the day were over -and, indeed, never en satisfactorily performed before; with which, he bauded Henry a crisp live dollar ball, with the request that he should drop in again on Monday afternoon, if he had no other engagemeut. Henry came, of course, and his kind employer, being at leisure, gradually drew from him his story. At its close, he put his hand kindly on Henry's shoulder,

and said—"Young man, I believe you have learned the best leaves of life, and practiced it too. Perverence as the road to success, and you have traveled it nobly. Now, if you are willing to take a belying hand, I am only too glad to lead it. I have discharged my secretary. He came into the office, this morning, drunk and isoslect, and I told him his service were no looger useded. The position is not an overous one, and you will have all the morning for your studies—will you accept it?"

That night Heary wrote home, "I am all right now, mother. Perseverance is the road to success."

Agnosticism in China.

Every true Confucian, says the North China Herald, is an agnostic. He believes only in the seen; the unseen he regards as unknown and unknowable. When asked how we should serve the spirits, Confucius replied, "Unable to serve men, how cau serve spirits?" Coofice your thoughts to human duty. To serve men well is the best way to serve the gods. To the question which immediately followed regarding death, his answer was, " Not knowing life how can we know death !" Attend to the present, why trouble yourself with insolu-ble riddles about the future? Life and death are one. Live well and you will die well. Confucius was a thorough-going agnostic. He did not deep the existence of gods and spirits, nor the possibility of a future life. He simply regarded such subjects as beyond human knowledge, and re-tused to discuss them. He was sure of his five senses, and declined to move a step further. As an agnostic the Confucianist is tolerant of other creeds. He goes even further, and will admit that for the ignoraut multitude, and especially for women, an apparatus of gods and demons is necessary. He does not care, therefore, to proclaim his scepticism, still less to actively propagate it. His creed is only for the wise : the mnases are better as they are. He will subscribe to the temples and take part in idolatrons ceremonies. To the common people, Confucian agnosticism has never en very satisfactory. But the agnostic philosophy has not been without its influence on the masses. There is but little religious fervor, and scarcely any deep faith. The people will ridicule their own gods, laugh at their own worship, and freely criticize all the creeds. Speak to any Chinese - no matter what his rank - about the future life, and his reply is almost certain to be: "Who knows anything about it?" and is likely coough to aild, "Esting and drinking are realities," implying that all else is doubtful. Refer to the subject of future rewards and punishments, and his sarcastic remark will probably be, "I have seen the living suffer, but never seen the dead in cangues." The present is certain; the future is all unknown. He therefore keeps a sharp eye to the present chance. It must be now or never; there may be no tomorrow. Intense worldliness and general animalism are the natural results. The conclusion of the whole matter shows how far superior morally the original and orthodox systems of Buddism and Taoism are to the agnostic attitude.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and publiabed; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

Whenever a new and startling fact is brought to light in science, people first say, "It is not true": then that "it is contrary to religion": and, lastly, "that everybody knew it before."

Henry William Ellsworth.

THE PENMANS THE ART JOURNAL

The subject of this sketch, author of the "Ellsworth System of Peomanship and Book-keeping," was born in 1836 on one of the highest bills of Chantanqua County, State of New York, overlooking the United States and Canada, and in full view of the white caps of Lake Erie, which gave primary writing lessons to the ancient P. The early life of Henry William Ellsworth was spent on a farm and in attendance at the district school until the age of sixteen, when he went to the Fredonia Academy to "complete" his education. While in attendance there, one Corydon L. Gray (now head book-keeper for Messrs. A. A. Low & Son, of New York) organized classes in penmanship, and young Ellsworth began a course of lessons under him, but Mr. Gray having left before Ellsworth had obtained than an inkling of the art, the academy was without a writing teacher. Soon after, a traveling professor of the period came into town and advertised to teach to perfection "in twelve easy lessons of one hour each." but his writing was so inferior to the standard set up by Mr. Gray that it only excited ridicule among the students At this juncture, young Ellsworth feeling that, if the performance of the "professor"

student, whither he next went as teacher From Buffulo Ellsworth was sent to the Detroit College, and assisted J. H. Goldsmith till 1860, when he was " moved on" by Stratton to New York city to fill a position in the public schools, and assist Lusk and Packard (then preparing the B. and S. book-keeping series) at the N. Y. College, located in Cooper Institute. During all this period Ellsworth was nuconsciously acquiring the knowledge and experience which, in 1861, convinced him that there was still great room for improvement in both BUSINESS penmanship as admited to the masses, and the method to be pursued in teaching it in the public schools wherein the masses are to be educated; and he at once entered upon his life work of founding a system of BUSINESS PERMANSHIP and PRACTICAL METHOD of teaching it by teachers of every grade.

In 1841 his first series of copy-books was published, mainly for his own classes, which then numbered some 3,900 pupils per week in the public schools alone. The chief improvements in this series were a reduction in the number of books from tacelle to six, and the hight of loops and empitals to a scale of thirds instead of fourths, and also the introduction of

HENRY WILLIAM ELLSWORTH

entitled him to that cognomen, he might himself assume to teach plain veriting, and finially ventured to make the suggestion to the principal of the academy, then Daniel J. Pratt, A. M. (now the efficient secretary of the Board of Regents at Albany). The aspiration was prumptly encouraged, and young Ellsworth was at once installed as teacher of permanship in the academy, although the "professor" still held forth with all his attractions at both day and evening performances.

Once in the breach, it was "sink or swim" with Ellsworth, and his determination to seein, aided by the stimulating confidence of the worthy principal, soon developed the ambition to excel in the art, and, like the ancient cobliber,

"Suck to the work he best could do.

And let all other matters go."

And let all other matters go."

He continued his studies, and taught permanship and book-keeping in the neadeny till 1837, when he graduated and entered the offices of the Eric Railway at Donkirk. But his ambition as a tencher soon caused him to accept a position in the Lockport Union Schood, in 1858, where he trod in the footsteps of the illustrious Packard, who was then forging the Bryant and Stratton chain of colleges. At Lackport one of his most enthusiastic pupils was young W. H. Sadler (now President of the Baltimore Business College) whom he Baltimore Business College) whom he Baltimore Business College) whom he sales

abbreviated capitals, not heretofore recognized in copy-books. Perceiving the necommonly received rules and principles of pennanship in text-book form, for the guidance of teachers, he, in 1862, published his "Text-book on Penmanship and Letter-writing"-the first modern work of the kind, and forerunner of the various handbooks by other authors, who saw at once the advantage of such a work in extending their systems. In this text book were firs introduced black cuts with white letters, to illustrate blackboard writing. This was followed by a series of (2) charts on the same principle, in 1863, and suggested a new departure in the chart business, which was at once followed by the "leading" (?)

From 18-6 to 1872 Ellsworth published The Writing Teacher, the pioneer paper decoded to pennauship. This, too, was appreciated, and found initiating competitors in the shape of "Bulletins," "Teachers of Pennauship," etc., and paved the way for the great and pernausent success of the PENMAN'S ANY JOURNAL.

From 1863 to 1871 Elleworth managed the Elleworth Business College, of Broadway, New York, as an auxiliary to his teaching, publishing, and authorship work, part casceinting with him Prof. D. T. Ames, during the hat year or two prior to its for transfer to other parties. During this each

period the "Ellsworth Book-keeping and Business Manual" was prepared and pub-lished by him in 1869, and his "Steps of Book-keeping" in 1876-seven years later with the hope of bringing this important subject into more intelligent shape for the average pupil and teacher in the public school, where its study is so universally neglected. But the publication of his Tracing Books, in 1867, opened the way for a competing series by every author, many the subject, and solves the problem of elementary effort in penmanship by using the hand to convey the writing idea to head, us well as vice versa. In 1871 the copy-books of 1861 were revised, to incor porate his newly-discovered scale of slant and proportion based on the Triangle 3: 4:5, which at once placed the Ellsworth System upon a scientific footing by regulating absolutely the width of letters and spaces, and securing perfect uniformity in all these respects, not only in the copies, but the ruling of the page in both direc tions to regulate the writing. In his erowning work, the "Reversible Series of Writing-books," 1877 (patented 1879), another and new departure was made, in which not only an entirely new set of copies of faultless style and grading, but a NEW FORM OF BOOK was introduced, constructed to overcome the well-known objections to the old copy-book wherein the sheets are underfolded at the back, producing a curved and springy surface, which will not lie flat, and the leaves of which cannot be removed without destroying the book. Moreover, twice the surface is exposed, and twice the desk-room is required that is actually needed. The Reversible Writing-book overcomes all these obstacles and more, and opens the way to greater freedom in practice, and, by means of blank practice sheets interleaved, overcomes the arbitrariness of the old book by supplying the mesus of overcoming the inequality of practice essential to perfect the work of the copies, thus affording the combined advantages of loos paper and a book.

This brief sketch shows how Ellsworth has improved his time for the past twenty years or more, and, whatever posterity may say about it, he will doubtless he credited with an hourest and independent effort to make his mark in the writing profession.

Use The Pen.

Use the pen, there's magic is it, Never let it lag behind; Write thy thought, the yen can win it From the chaos of the mind. Many a gem is lost forever

By the careless passer-by,
But the gens of thought should never
On the mental pathway lie
Use the pen, but let it never

Use the pen, but let it never Stander Truth with death-black ink. Let it be thy best endeavor To always write what good men think

To always write what good men think So that words and thoughts securing Honest praise from Learning's longue May in time be as enduring

asy to time be as enduring
As the strains that Homer sung.

-Short hand World.

Back Numbers of the "Journal." PLEASE NOTE.

Every mail brings inquiries respecting back numbers. The following we can send aud no others: All numbers of 1878; all for 1879, except May and November; for 1880, copies for months of January, Feb rnary, April, May, June, August and December only remain; all numbers for 1881, and all for 1882, except June. It will be noted that while Spencer's writing lessons began with May, the second lesson was in the July number, so that the series of lessons is unbroken by the absence of the June number. Only a few copies of several of the numbers mentioned above remain, so that persons desiring all or any part of them should order quickly. All the 51 numbers, back of 1883, will be mailed for \$4.00, or any of the numbers at 10 cents

THE PERMANS AND JOURNAL

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

The Yale Alumni Association of New York has a membership of over 400.

Jay Gould has contributed \$5,000 to the Rutgers College endowment fund .- Ex.

The bell used at Wellesley College, Mass., is from an ancient Buddhist temple in Japan.-Ex.

Brown University has just received \$100,000 for the endowment of a chair in Natural Science .- Argonaut.

College theatricals are not allowed at English universities, being forbidden by the Faculty.-Notre Dame Scholastic.

The Faculty of Amberst College, Mass., has forbidden its students to take part hereafter in intercollegiate athletic contests

The total gifts and bequests of the late John G. Green to Princeton College foot up nearly a million and a half .- School

Princeton has received upward of \$2,-500,000 since Dr. McCosh took charge. Dr. Musgrave recently gave \$80,000 .-Concordiensis.

There are in the linited States over 3 -200,000 colored persons, over 2,200,000 native white, and over 7,000,000 foreign born whites who cannot write.

In Portugal, according to official statistics, 825 out of every 1,000 can neither read nor write. In Switzerland but one in a thousand lack these acquirements.

Four thousand dollars has been collected for the extension of the workshops of the Indian Training School at Carlisle, Penn. The school is doing better work in civilizing the Indians than the army on the frontier .- The Age.

The following is the list of the oldest colleges in this country: Harvard, founded in 1639; Yale in 1701; the College of New Jorsey (Princeton), 1746; University of Pennsylvania, 17-19; Brown, 17-16; and Dartmouth, 1769; Rutgers, 1770 .- Tar-

PRILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY .- Prof. Alpheus S. Packard, of Bowdoin College, was a classmate and roommate of George Baneroft while a student here. Three great historians of Amorica studied at this school, boarded in the same house, and paid their board out of the same charitable fund.

The Michigan Legislature, by an almost unanimous vote, has passed a bill requiring among its other provisions, instruction with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics generally upon the human system. After September 1st, 1884, uo certificate will be granted to any teacher who does not pass a satisfactory examination in reference to these sub-

A St. Louis judge has decided that a teacher stands in loco parentis, and has therefore the right to flog an unruly scholar. As to when he should whip au when he should not, the teacher is the judge. "Whipping," the court says, "hurts had hoys only a short while. The sentence against it is productive of positive injury. Four years' experience in administering criminal law convinces me that the hoys who become criminals are boys who dou't get whipped."-Minn. Jour. of Ed.

A teacher in London, on being asked what moral education or training he gave to bis scholars-what he did, for instance, when he detected a child in a lie - auswered as follows: "I consider all moral education to be a humbug. Nature teaches children to lie. If one of my boys lies, I set bim to write some such copy as this 'Lying is a base and infamous offence.' I make him write a quire of paper over with this copy, and he knows very well that if he does not bring it to me in good condition he will get a flogging."-Popular

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

[In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.] It does rather stir up the bile of a col-

lege president to speak of him as running a dude factory .- Fireman's Herald.

A Kentucky schoolmaster got a verdict of seventeen dollars the other day in a suit brought against the trustees for damages from a cold caught running after them to get his pay.

LOGICAL SEQUENCE-A comfortable reflection for the indisposed. A lazy hoy is better than nothing. Nothing is better than a studious boy. Therefore a lazy boy is better than a studious boy.

A lady complains that she is not getting educational value for her money. To show that she was mistaken her husband asked their little boy on his last return from school six questions. To five he replied correctly. The answer was, "I don't know,

"You write a beautiful hand. I wish that I had such a hand," said Mr. Flasher to a lady clerk at the hotel. "Am I to consider this as a proposal ?" asked the bright lady. "Well-er-yes-if my wife is willing to let me off," replied the accomplished Flasher .- Detroit Post.

"What Will the Harvest Be?" was the subject of an essay at the Commencement exercises of a Boston female seminary, last week. As there were nine in the graduating class it is probable that the harvest will be four divorce suits, one elopement, and four woman's suffrage advocates .- Fire-

Here is an authentic instance of true and faithful love: A Pittsfield, Mass., schoolgirl, in order to coevince a jealous boy that she liked him better than some other urchio, exclaimed: "Of course I like you hetter than I do Bill, for don't I miss words in my spelling lesson on purpose so as to be down at the foot of the class where you

Enthusiastic Professor of Physics, diseussing the organic and inorganic kingdoms: Now, if I should shut my eyes-so-and drop my head-so-and should not move, would say I was a clod! But I move, I leap, I run; then what do you call me!" Voice from the rear: "A clodhopper." Class is dismissed. - Vassar Miscellanu.

Teacher: "What is a kingdom ?"

Pupil: "A country governed by a King." T.: "What is an Empire ?"

P.: "A country governed by an Em-

7 .: "Very good. Now, coming to our country, what is a Republic 1"

P. (confidently): "A country governed

by a republican!

Said a teacher to one of his highest pupils: "If your father gave you a basket peaches to divide between yourself and your little brother, and there were forty peaches in the basket, after you had taken your share, what would be left?" ittle brother would be left, for I'd take all the peaches. That's the kind of a Consman I'm going to he when I grow up."—Ex

ASTRONOMICAL .- " Agathe," said he, pointing with the half-evaporated end of his taffy stick toward the hespangled occideut, "what star is that blazing out over "That, Miletus," said she, cratching her nigh ear on the capstone of his shoulder-pad, "that is Mercury, my cherished one." "You don't say?" was his answer. "You don't say I" Well, I said when it got up to ninety-three this after-noon that I believed it would skip out the top of the flue, and, sure enough, it bas."

M. Lefebure de Fourcy was examining a student in physics once upon a time, and the young man, being pervous, failed utterly on the first question put to him-a very "Bring this geutleman bundle of hay for his breakfast," remarked the disgusted examiner to one of the attendsuts. "Bring two—the professor and I will breakfast together!" added the student, who thus suddenly regained and asserted his self-posession.

A teacher in a suburban school was giving her class an object-lesson a few days sgo, and drew a cat upon the blackboard its inspection. She then asked what there was on the cat, and the manimous reply was. "Hair." "What else?" reply was. she queried. There was a long pause of consideration, but finally the hand of a bright-eyed little five-year-old shot up, and almost simultaneously came her triumphant uuswer: "Flens!"-Boston Post.

"Gertie," said an ancient maiden lady employed in teaching the "young idea how to shoot," you should not make faces in that manuer, for it will make you awfully ugly looking when you grow up."

Gertie looked one moment at the "schoolmarm," who had never, even in her "sweet sixteen" days, been accused of being pretty, and hoped to trace effect back to cause by asking her: "What did you use to make faces for when you were little !

"When My Ship Comes In." BY MARY E. MARTIN.

"Who can tell what passenger our ship is bringing to us as she is sailing across the seal." These were the words that ilusted out to Fred Devol, from a room adjoining the one in which he had been doing some earpenter's work. Whether it was because he had been so busy that he had only heard these words, he could not tell; but just as he laid down his hammer the words floated to him. The person who was reading had stopped so suddenly that it almost appeared to Fred as if it had been spoken in answer to his thoughts. In after years Fred found out that Dickens, who knew so well the feelings of the poorer classes, wrote those words; but if Dickens wrote them, as Fred remembered having heard them that day, he never tell. Stick in his memory they would, just as he had first heard them. Life had seemed harder to bear than ever that day, and the thought had just come into his mind, will my ship ever come in ? when through the open door there floated out to him, in a soft sweet voice, "Who can tell what passenger our ship is bringing to us us she is sailing across the seal He picked up his bammer and saw, and went back to the shop with a lighter heart; for it eeemed almost a promise that a better day would sometime come to him.

"Old Savage has just been filing his saw," called out some of the men to Fred as he opened the door of the shop. "Oh, you needn't look as if you were frightened to death, but you'll catch it! you staid the thirtieth part of a second over your time : and Old Savage filed away. Fred was an apprentice to Savage, and he knew well what is man meant. Old Savage, as the men called him, had a falsetto voice, and when he got into one of his frequent rages the men said he could pipe his voice shriller than a file drawn across an old saw. It was the delight of some of the men, when their mates were the victims, to stand behind Savage's back, and, with a nail, go through the pantomine. With every elevation of Savage's voice this man would dumbly run a nail higher and higher up the sawmuch to the amusement of every one in the ebop. Upon poor Fred's head fell these scoldings more than upon any one else They had long been the terror of his life. Fred was a creole, but what were the exact circumstances that had drifted him into Savage's hands Fred himself did not quite know. Evidently he was of good parentage, as his finely-formed features and pure secent clearly showed. When Old Savage was closely pressed for an answer, he would say that he got him from one of the yellow fever nurses. This nurse had been sent down to New Orleans during an epidemic, and had brought the boy back. The purse had said that he had seen all the boy's friends die, one by one; and he couldn't have the heart to leave him there The nurse had afterwards died, and poor Fred had fallen into Old Savage's clutches. Fred remembered nothing of any other life than this one he was leading with Savage. As he stood now, looking so frightened at the words of the workman you could see that he was not very tall for his eighteen years. He was remarkably slender and girlish in his figure. His hands were of exquisite mold—the fingers tapering; his hair black; complexion dark, but clear; his eyes large and brown, and usually gave you a pleading glauce. they carried in them a hunted, startled look, for almost before the workman had finished speaking Savage came in. He began on Fred in such shrill torrents of abuse that one of the workinen blew the words to another from behind his hand: "It's an Frid, after the first shock to his seusitive perves, here it better, and quietly went on to his work ; for back to him came the promise that some day his ship would come in. As it would take the men from the shop, and Fred, being bandy with his tools, was often sent, as he had been today, to do some little job: at one time it would be a door that needed a weather strip; at another, a shelf to put up. this way Fred saw that there was a different way of living from that in Savage's house—that there were different people in the world from the rough, but kind-hearted, men in the shop.

One day Savage sent him up-town to do some work on some shelves in a store, Fred knew the owner of the store, as many others did, as Barney. Mr. Bernard was his correct name, but few thought to call him so. The store he kept was called a second-hand book-store; but it was a perfect museum of odd things in that line. Everything could be found there, from a well-thumbed school geography to the rare old volumes, so dear to a book-lover's heart, but impossible to be found in any other place but Barney's store. While Fred was at work, he couldn't keep his eyes from occasionally wandering from one shelf of books to another. Never had he been in a more inviting place. The store had nothing of the dingy, dusty air, that its name would suggest. It was a large, light, airy room; with a home look about it that w not lessened by the cozy sitting-room beyoud that Mr. Bernard had partitioned off for Madame Bernard It was as quaint and as pretty as the madame herself. Here she sat, or, as some customer would come in, she would briskly step out and help in the sale, or the hunt for some desired book. As Fred went on with his work, Barney approached him and said: "I want to get a young man in my store so that madame does not have to jump up so many times. Do you like your work well that you cannot come and live with Barney knew as well as others the kied of a life Fred had to live.

" Like it, Burney I I would change it for almost anything if I could; you would not

take ire, would you, Barney ?"

"Yes," said Mr. Bernard, in his broken English (Fred never found out what his nationality was), come right away, I will pay you a small salary each week, and you can live with me and madaine."

Fred was delighted; he felt several inches teller when he went back and told Savage he was going to leave. Savage raved, but it did no good. Fred took his place in the store, and soon won the love of the two old people. It was only a few weeks after entering upon his new duties that Fred, while piling some books on a shelf, stopped short in his work. He had

THE PENMANS TIL ART JOURNAL

come across one that deeply interested him so deeply that he stood motionless, one foot resting on the counter, the other upon a lower shelf. Deeper and deeper did the interest grow, until he jomped down and seated himself on a stool. His work was all forgotten; and it was well for him that he was not still at work for Savage. an honr passed be could hardly then tear himself away. This was a book on writing-a guide to business-writing and ornamental penmanship. Nothing new to many, but the first that Fred had ever seen, or even heard about. Finally, Fred put the hook away in a secure place and finished his work. When Mr. Bernard came ia, Fred asked him to sell him the look. "You may have it for nothing, my boy," said Mr. Bernard. "I bought it with a lot of books." From that day Fred determined to make of himself just as fine a penman as the author of that book. During all the time he was knocking about he had picked up a very good foundation for au education, but he wrote in a cramped, angular hand. Now he went to work estreest. Day after day he copied during every moment that he had to spare. For the first time in his life he had un object to gain, and an cud to achieve. Before, he had always worked at the bidding of others. He did not make the progress that he wished to make in writing, yet he determined not to give up. One day, when Mr. Bernard was out, madame very busy within, and the store entirely free from customers, Fred went to work on his writing. worked with a will entirely forgetful of the store and all his surroundings. He did not notice a tall and very scholarly looking gentleman when he came in. He stood quite close to Fred; stood sud watched im for a long time. Finally, the feeling that some one was near him caused Fred to look up. " You will never accomplish it in that way," said the gentleman, quietly and with a smile, as Fred's eyes met his-

"What made you try to write all that in such a short time? It won't do; but the improvement jou made from the first is astonishing,"

Fred did not realize for the moment that he had never seen this man before, but listened attentively. The gentleman went on to eav:

"Don't let your eagerness to improve in writing make you lose all of your judgmeut in striving."

"But I did not know, sir," said Fred, "that I was trying so hard until you

That is just what I mean. You abandon yourself to your desire to learn to write, and, consequently, do not make the progress that you would if you were coolbeaded. You have, in all probability, said tu yourself: 'I will never cease striving until I can write copies in this book.' It will be just us like as not that you are aiming at something that is impossible. The result will be that you will show, in every letter you form, that over-heated blood is galloping through your veins. Corb this hot spirit; sim not quite so high at first; have full command of yourself; then with a thorough knowledge of the rules for writiog, you can bid your will lead your hand desired way."

"Why, sir," said Fred, "I thought it was right to strive and work in learning to

It is, if you do it as I have told you. Now follow out my directions, and see if you do not accomplish it."

Just then Mr. Bernard came in; the gentleman secured the book he was seck-As the geutleman passed out of Mr. Hernard said: "That is the sight, Mr. Hernard said: great scholar, Mr. Poulson: he is a publisher of a great magazine."

Fred practiced his writing after that, under the instructions Mr. Poulson had given him. He was astonished to see the progress he made. A little was accomplished each day, until he loved the art to such a degree that he lost all consciousuess

of self in his practice. Before he realized and to the sides rose up like great ramparts. it he had reached such perfection in writing that if he had not quite come up to the author, at which he aimed, he had very nearly reached that point. One morning the knowledge of what he had attained came to him all at on.e. His impulsive nature gave the shout, long and loud: "My ship's come in!" Madame rushed from the inner room, wringing her hands, and exclaiming: "Mon Dieu! What you ery out so for? No ship could come into this

Fred laughed at her and at his own impulsive nature. Yet well be knew that for the first time in his poor life his ship had made a trip ucross the sea, well laden with material that would give him every success in life. Mr. Bernard was a ripe scholar, and Fred could not have fallen into better hands. Now that he saw what wonderful

The front open and close down to the river, from where the cool sea-breeze was wafted and stirred the trees to low music shove your head. To lie there beneath those trees, with open air, open sky and open eea,-with the harebills, the dainty feros, and many bright flowers springing up from the green moss at your feet, this of itself was enough to make one happy, and to be grateful for existence. It was here that Fred Devol used to come, away from the smoke and the dust of the city, and lie down beneath the trees. It was here be dreamed his first dream of greatness. Here he first knew that the poetic genius was within him. Fred Devol kept the secret of his first poem a long time-fearing he had overestimated his own power. One day Mr. Bernard found his poems, and was impatient until one was in Mr. Poulson!



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original pen-drawing executed by Mr. Griffitts,
a student of Musselman's Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill.

success Fred bad made in writing, and that he wished to improve in every way, he helped him. No one knew more people who could help Fred's writing, bringing him in a pecuniary lenefit, and soon be had no need to accept the salary that was due him in the store.

One of Fred's greatest pleasures, when he first went to Mr. Bernard, was that he could go into the open air when he wished, without the fear of a scolding. As the years went on, it still continued his great pleasure. Many a day he would start for a walk to Happy Hollow. The way to it was across a covered bridge, then a turn to the side led you into a road that lay side by side and wound its way with the river you had just crossed. This roud went winding its way by river and hill-side notil it brought you to Happy Hollow. It was well named Happy. It was a hollow made by several hills standing together fronting the river. I don't think you could find a more levely spot than Happy Hollow, on a bright May day. The hills to the back

hands, so great was his appreciation of what Fred had done.

The poem was submitted to Mr. Poulson for publication, written in Fred Devol's band that was far more beautiful than the one that made Poe's first poem acceptable. It was accepted and published in Mr. Poulson's magazine, where Fred Devol placed

Fred Devol succeeded so well in all that he undertook that, when thirty-five years of age, Mr. Poulson offered him the editorship of his magazine. Fred, Davol was not only willing to take it but abundantly able to manage the magazine.

It was only a few mornings after he bad egun his duties as editor that Mr. Poulson, holding a letter out to him, said: "That is a heautiful hand-writing; I never see a lady's letter written as beautifully as that but I think of an item I saw in a penman's paper." The editor commended a lady writing-teacher in these words: "She writes with great uniformity for a woman." Now Fred, my dear boy, that was a slander on the fair eex. You may take any large city and go through its schools, and where will you find oue boy who writes well you will find five girls who write bet-It is so in families. It is only when men are compelled to use writing in business. or make writing a speciality, that it is different. Fred Devol did not attempt to enter into a discussion on this topic. What in terested him more was that he had to reply to this letter. It was an opportunity be had eagerly longed for. This letter was from Mary Doane, a contributor to the magazine, and Fred Devol had long been interested in her. Although a universal favorite with ladies, he had never had a passing fancy for any one. This one waman, speaking through her contributions, had stirred Fred Devol's whole nature as no other woman had been able to do. He was glad now to come this much nearer to her, although he might never see her face to face. Fred answered this letter, and a constant exchange of business letters draw them nearer. Fred thought in her every article she poured out her heart to him and no one else. He knew that in everything that he wrote he had long since ceased to speak to any one but her.

After he had been on the magazine about a year Fred Devol resolutely made up his mind to ask Mary Donne to marry him, and, if she consented, to go over the long distance and marry at once. Pru-dence whispered to him: "It might be a case of Marjorie Daw"; Pride whispered: "You are the man who never picked up a paper in which there was a case of two persons marrying on first sight but you threw the paper down and said: "Can there be two such idiots in the world ?" Fred Devol listened to peither; the strong heart yearning that he felt for Msry Doane, and he believed she felt for him, conquered.

When Mary Doans received his letter she was seated in her own pretty cottage that was nestled in among the trees. After reading it she neither felt shocked, indignant, nor surprised. She had all slong felt this heart-yearning for Fred Devol. hut did not dream that he felt it. His pic ture she had seen in the magazine, and writings had found an answering chord in her own heart. Why should she not marry him? This was the way she reasoned Why should a person he compelled to see each other face to face when they had so long read each the secret thought of the other? Why should she not trust him?

She wrote him that she would marry him, and over the long distance he went He reached the pretty cottage among the trees and entered. It was no case a "Marjorie Daw," for, lo! his chip is sailing in, and from her deck has stepped the passenger she is bringing: it is sweet and lovely Mary Doane. A woman not tall, yet of grand and noble mien. Beautiful she is with her fair English face and her blue eyes that look so steadily into yours. She is near Fred Devol's own age. The beauty of her face, you can see, comes not from features alone, but from the soil within. Does this heart-yearning for other cease when they meet in the flesh face to face? No! they know that they were made for each other as surely as while Adam elept his ship sailed to he from over the sea, and left to him I ve the one fair passenger.

And now my dear render, I am thinking of

The tog may be thick, its bells tolling and rung."
To guide our ship, as she sails o'er the sea.
Who can tell what passenger she tony be bring:
To make life seem sweeter to you and to me!

The "Hand-book" as a Premium.

We have decided to continue to mail until further notice, the " Hand-book" paper) free to every person remitting \$1 ! a subscription or renewal to the JOURNA for one year, or, for \$1.25, the book hand somely bound in cloth. Price of the book by mail, in cloth, \$1; in paper, 75 cents Liberal discount to teachers and agents.

Itinerant Professors.

By CHANDLER H. PEIRCE, Keokuk, Iowa.

Yes, we all plead guilty to having been once a traveling teacher of peamanship, and we are proved of it. This is the first stepping-stone, and he who would climb must not ignore the assistance gained in this field of usefulness. We have no regrets; but, on the contrary, are proud of having done much good and gained a class of knowledge that is invaluable for the superstruc ture of a successful career. We look back with pleasure over a conquered field, and believe that the momentum gained is our constant support in these days when others are halting between two opinions. The itiperant professor is a necessity, and is sure to thrive if he possess ability and the requisites of manheod, with force and energy enough to create an electric corrent.

We must not demand too much at first, however, as we have admitted that the bsginning is here, and we cannot, consistcutly, be too critical.

Young man, launch your tiny bark upon the sea of strife and world of waters, trusting to fortune and a strong arm for a safe arrival in the golden harbor. Be just, be true to your own interests, and you will never want for encouragement.

REMEMBER:

Nothing great is lightly woo. Nothing won is lost, Every good deed nobly done, Will repay the cost.

Place in Heaven your utmost trust All you will to do, And if you succeed

You must paddle your own cance. Why do you hesitate?

I don't knew just what to do. But you must know if you ever hope to

I bave no confidence in my ability. Are you positive you know your busi-How can I know it without having taught,

and how cau I teach until I know how? What a predicament.

What ability have you? Do you know snything more than how to write and draw

a few birds and beasts of prey?

What do you mean by "How to write?" I mean, can you execute smooth, even writing, with that degree of skill that will demand recegnition by those with whom you come in contact.

Yes, I am not wanting in that.

Can you introduce a little speed in your copy-hand, and produce what is always of the greatest interest to a business community, viz., Business-writing ?

No, I scarcely think I can. I didn't think that was essential.

In your profession everything is essential that will help you to help others to help themselves. If by your power you can lead others to acquire what you possess, your services must be in demand, and will, of necessity, command liberal returns. say the least, you should make this an obect and improve yourself as soon as possible. It surely will benefit you in many

I have made a good start in drawing aud can show fair results.

What is the object of drawing?

It serves an excellent purpose to show executive ability. The drill gained in reaching any degree of proficiency in drawing gives superior increased power in the field of writing. It lends a certain enchantment to writing, and assists one to accomplish the result with greater ease. The ornamental bears the same relation to the practical that algebra does to arithmetic.

Do you deem ornamental penmanship a necessity? Diamond cuts diamond. Yankees answer one question by asking an other. There are many things deemed a necessity that were once considered a luxury If we cousider how little will serve our purpose, we surely must conclude that both ornamental penmanship and algebra must fall to the ground.

A knowledge of algebra will henefit anyone, not so much in dollars and cents, but in the satisfaction of knowing something heyond ordinary. Ornamental Penmanship is well enough in its way, and like algebra, serves a purpose that must not, and cannot, be ignored. An ignorant cry of a majority against it does not prove anything. If algebra assists one materially to understand arithmetic, and ernamental assists in the practical, I surely am safe in concluding that each should be taken in its time in order to get a more than ordinary development. A thorough understanding in the lower must be gained through the bigher.

THE PENMANS FI ART JOURNAL

Is this conclusion satisfactory?

So far I am safe. I can write fairly well. I think I understand the development of a business bardwriting, and I will try and profit by what you say as to drawing, that through it I may reach what others have done in writing.

But if you expect to be a teacher you have only half begon.

Yes, I told you I didn't know what to do. and that I have no confidence in my ability.
What ability did you refer to? I have but the one.

But you must know that if you would teach well, you must possess teachingpower or teaching-ability, in addition to executive ability. Confidence comes from the possession of both, and you cannot

is not what he should be, then he should seek to solve this ONE " PROBLEM OF THE

A Train for Dudes.

There is talk of putting on a regular English train between Boston and New York. Everything in the way of luxury, confort, speed and safety has already been perfected. There are no such cars and engines in the world as the Consolidated road ruos, yet, wishing always to supply an unsatisfied public, the experiment ropoing a train of English ceaches has been agitated. English engines, with no cabs and one pair of Il-foot drivers, will be imported; also, first-class compartment coaches, seating eight persons in each part, or twenty-four persons in each car. high rate of speed accomplished in England is attained by running small trains, here but four of these cars will be used on each train. One train will leave New York and one Boston simultaneously each day, and make the run in about five hours. The train may possibly carry the mail. paying five dollars a minute to the Government for each and every minute's delayjust as they do in Eegland. The "guard" will pass along on the outside of the train and collect the tickets through the windows. There will be no veutilation, and

OF COOFIA IJALMAO DRSTWWW (X Q S

We present the above alphabet of plain capitals for vholearm or combined movement practice, photo-engraved from pen and ink copy executed at the office of the "Journal."

know your business and be successful in it | not much confort to speak of, but then "it without a knowledge of both

If this he true, I am only half a man and must look to my laurels. If the demands of any business are known. I must meet those demands if I meet success. If I shut my eyes against truth, or in ignorance grope in the dark, it will avail me nothing to cry aloud when lost.

say that I will try is not enough. You must demand that preparation of yourself that belongs to this day and generation. When you were a child, childish things were becoming to you; but now that you preteud to act for yourself, it becomes you act the man and prove your act by all knowledge essential to a full and complete exposition of your claims. But how am I to gain a knowledge of teaching? How do medical students get practice in their profession? Are they not required to pur-sue a certain course of study, lectures, etc., stc., prior to going out to prectice? Cannot you do the same? Have you done this? I thought say one who could write and draw a little could teach. Young man, you were never more mistaken in your life. If the itiuerant professors from early times down to the present have not been received with open orms it is easily accounted for by reflex action. Other callings are sufforing from indiscretions, but this does not remedy this case. If the itinerant professor

will be English." There will be no water, no toilet-room, and the passengers will be locked in and unlocked only at their desti-nation—all so English! The fare will be about \$20 or "four pup, me lud," and the portmanteaus will be "pasted" and not checked. The full fares and postal service will net something over \$2,000 each trip. There are so many that go everything English that it is expected that coachingclube, English pug-dog owners, pulo players, fox-hunters, and dudes will patronize and roll up the receipts of the new train. It will not be necessary to use any of the new \$5,000,000 loan, as it is a known fact that anything brought over hero that is English always pays and pays well. One of the trains should be called the "Flying Wilde," and the other "Lightning Lang-

When to Subscribe.

For several reasons it is desirable, that, so far as is practicable, subscriptions should begin with the year, yet it is entirely optional with the subscriber as to when his subscription shall commence. Those who may be specially interested in the very practical and valuable course of lessons commenced by Prof. H. C. Spencer may have their subscriptions begin with the May number, in which is the first lesson of the

A Hard Witness

"Do you know the prisoner well?" asked the attorney.

"Never knew him sick," replied the

"No levity," said the lawyer, sternly. "Now, sir, did you ever see the prisoner at the bor ?"

"Took many a drink with him at the

"Answer my question, sir," yelled the lawyer. "How long have you known the prisoner ?"

"From two feet up to five feet ten "Will the court make the-

"I have, Jedge," said the witness, anticipating the lawyer: "I have answered the question. I knowed the prisoner when he was a boy two feet long and a man five feet too.' Your Honor-"

"It's fact, Jedge, I'm under oath," per-

sisted the witness.

The lawyer arose, placed both hands on the table in front of him, spread his legs apart, leaced his body over the table and "Will you tell the Court what you know

about this case ? " "That ain't his name," replied the wit-

"What ain't his name?"

"Case." "Who said it was?"

"You did. You wanted to know what I knew about this case. His name's

"Your Henor," howled the attorney, plucking his beard out by the roots, "will

you make this man answer?" "Witness," said the Judge, "you must answer the questions put to you.

"Land o' Goshen, Jedge, bain't I been doin' it? Let the blamed cuss fire away. I'm all ready."

"Then," said the lawyer, "don't beat about the bush any more. You and the prisoner have been friends?"

"Never," promptly responded the wit-

"What! Wasn't you summoved bere as a friend?"

"No sir; I was summoned here as a Presbyteriac. Narry one of us was ever Friends. He's su old-line Baptist, without a drop of Quaker in him."

"Stand down," yelled the lawyer in disgust. "Hey?"

"Stand down."

"Can't do it. I'll sit down or stand

"Sheriff, remove the man from the box." Witness retires, muttering : "Well, if he ain't the thick-headedest cuss f ever laid eyes op."-Ulica Observer.

"I has been axed several times o' late," remarked Brother Gardner as he opened the meeting in his usual bland manner, "if we war' to have any new mottoes or proverbs or maxims fur de summer sezun. De Committee on Sayin's has banded in the follerin' bill o' fare fur bot weather: 'He who sleops by day will hunger by night." 'Industry am de peg on which Plenty hangs her hat.' 'Argyment makes three enemies to one friend.' 'Men who go to law mus' expect to eat deir 'taters widont 'De biggest balloon kin he packed in a bar'l when de gas am out.' De rattle of de empty wagon kin be beard forder dan de rumble of de loaded one."—Detroit Free

The Common-sense Binder.

This convenient receptacle for holding and preserving the JOURNAL should be in possession of every subscriber. It is to all intents and purposes a complete hinder, and will contain all the numbers for four years Mailed for \$1.50.



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to hope to render the JOURNAL sufficiently Interest and alimetire to secure, ool only the patronage of rise who are interested in shiftful writing or teaching, shir carross and sriftee cooperation as correspond-and agests, yet, howing that the laborer is worthy hirs, we often the following

PREMIUMS:

To all who remit \$1, we will mail the JOUINTAL one year, and a copy (bound in paper) of "Arme" Handbook of Artisto Penmanhip", or, for \$4.25, a copy bound in cloth. For \$2 the "Handbook," "In cloth, and the "Bindadard Pentleal Penmanhip," will both be mailed with the first copy of the JOUINTAL.

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NEW YORK, JULY, 1883.

Teaching Business-writing.

The College Record for June, and the College Quarterly for July, of Jacksonville, Ill., contain somewhat extended articles by G. W. Brown, proprietor of the Jacksonville Business College, combating the ideas advanced through recent numbers of the JOURNAL that business writing caunot be taught. We do not propose to enter further into the discussion of this matter. From a personal interview and discussion with Mr Brown at the late Convention in Washington we are convinced that the chief difference between his and our views consists in the difference of construction placed upon the term "business-writing"-he using it in the sense of practical writing, or that which is best adapted to business purposes. In that seese we agree with Mr. Brown that it can be und is successfully taught. In our discussion we have used the term as applied to the best style of practical writing as taught in schools and colleges, remolded and fixed, as it is sure to be, by the exigencies of business life and the personal

characteristics of the writer, into, as it were a distinct personality, which stands for and represents its nother and nobody else. Such writing can be no more appropriated by another person than can the physique of its author, and is, we affirm unteachable

E PENMANS ISI ART JOURNAL.

Exhibits at the Convention.

One of the interesting features of the late Convention was the numerous specimens of penmanship there exhibited - some of which exhibits were of professional work, while many others were arranged for exhibiting the result of school-work. Among the former were numerous specimens of florrishing and drawing by R. S. Collins. of Kings Mountain, N. C.; an engrossed testimonial to Charles Stewart Parnell, by John O. T. McCarthy, of War Department, Washington, D. C.; specimens of flourishing, writing and drawing, by C. N. Craudle, Penman at the Western Normal College and Commercial Institute, Bushnell, Ill.; a finely executed specimen of illumination, in gilt and colors, was exhibited by James B. Philp, of Washington. From the office of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL Were exhibited a scrap-book containing specimens from various penmen of the United States and Canada, another containing specimens of the original pen-and-ink desiges, with copies of the same, reproduced by photoengraving and photo-lithography, in forms of diplomas, certificates, testimonials, commercial forms, etc.

Hanging upon the walls, in the college-rooms and halls, were a large number of exquisitely executed specimens of practical and ornamental penmanship from the pens of H. C and L. P. Spencer.

G. W. Brown, of the Jacksonville (111.) Business College, exhibited numerous specimens of good practical writing, executed by teachers and pupils of his institution. Similar and very creditable specimens were exhibited by A. S. Osborne, penman at the Rocbester (N. Y.) Business University. There were also on exhibition a large number of specimens collected from the writing departments of the public schools of Washington, which were of exceptional

A Trap that Catches.

Any visitor to Washington who fails to visit the Secret Service Bureau in the Treasury Department will miss one of the most interesting sights of that city of wonders. There are exhibited all the various kinds and styles of counterfeit money, paper and coin, which, from time to time, have been captured by the United States detectives, together with the photographs of all the persons who have been rrested for making or passing such money. There will be seen counterfeits of all grades of excellence, and by every conceivable method known-notes so finely engraved as to dereive the very elect, and others so poorly made as to excite wonder that any one dare offer it, or that any one could receive it as genuine. There are several notes exquisitely executed with a pen and brush, which have passed many times as current money; even the siken fibre which is now introduced into the paper upon which all government notes and bonds are printed was finely imitated with a pen.

At the head of this Bureau is Mr. James J. Brooks, a gentleman whose markedly conrecous and pleasant mien is scarcely suggestive of a chief of rogue-catchers, but the spoils of his craft bear evidence that he is a terrible suare in the way of the usurper of I'ncle Sum's money-making prerogative.

Notice.

The stock of Ames's Compendiums is exhausted; no more can be mailed. A revised and greatly improved edition is now in course of preparation, and will be au-nonneed when ready.

New Versus Old and Tried Ideas and Methods.

Resolutions transmitted to the Convention by Prof. W. P. Cooper, of Kingsville, Obio, presented to the Association by a resolution offered by R. C. Speucer, of Milwankee, Wis., with remarks complimentry to Mr. Cooper.

REMARKS OF MR. SPENCER UPON THE RESOLUTIONS OFFERED BY HIM.

MR. PRESIDENT: I desire to present to the Association a series of resolutions by Prof. William P. Cooper, Kingsville, Ohio, who was for some years actively engaged ie business colleges. Mr Cooper not only attained high rank as a teacher of penmanship, but became known as a gentleman of liberal attaioments, rare intellectual endowneets, and social qualities. His retire ment from college work, on account of impaired health, was cause of general regret. Mr. Cooper's interest in the profession is manifest by the resolutions which I have the honor to present, prepared by him. I ask that the resolutions be published in the Proceedings.

RESULUTIONS OFFERED BY R. C. SPENCER.

Whereas Prof. William P. Cooper, of Kingsville, Ohio, an accomplished teacher of penmanship, for many ye rs identified with business colleges, has, by reason of impaired health, been obliged to reliquish regular professional labor; Therefore Resolved That we exteed to Prof. Cooper

assurances of our appreciation of his faith ful and efficient services to the cause it which be still retains the deepest interest.

KINGSVILLE, Ohio, July, 1883.

Resolved. That while we favor free discussion in everything legitimately belonging to the science or art of peumanshing also the methods of teaching accounts, we cannot belp urging the many and allo authors in our day, placing their views in type, to consider well the soundness of their opinious, and whether they are really defensible or not, before making them pubie. That, once made public, they are ex-pected to defead them, and once fairly proved unsound they should cease to advo-

Resolved, That we cannot believe all things mutable and changeable in the mat-ters of Art and Education, or that the beau-tiful is simply what we are pleased to im-sgies it. Certain ideas, certain methods, and certain principles will be sound forever; others admit of change or improvement. Once having discovered the truth and the Once having discovered the truth and the best way is any or to any degree, we ask the people to stick to it, and to discriminate carefully in regard to points of departure in any direction. There may be schools of art, in the matter of penumaship, each hav-ing some merit, though a widely varying degree. Careful discussion is a good thing; recklys a discussion will do little less than blud fools and puzzle the best

Resolved, That we have and do appre-ciate aed respect, defeed and honor the pioneers of modes, methods and systems in We will, also, our business or profession. We will, als judge liberally of new ideas and new men

Resolved. That in our Conventions hitherto we have, through excess of good feel-ing, perbaps, or friendlivess, seemed to tol-crate impracticable methods, both new and

Resolved, That we absolutely and nequalifiedly ignore the idea of irresponsibili-ties, irresponsible agents, authors, editors, or teachers. The men of the new innovation have not shouldered their resp sibilities, and met the bardships of pione who have thus vindicated their methods

who have thus vindicated their methods.

*Resolved, That while they eheerfully ne,
dertake the tutorship of the young, they
hope to receive in charge the hope and promise of the country—properly disciplined, in
all things, for acceptance and training. Home
and public sebool training will be expected to have done their part. What we nedertake is on the hypothesis that this is true.

take is on the hypothesis that this is true. Resolved, That, inasmuch as the American people have reached a development and proficiency sperior to most, if not all, other people in this branch, and that this superiority is acknowledged widely abroad, it is to be hoped that the boards of education and the teachers of the public acknowledged through the control of t

Sample copies of the JOURNAL, 10 conts.

The King Club

For this mouth numbers fifty eight, and comes from the "banner-town," and is sent by E. K. Isaacs, principal of the penmanship department of the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute, Valparaiso, Ind. We do not know the population of Valparaiso, but over 2,000 scriptions have been received from there during a period of a little more than two We imagine, however, that if subscriptions were received pro rata throughout the United States, we should be mailing about 1,000,000 JOURNALS moethly. And why not? We believe the Journal. to be a good investment to every learner and teacher of writing in the land, and we believe that the ebief difference between the large proportionate number sent from Valparsiso is due to the manner in which the merits of the JOURNAL have been presected, and that with like influence at work. proportionately large clubs might be seoured in every school and town in the United States and Canada. We also believe that the teacher who induces a pupil or acquaintance to subscribe is a benefactor to that pupil; the teacher puts into the pupil's band, at nominal cost, an agency that will tend largely to interest and encourage the pupil, thereby supplementing to a powerful degree the teacher's work Teachers, try it!

The second club in size numbers thirteen, and comes from C. E. Baird, A.B., manager of the business department of the E. I. Normal School, Portland, Me.

Clubs of ten each come from P. R. Cleary, Fowlerville, Mich., and L. B. Lawsoe. Haywards, Cal.

While this is not the time for large or numerous clubs, yet they have been more than usually active for the vacation season.

Our Thanks and Sympathy.

To Mr. M. D. Casey, of the Treasury Department, Washington, we tender our most sincere thanks for his kind and generous hospitality while in Washington, and also express our most profound sympathy and condolence with him in the very sudden and unlooked-for bereavement with which he was stricken during the period of the Convention, in the death of his dearly beloved wife. We beg to tender him our kindest wishes, and to express to him a hope that we may yet have an opportunit to reciprocate his hospitality.

Delay of the "Journal."

Owing to a combination of several adverse circumstances, the issue of the present number of the JOURNAL has been delayed considerably beyond its usual time of issue. We shall endeavor to mail the August number on or before the 15th of that month.

More Delegates.

The Business Educators' Association, which recently held a Convention at the National Capital, has, under different names and auspices, been in existence for the last fifteen years, and shows an enrollment during that time of several bundred members. It is important that the educational business houses, located at commercial centres, not represented in the last Convention, should send delegates to the next Convention, which is to assemble at Rochester, N. Y. New Orleans, St. Louis, Atalanta, Louisville, San Francisco, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and quite a number of other principal cities, should not fail to be fully represented in the Convention of 1884.

The Hand book (in paper) is now offered free as a premium to every person remitting \$1 for one year's subscription to the JOURNAL. Or, hardsomely bound in cloth, for 25 cents additional.

Striking Resemblance.

Many of our readers are undoubtedly that H. C. and H. A. Spencer twin brothers, and so closely resembling each other as to often be mistaken one for the other by even their intimate acquaintances. Of them the Washington Republican published, in connection with its report of the Convention, the following anecdote:

The striking resemblance of two members of the Convention has been the occasion of ludi-crous confusion more than once during the nt meeting. The two gentlemen are Mr. H. C Spencer, president of the Spencerian Business college in this city, and Mr. H. A. Spencer of New York. They are twin bro ers of exactly the same stature and build, the same hair, complexion, eyes, and expression. When one gets up to speak the Convention has to be informed which it is. The voices are also the same. A delegate suggested that a one to distinguish him from the other. The morning H. A. Spencer arrived here from New York be went to the Holly Tree restaurant to take breakfast. The colored waiter looked on in blank wonderment, and while Mr. Spencer was paying his bill was overheard to say to a brother waiter, "Dat man's got de ost rav'nous appetite I ever see in my Why, look here, he was in here at 9 o'clock zactly, and had beefsteak, bam and eggs, fried potatoes, and coffee. Now it's a quarter to ten 'zactly, and he's jus' had mutton chops, ham

A New College Building.

Cards of invitation are issued to the ceremony of laying a corner-stone of a new building for the Eastman Business College at Ponghkeepsie, N. Y.

From the comments on the personnel of the Convention by the Washington Republican we abstract the following:

Among the delegates attending the meeting of the Association there are a number of noted business educators. Prof. S. S. Packard, of Packard's New York City Business college, is famed teacher. His justitution trains over 1,000 students per annum. He is 57 years of age, but looks younger, as he is slender and been in the business thirty years. He is the author of the well known Bryant and Stratton's Book-keepings. He has also had a va-ried literary and newspaper experience. He Dyer on John Allen -" The Wickedest Man in New York." He edited Bryant and Stratton's Magazine from 1857 to '60; subsequently he was editor of Packard's Monthly, a credita ble literary venture.

A prominent figure in the Association is the Hon. Ira Mahew, of Detroit. He was formerly state superintendent of instruction in the state of Michigan, and while holding this position saw the necessity of a more practical business education than that afforded by the

Obituary.

We are deeply paiced to learn of the very sudden death from hemorrhage, W. Rice, which occurred on the 4th inst., at Ecstes Park, Colorado, where he had just good to pass his vacation, and apparently in the full enjoyment of health Mr. R. was a young penman of rare skill and promise, having taught in several of the leading business colleges of the West, and was engaged as teacher of writing in the Denver (Col.) Business College at the time of his decease. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, alike for his fine social qualities and professional attainments. At a meeting of the Faculty and students of the Denver Business College, the following resolutions of respect to his worth and memory were unanimously

WHEREAS. The Divine Ruler of the uni WHEREAS, The Divine Ruler of the universe has removed from our midst our direct refriend and teacher, Professor Charles W. Riee; therefore, recognizing his worth and the loss sustained by his many friends throughout the United States and Canada, and howing with humble submission to the will of the Abnighty.

Resolved, That in his life and character, as exemplified by his every word and act, we recognize a young gentleman of excellent moral character and many talents.

Resolved, By the death of the deceased the community sustains the loss of a good

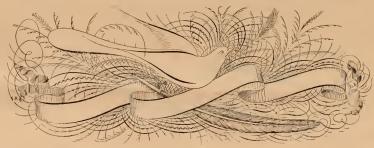


Answered.

J. B. D., Morning Sun, Iowa.-Please answer the following questions through the JOURNAL. 1st. Is professional peuman-ship injurious to one with weak lungs ? 2d. Can I learn to teach penmanship (by readiog) without going to school f 3d. Why are there so many failures on teaching peumanship? 4th. Why do so many abandon, early, the profession ! 5th. What does the Day Shading T Square cost ! Gth. How do I write for a boy who never took a lesson in peama..ship? Ans. 1st. Not necessarily, if one while sitting and leaning forward to write will have a care to bend from the hips and not bend the body so as to eramp the chest and interfere with respiration; also be sure to exercise much in the open air, and frequent y distend the lungs by long and full inhalatio, s. 2d. No. We say No, because no one should attempt to teach who has not informed himself in methods of instructions which have been approved and vindicated by their successful application in the class-room; this can best he done by re civing the in-

EXERCISE FOR FLOURISHING

THE PENMANS (FI) ART JOURNAL



and eggs, stewed potatoes and tea. Dat appetite is wuf a fortune to any restaurant." happened that H. C. Speacer had breakfasted at the same restaurant just before his brother got in from New York. The brothers are 44 The brothers are 44 years old, but have lived together only a small part of their lifetime. H. C. Spencer has sev-eral children, and his brother is now a visitor use. The little fellows were at first astonished to see their father's double walking around, and could not tell the two apart until they discovered a hald spot the size of a quar-ter on top of the uncle's head. The other day a man stopped H. A. Spencer on the street and paid a debt due II. C. Spencer. Last spring H. A. Spencer came here on a visit and went to his brother's college. The brother came into the reception-room to meet him. He sen him into the next room, where fifty boys were essembled, to finish the explanation of an example that had been drawn on the blackboard Not a boy discovered the change, though one was heard to say, "Why I didu't notice that Mr. Spencer's bair was cut."

Extra Copies of the "Journal" Will be seat free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of subscribers.

A little fellow of five, going along the street with a dinuer-pail, is stopped by a kind-hearted old gentleman, who says "Where are you going, my little man? " To school." "And what do you do at school? Do you learn to read? To write ?" "No," "To count ?" "No." "What do you do?" "I wait for school to let out?

public schools. Mahew's book-keepings are

among the most widely used.

The Hon, A. D. Wilt, of Ohio, is principal of the Mismi Commercial college at Dayte Ohio, and also postmaster of that city. is about 45 years of age, sharp featured, tall, and alert in expression. He is a member of the board of education at Dayton, and for many years has exhibited a deep and lively interest in the cause of education.

Prof. Danial T. Ames is the editor of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, 8 publication that has a large circulation among business colleges, teachers of penmanship, and others in terested in the art. For many years he was at the head of a prosperous college in Syracuse, N. Y. He is one of the most famous expert judges of handwriting in the country. The celebrated Morey letter was submitted to him as were the letters forged by the colored cadet, Whitaker.

Prof. Robert C. Spencer is the oldest of the

Prof. Robert c. Spencer is the duese of the renowned Spencer brothers, being now 54 years of age. He is president of an old and successful commercial college in Milwaukee. It will be remembered that about a year ago a great sensation was caused by the disappearance of one of bis children, whose body was subsequently found in Lake Michigan. He is one of the ablest men in the Association.

Remember, you can get the JOURNAL one year, and a 75-cent hook free, for \$1; or a \$1 book and the JOURNAL for \$1.25. Do your friends a favor by telling them.

Sample copies of the JOURNAL sent on receipt of price, 10 cents.

citizen, an educated and talented penman, and superior instructor.

Resolved, By his sorrowing pupils and friends and President and Faculty of the Denver Business College, that we personally mourn the loss of a true friend and teacher.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-tions be sent to the brother and friends of the deceased. W. C. COLLINS, J. W. ANDERSON, F. W. IUELAND,

Notice

Subscribers requesting a change of address should give the old address as well as the new, to enable us to find their name upon our subscription-books, where subscribers are stranged by towns, and not by name.

Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer argues, in The Critic of June Hith, in favor of a closer sympathy between Church and Stage than has existed for several centuries. "The mutual goodwill we would fain see established between Church and Stage, when you had your way to the heart of it," he writes, "is just goodwill between the mother and the daughter, and the desire on your part and mine, that after this long estrangement they should kiss and be friends."

For \$2 the JOURNAL will be mailed oue year; also, a copy each of the "Standard Practical Peumaoship" and the "Haudbook of Artistic Penmanship" (in paper covers; 25 cents extra in cloth). Price each, asparate, \$1.

struction and criticism, together with the example, of a live and experienced teacher. By Il means, if you aspire to teach, avail yourself of at least one course of instruction from a teacher of acknowledged merit and experience 3d. and 4th. First. Because many young men, apparently with the presumption that to be able to write a good or showy hand is the only necessary qualification to teach writing, make the effort wh a, through their ignorance of the proper methods for successful instruction and, perhaps, ignorance in other directions, they fail, just as they would in any other pursuit for which they were not qualified. Second Because many skillful and successful teachers, because of their competency, are sought and couployed at large remuneration as accountants and correspondents in our great commercial houses, orporations and bureaus of finance, 5th. \$7.50 to \$8 00. 6th. Your writing is very creditable, but it has many faults which a good teacher would at once point out and assist you to correct-chief among which are lack of uniformity and precision in constructing the letters. Your writing has a very prevalent fault of being very irregular upon the base-line, some letters projecting far below, while others are far above the line; this fault alone is sufficient to greatly mar your writing.

E. H. L., Lake Hill, N. Y .- 1 am on the second year as a subscriber to your paper, am well suited and much pleased with contents, from month to month, and believe it to be doing a good and lasting work in the interest of practical as well as ornamental penmanship. I have been trying for

several years to so improve my writing that I might be able to put it to such ose as would benefit me, such as teaching writing-achool, etc., but somehow I have not been able s far to master the pen. Sometimes I almost seem to have gained the victory, but very soon I find my hand and fingers get stiff, and sort of jerk on the down stroke, so that the movement becomes irregular, which disconrages me very much, and yet I feel hound to not give it up. Each succeeding number of your paper inspires me to re newed effort. I cannot bear to think of giving it up, because I am an ardent admirer of fine penmanship. I would take lessons of a first-class penman, but I am not able. Will you please answer a few questions through the JOURNAL® 1st. I am forty-eight years of age-does that, as a rule, disqualify one from becoming expert in the use of the pen ? 2d. Does my writing indicate that my efforts will be successful, or not? 3d. How far from the point of the pen should the end of the finger be ? 4th. Should the peuholder cross the second finger at the lower corner, or at the upper corner of the nail where it enters the flesh ? 6. I use a Spencerian bank pen-do you think another make would be hetter to learn with ! Please answer as many of these questions as you may judge proper. We answer the above questions for two reasons. First. They are proper. Second. They are such as are often asked by persons of middle age. Ans. 1st. Your age does not disqualify you from becoming a good writer. It does, however, impose two difficulties, viz., your present writing habit, comfirmed by many years of practice, so far as it is not good, has to be overcome, while at your present ege it is much more difficult to ignore your enstomary occupation and give yourself up to the necessary study and practice to thoroughly master penmanship; but these are not difficulties that cannot be overcome by a determined effort. 2d. The indications of your prescut writing are favorable. Your chief lack is freedom of movement, which is also the cause of "the stiff, jerky, irregular movement," which you say sometimes troubles you. It would be economy for you to take at least a few lessons of some good teacher in movements. Your writing is now confined too much to the fingers, while it should be more on the forearm. 3d. About one inch, or sufficiently distant to not the lingers. 1th. If you write with the finger movement, the bolder should cross at the lower corner of the second pail, as it gives a freer motion to the fingers: but where the forearm or combined movement is used, the holder should cross at, or about, the upper end of the second

Penman's Favorite, No. 1. M. H. R., Chesley, Out .- Can one become a good writer while doing heavy work! Ans .- Yes; if it is not so heavy as to overstrain his muscles. A considerable degree of heavy work will not interfere materially with the acquisition of a good handwriting; of course, for delicate professional peu-work, it is necessary for one to devote so much time to practice as to preclude another regular business, and in its practice much heavy work would also injure the hand for a delicate manipulation

finger-nail, since that is the easier manner

of holding the pen, while it does not inter-

fere with the movement. 5th. While writ-

ing, the body should be in such a position

as to relieve the right-arm from any sup-

port of the body, and whether or not it is

necessary to lean to the left will depend

much upon the hight of the table at which

one writes. 6th. The pen you mention will

do well, but we would rather commend a

pen as fine at Spencerino No. 1, or our

M. H., Sharpsburg, Ill. - 1st. Is it neces sary in off hand dourishing that the hand rest on the fittle huger-nail or may it rest at the second joint f 2d. If the wholearm is used in card-writing, why not in other writing d. Can anyons become a good | favor in his new position.

teacher of writing without understanding grammar? Ans. 1st. While it may not be fatal to good flourishing to rest the hand at the second joint of the finger, it is much better to rest on the pail, as it presents a much smoother and better gliding surface to the paper, and will render flourishing ore easy and graceful than otherwise. 2d. The difference between using the abolearm for cards and other writing is, that upon cards a greater license as to forms of letters and in the use of flourished lines is permissible than in practical writing. Cardwriting is really artistic rather than practical writing, and since the wholearm is a sort of a long lever movement which give grace at the expense of accuracy, it may be permitted in card and professional writing and not in practical writing. 3d. While the use of had grammar may not be fatal to good teaching of writing, it is very likely to diminish the dignity of a teacher before his class, and impair their respect for him, even as a teacher of writing, were he to betray ignorance of grammar or other common branches of education. A teacher, to command a high position as an instructor in writing, must have good qualifications, and resources that extend beyond simply a knowledge of writing. It is due to a numerous class of pretentions writingmasters, weak and ignorant in all departments of education except writing, and often so in that, that has greatly lowered the dignity of the profession.

Geo. H. B , Caron, Nev., requests that we give through the JOURNAL some speciments of good, plain, practical, legal en-We cutertain the suggestion tion favorably, and that means that it will be done.



S. S. Packard is rusticating at South Orange,

Prof. H. W. Flickinger is passing his vacation at Newport, Pa. J. E. Soule is one of a company who are

spending the summer in the Adirondae Monn-E. G. Folsom, of the Albany (N. Y.) Busi-

uess College, is passing his vacation at Pen-Wm. Allen Miller, of Packard's New York

Business College, and his wife, are spending their vacation in Europe.

Frank Goodman, of the Knoxville and Nash ville (Teon.) Business Colleges, has lately been appointed a member of the Board of Re gents for the State of Tennessee.

- J. W. Harkins, who has been teaching writing during the past year at Little Rock (Ark.) Business College, engages with A. H. Hin-man's College, Worcester, Mase., on September lst, Mr. H. is one of our most promising young writers.
- J. B. Long, late a pupil at the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, O., has been en gaged to teach penmanship the ensuing year at Normal School, Danville, Ind. Mr. Long is a good writer, and will, undoubtedly, d
- A. J. Scarborough, of Knoxville, Tenn., has commenced work as a teacher in Gaskell's Business College. Mr. S. is a skillful writer, and has been at Goodman's Business College Knoxville, and on leaving was presented with a handsome cane by the students
- A. H. Steadman, whose card appears in another column under the head of "Busin Colleges," is a skillful penman, and is highly commended as a teacher by the Hon. Ira May hew, of the Detroit (Mich.) Business College, in whose employ Mr S has been for some
- B. S. Collius, who for some time past has heen teaching writing at King's Mountain High School, N. C., has been engaged to take charge of the Penmanship Department in Goodman's Nashville (Tenn.) Business College. Mr. C. is a skillful penman, and will, undoubtedly, win

S. C. Williams, special teacher of writing in the public schools of Lockport, N. Y., is not only deservedly popular as a teacher, but quite skilled as a pen-artist. A diploma, lately de-signed by him for the several grades of the schools under his supervision, is spoken of by the Lockport Daily Journal as "a miracle of

ART JOURNAL

D. P. Lindsley, editor and publisher of the Shorthand-Writer, has removed from his for mer publication office in New York to Plain field, N. J., where he also conducts a school of takigraphy - a system of shorthand of which he is the author and publisher. All persons interested in shorthand will find his publication



Letters and other specimens or penmanship of a commendable degree of excellence have heen received as follows:

- W. A. Frasier, Mansfield, O., a lette
- A. H. Steadman, Freeport, O., a letter.
- D. A. Griffitte, Waxahachie, Tex., a letter, A. E. Deigler, penman, Ada, O., a flourished
- W. K. Foster, Troy Grove, Ill., a letter and
- W. H. Starks, Barry, Ill., a letter and flour-O. J. Penrose, Athens, O., a letter and flour-
- ished hird. L. A. Barron, Rockland (Me.) Business Col-
- lege, a letter. E. D. Westhrook, Mansfield (Pa.) Business
- College, a letter.
- E. G. Evans, Kinderhook, N. Y., a letter and flourished bird. D. H. Snoke, South Bend, Ind., a skillfully-
- dourished bird and scroll. J. G. Harmison, Carthage, Mo., a letter and bird design, quite creditable.
- W. A. Wright, Baltimore, Md., several specimens of good practical writing.
- L. B. Lawson, Haywards, Cal., a letter and a club of ten subscribers to the JOURNAL,
- S. S. McCrum, Thorp Springs (Tex.) Commercial College, a letter and flourished quill and scroll.
- H. S. Shaver, Cave Spring, Va., a letter and several well-executed specimens of plain and flourished cards.
- G. W. Ware, Boohsm, Tex., a letter, a set of well-executed wholearm capitals, and a page of practical writing.
- Enrico Petrosino, Caffe della Rosa, Sale a well-written letter, inclosing the cash for a club of subscribers to the JOURNAL.
- D. C. Tubbs, Business College, Erie, Pa., a letter, and a very creditable specimen by one of his pupils, Master John Renson, ten years
- E. L. Burnett, of the Elmira (N. Y.) Business College, a photograph of a spread eagle and bounding stag lettering—all very skillfully
- P. H. Cleary, teacher of writing at Linden, Mich., a letter, cards, a flourished bird, and his photograph. The specimeus are of more than ordinary degree of merit.
- G.W. Brown, president of the Jackson (Ill.) Business College, several superior specimens of practical writing written both by teacher and pupils of his institution.
- L. W. Hallett, Millerton, Pa, a letter and several finely-written cards. He says: "I owe my success in writing to a careful study of the JOURNAL. No teacher or penman should be without it
- H A. Steddard, of the Rockford (III.) Busiess College, a letter, and photographs of several very finely executed specimens of pen-drawing. Mr. S. is highly commended by his drawing. Mr. S. is highly commended by me pupils and the press of Rockford as a successful tencher of writing.
- A. R. Dunton, Camden, Me., a spleudidly-A. R. Dunton, Camnen, Mr., a splendidly-written letter, with a cordial invitation to spend our vacation with him, and a premise to add a pound per day to our "avoirdupoise" during our stay; should we try it and he

fail of the fulfillment of his promise, anyo acquainted with his hospitality would certainly not lay the fault at his door. For so kind an invitation be certainly has our thanks to dered with a hope that we may be so fortunate in future to enjoy a pilgrimage to Camden which has come to be a sort of Mecca for pen

D. W. Hoff, Marshalltown, Iowa, a finelywritten letter. He complains that we had written letter. The compinants that we have skipped, without mention, his specimens hith-erto seat, presumably because he is not a mem-her of the Business Educators' Association, or clusions he is certainly mistaken. His specimens must have miscarried or been unintentionally overlooked. If there is one thing more than another that we are bound to do, is to not lay the JOUBNAL open to a -just charge of favoritism. Some of our warmest personal friends—and the best friends of the JOURNAL—have made similar complaints. The simple fact is, that some letters and pack ages sent do not reach us; again, in th mense number of our duties we overlook some with others, we unfortunately differ in respect to the merit of their claims.

"American Counting-room."

"American Counting-room."

We are pleased to welcome among our valued acchanges the first number of American Counting-room—
and the counting of the counting times "" A Critises on Avenuella Avenuella "The Tariff Questions," "Posting from Silvy" and "The Hall way Exposition," "Inciting from Silvy" and "The Hall way Exposition," an expecially soft-excity, in a department devoted to "Counting round Chais" "assense interesting questions are discussed by correspondents whom we should injude any posted and know whereof they speak. "Our Drammer's Invastment' is an appropriate the same of the County of the Silvy of th ports, cusaniers doner the various departments of busi-ness, of the principal failures and trade embarrassment for the month of June. Yearly subscription, \$2.30 single numbers, 20 cents. The insugernce may be pro-curred of newsdeafers, or from the publishers 29 Warren Street (Post-office address, Box 2126), New York. 29 Warren

The factory at Castleton, N. Y., produces and packs about 1,250,000 postal eards each working day. The total product last year was 350,000,000, and as the cards are all made at this one factory, the product measures the number of cards used in the country. If the demand at the factory averages 1,250,000 per day, it follows that only an average of one card and quarter is used daily by every fifty people in the country.

How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by Post-office Order, or a bank draft, on New York; next, by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage-stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums, nor Canadian poetage-stamps.

"Beg pardon, sir,-hic-but could you tell me which is the opposite side of the street?" Why, that side, sir" (pointing across). "Mosh oblish. I was sover there just now, and asked 'nother gem'l'n which was opps' side, an' he said this was."-Exchange.

Persons desiring a single copy of the JOURNAL most remit ten cents. No attention will be given to postal-card requests

THE PENMANS TO ART JOURNAL

How Every City of Upwards of 10,000 Inhabitants can Have a Special Teacher of Penmanship Without Additional Cost,

ARTICLE I.

By Chandlea H. Peirce, of Kookuk, Iowa,

The public school system, which is the pride of our nation, is improving every year under the efficient management of men and women devoted to the cause of education.

indeed, very slowly to the Jack of all trades, and that the present state of affairs could not have existed had not the specialist appeared and established a claim which has been readily accepted by every intelligent and well meaning citizen.

For many years in the large cities the subjects of music, German and pennauship, have been treated successfully by specialists.

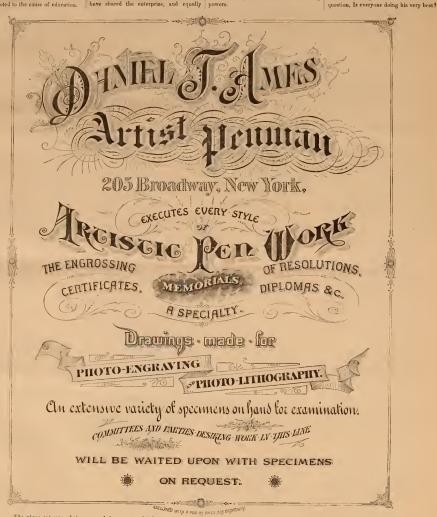
In later years, cities of smaller growth have shared the enterprise, and equally

consent to think of anything better when what we have is good enough.

To carry into effect and improve any new plan simply means additional money, and to this cut imany a scheme in disconraged because in the outset there cannot be seen returns prior to any capeoses being incurred. We do not propose discussing the question of finance, but we are always ready for intelligent advancement, even where money is one of the controlling.

army of beggars and paupers, and inmates of prisons; the monopolists and cornerers, and gamblers of every kind and grade. Consider how much brains and energy

and capital are devoted, not to the production of wealth, but to the grabbing of wealth. Consider how intemperance and unthrift follow poverty. Consider how the ignorance bred of poverty lessens production, and how the vice bred of poverty causes distraction, and you can better answer the



The above cut was photo-engraved from pen-and-ink copy executed at the office of the "Journal," and is given as a specimen of lettering.

Size of original, 17x21 inches.

We are proud of each department of learning, and can account for the rapid strides taken in no better way than that each has been treated as a specialty.

"Tis true, indeed, that much has been done, but it is an undeniable fact that the most efficient teaching is where specialists have held full sway.

From the high schools along up to the

From the high schools along up to the acknowledged superior institutions of learning, we find every statement verified, and every argument conclusive evidence of the fact that progress and advancement come, satisfactory results have been gained. With smaller cities, the question of finances to meet these seemingly metropolitan movements is first, and its importance usually weights so in the balance that the old plan continues.

This is not strange with men who have been educated under the very same regime.

I sometimes wonder the very same regime.

I sometimes wonder they, and why, the old beaten track is discarded. Why the new style is substituted for the old. Why we ever gave up the very things that were once our pride and joy. Why we should

As a nation, we have made wonderful progress; but with all, could there not have been even greater? Is everyone doing his best?

Consider the coormons powers of production now going to waste; consider the great number of unproductive consumers maintained at the expense of the producers— —the rich men and the dudes; the worse than useless Government officials; the pickpockets, burglars and confidence men; the highly respectable thieves who carry on their operations inside the law; the great Every enterprise must have a leader who will advocate its cause and demand its recognition. The day is about to dawn whee every city of 10,400 inhabitants can have a special teacher of penmanship without additional cest. I not only state a plaurible truth, but can produce evidence in figures and facts that is unocurate proof. This, surely, is reform in ta purty because the rule says, more money for every new enterprise; here we have the exception. More money is not desired. It is simply a different in the days in the days and the same control of the same contr

application of the present motive power. By the many it is conceded that the genera plan of learning how to write should be om prioted copies at the top of bonks, or aliding copies or in slip form-a particular copy to he practiced by the entire class at

the same time.

The different forms of light have eagrossed the time of master miods through agea. Its history has been written, but not notil an Edison cried Eureka, Eureka, did we dream of the wonderful power found in the electric light. The tallow dip, the candle, the cost-oil lemp, the gas, such bas served its purpose and proved to be of inestimable worth. But must we still cling to them after something hetter has been

The copy-book system, with class in-struction, has not materially changed since its incipiency.

That a better plen has been discovered is proving itself whenever tried. While it may be some time before the electric light will shine everywhere, it gradually must displace all other. So with the copy-book system, as it is and has been; it will gradually give way to something better, which is to be expected by a progressive people.

The capy-book system is not to be derided; it has served its purpose long and well. It is possible, also, that nothing else could have been so satisfactory, and prepared the world for advancement as well as our present leading system. We do not disclaim any honor due the noble army who ere, and have been, engaged in a glorious struggle. We are simply contending that a change of base in imparting instruction is necessary to make a radical improvement in the next era.

The present condition of the Speucerian System, which, in execution, surpasses all others the world has ever known, will remain unchanged for many years to come. Improvement cannot come to its forms of letters; but I am positive it has began in the methods of securing the best results to the greatest number. In the past fifteen years there has been a very decided change in the methods of teaching languages. The results have not materially changed, but the methods that lead to those results are the all-absorbing topic.

It is an easy matter to go to New York from a distant point. The practical ques-tion to be solved is, Which is the cheapest and best route?

There are many ways to lears to write, there are many ways in teaching writing. But the way that will lead the majority, the easiest, cheapest, quickest, is the one desired.

I began the study of grammar with Pinoco, but do not think now that I would do so again. If you have been teaching according to a system that does not entirely satisfy every demand, if you would be suc cessful, if you would rise in your professiou you must seek for better methods, for a better plan of imparting that which you know.

There is no reason why improvement should not be the watchword here as in everything else, unless (pardon me for the statement) that thinking, living penmen ere few, and the few are not alive to their own interests. Some one must, some one will, advance in every cause; some one must, some one will, be the leader in every en-

Specialists must teach the pupils how to write in our public schools, if it is at all well done. How to secure them is met upou every hand with the same objection-Did it ever occur to you that the difference between the wholesale and retail price of material used would pay a special teacher \$100 per month, with an attendance of 2,500 pupils?

Copy-books of the best material that will serve every possible purpose can be furnished at five cents each, retail. Ink, peus, holders, peucils, etc., cau be, and are, fornished by the Boards of Education at so small an outlay that to do otherwise is simply an imposition upou an intelligent community. Are not

the text-books furnished to the schools in some States ! The regular teachers do not, nod have not, taught penmaoship only in isolated cases with any degree of satisfac-

THE PENMANS 1911 ART JOURNAL

Is it not high time that semething should be done to relieve this farsical monotony?

A New Card-House.

We recently dropped into the new store of the New England Card Co., I. M. Osborn, proprietor, 73 and 77 Nassau Street, New York. This company has been established since 1872, and is acknowledged as headquarters for all style of cards. In arrangement, convenience and adaptability to the business, we doubt if ere is another card-house quite like it in the country. And the proprietor sets forth a strong array of arguments in the slupe of cards in every style, variety and use known to the trade, to prove the truth of his assertion, that no eard-house in the United States has an equally complete line of goods. The first impression of the visitor who enters the store is, that he has stepped inside a picture-gallery instead of a place of business. The walls on every side, teo feet or more io hight, seem hung with picture cards, bright in color and at-tractive in design. The walls are in reality shelves two feet in depth filled with cards. Cards to the right, eards to the left, cards in front-in fact, eards everywhere but on the floor beneath your feet; for overhead wires are stretched, from which are suspended some of the most elegant and ex pensive goods. Besides eards all around and above, we almost forgot to speak of the exquisite gems of art in plush, and handpainted, which are protected by the baudsome show-cases which flank the room on three sides. Our readers will thus see that the house has a good claim to its name of being a first-class card-house. The original and primary object of the New England Card Co. has been to furnish eards for advertising purposes, and for the waots of peamen and printers. This branch of the enterprise has attained a wonderful growth and development, and is still the leading feature of the business.

During the year 1883 this house has entered more largely into shape goods, and has now one of the largest and most select lines in the market. Their lines of new and artistic souvenirs are admired by persons of taste and culture. When we have said that the house carries pretty much every thing known to the eard world, it would be only a waste of time to enumerate in detail their more than 2,000 styles and varieties. Here are to be found the latest novelties in shaped cards, plaques, palettes, etc., etc., also a very fine line of their own importations of lithographic goods. And right here we would say that they are the owners of many special editions popular designs, and publishers of some of the best selling goods of the day. This house also carries a full line of line eards, like bevolund gilt edge, and their assortment is acknowledged to be the most complete in the city. The New England Card Co. extend a cordial invitation to their friends out of town, and all interested in eards, to eall opon them at their new store in New

Woman, who has been looking over blackets in e Main Street store: "Well, I didn't mean to buy. Am jost looking for a friend." Clerk, politely: "Don't think you'll find your friend emong the blankets. We've looked 'em all through."

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Cautien in the premises... "Hado't I better pray for rain to-day, deacoo ?" said a " Not to-Bioghamton minister, Sunday. day, Dominie, I think," was the prudent reply, "the wind isn't right."-Binghamton Republican.

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Perseverance and Penmanship.

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And sighing, and watching and waiting the tide;
In ble's carnest buttle they only prevail.
Who daily march onward, and never say fail.

In securing a good handwriting I doubt if there is any other qualification more absolutely essential than a steady, earnest, long-continued perseverance, and yet how comparatively few ever dream or realize what it costs to be a good penman - not alone in dollars and cents, but in time and practice. I have frequently been very much amused at students, in the full conceit of their teens, who imagined that it was a silly, senseless waste of time to spend twenty minutes' practice upon one of the most important principles, said students having had their heads stuffed full of Bourbon hosh about learning in twelve short lessons all they will ever need to know. Nothing has done more to lower and degrade the profession than such nonsensical claptrap.

We believe that permanship is not one jot less, but a thousand times, more entitled to a full, complete course in every school, both public and private, in the land, than hundreds of studies that occupy terms and years, and much sooner forgotten, and do not possess a tithe of the practical benefits. What, then, is the duty of every one who would see the profession rise in respect and esteem of mankind? It is, we believe, to advocate that Perseverance and Penmanship must go hand in hand as twin sisters, and that to separate them is but to insure catastrophe and failure. Teachers should endeavor to impress upon their pupils the necessity of perseverance and hard labor if they would become good peomen, and should frown down that communic degina of something for nothing, which is taking root and spreading. One of the most con-spicuous peumeu of America to-day is a bving example of what perseverance and pluck ean accomplish. Though naturally a very awkward and clumsy boy, he had that iron will and never-say-die-under-any-circumstauces which has placed his name upon the uppermost pinnacles of fame as a penman, and the young readers and amateur penmen of the Practical Educator can adopt no better text than the one at the bead of this article if they would insure to themselves true success .- Practical Educator.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL .- In the year 800 after Christ, what was the state of Europe? The Goths, the Vandals, the Franks, the Huns, the Normans, the Turks, and other barbarian hordes had invaded and overthrown the Roman Empire and had established various Kingdoms on its ruins. In the then so-called Christian nations there existed no science worthy of the name, no schools whatever. Reading, writing and ciphering were separate and distinct trades. The masses, the unbility, the poor and the rich, were wholly unarquainted with the mysteries of the alphabet and the pen. few men, known as clerks, who generally belonged to the priesthood, monopolized them as a special class of artists. They taught their business only to their semin arists' apprentices; and beyond themselves and their few pupils no one knew how to read and write, nor was it expected of the generality; any more than it would be nowa-days that everyhody should be a shoemaker or a lawyer. Kings did not even know how to sign their names, so that when they wanted to subscribe to a written contract, law, or treaty, which some clerk had drawn up for them, they would smear their right-hand with ink and slap it down on the parchineut, saying, "Witness my hand." At a later day some genius devised the substitute of the seal, which was impressed instead of the hand, but oftener beside the haud. Every gentleman had a scal with a peculisr device thereon. Hence the sacramental words now in use, "Witness my hand and seal," affixed to modern deeds' serve at least the purpose of reminding ne of the ignorance of Middle Ages .- Pupils'

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Man's frame, the most complex which the amatomist knows, is commonly believed to be constructed on a type peculiar to itself, is, at least, a matter of common belief that we stand on a structional platform that peculiarly our own. It is this tacit belief which causes us to regard any obvious approach to our own structure and conform tion -as in the apes, for example -in the light of a natural burlesque rather than as a sober reality, depending upon causes and laws written unmistakably in the constitution of living things. Yet there is no truth further removed from the region of fiction or hypothesis than that which asserts that man has no type peculiar to himself, any more than a shrimp or butterfly possesses a bodily plan essentially and peculiarly its own. On the contrary, we see in the human frame merely the most specialized and distinet form of a particular type or plan, which agrees in its broad details, as a plan, with that seen in every fish, frog, reptile, bird, and quadruped or manimal. Humanity rears its head erect at the top of the animal tree, but it exists after all only at the end of its own particular branch, which we know scientifically as the vertebrata, or familiarly as the "backboned" type. Every feature which in man is to be regarded as most purely distinctive and human in its nature can be shown to represent simply the extreme development or modification of characters or organs belonging to the type as a whole. From man's liver to his brain, from the bones of his wrist to the structure of his eye, there is nothing to be found that is not fore-hadowed in type in the quadruped class, or even in still lower vertebrates. Later on we shall have occasion to show that, as Mr. Darwin remarks, man bears in his hody undeniable traces of his lowly ori-So that those philosophers who may feel jucliued to grumble at the clear evidences which anatomy presents of man's relationship to, and place in, a great com-mon type of animal life, will require, after all, to hear a grudge not against the anatomist, but against Nature herself, and against the constitution of the animal world. It is hardly worth our while in truth to feel aggrieved, for example, at the knowledge that the highest apes possess a hand which, bone for hone and muscle for muscle, resem bles our own in type, when we discover that man's "third eyelid" -- existing in a rudimentary state—is in reality a relic of a complete structure, possessed by animals as low down in the vertebrate scale as the

A thief was eaught in a London establishment a short time ago opening a safe containing a fortune with a key as perfect as though made originally for the lock. The man was convicted, and his prosecutors, out of curiosity, begged him to tell them how he got the key. "Nothing easier," he replied. "We knew who carried the key and what it was like. So me and my pals we gets into the same carriage with your manager when he's going home by rail. One of us has a bag which he can't open. Has any gentleman got a key? Your manager produces his bunch; and my pal, he has wax in his palm, and takes a likeness of the key of the safe while seeming to open his bag. There's the se

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SCRIPT RULERS.

Former Stationery. Is it not strange in these days of cheap stationery to think of a time when both parehinest and papyrus had become so rare and so exorbitantly expensive that both Greeks and Romans were in the habit of nsing a palimpsest, which was simply some old manuscript with the former writing erased f Thus countless works of authors now celebrated, and whose every word is held priceless in this pineteenth century, were ruthlessly destroyed by their contem poraries. Verily those prophets lacked honor! Many were the expedients resorted to by the early scribes for the supply of writing materials. There was no scribbling paper whereon to jot down trivial memo-randa or accounts, but the heaps of broken pots and crockery of all sorts, which are so bundant in all Eastern towns, prove the hirst suggestion for such china tablets and slates as we now use, and bits of smooth stone or tiles were constantly used for this purpose, and remain to this day. Fragments of ancient tiles thus scribbled on (such tiles as that whereon Ezckiel was commanded to portray the city of Jerusalem) have been found in many places. The island of Elephantine, on the Nile, is said to have furnished more than a hundred specimens of these memoranda, which are now in various museums. One of these is a soldier's leave of absence, scribbled on a fragment of an old vase. How little those scribes and accountants foresaw the interest with which learned descendants of the barbarians of the isles would one day treasure their rough notes! Still quainter were the writing materials of the ancient Arabs, who before the time of Mohammed used to carve their annuls on the shoulder-blades of sheep; these "sheep-bone chronicles" were strung together, and thus preserved. After a while, sheep's houes were replaced by sheep's skin, and the manufacture of parchment was brought to such perfection as to place it among the refinements of art. We hear of vellums that were tinted yellow, others white; others were dyed of a rich purple, and the writing thereon was in golden ink, with gold horders and manycolored decorations. These precions manuscripts were anointed with the oil of cedar to preserve them from moths. We hear of one such in which the name of Mohammed is adorned with garlands of tulips and carnations painted in vivid colors. Still more precions was the silky paper of the Persians, powdered with gold and silver dust, whereon were painted rare illuminations, while the book was perfumed with uttar of roses or essence of sandal-wood. Of the demand for writing materials one may form some faint notion from the vast manuscript libraries, of which records have been preserved, as having been collected by the Caliphs both of the East and West, the former in Bagdad, the latter in Andalusia, where there were 80 great public libraries besides that vast one at Cordova. We also hear of private libraries, such as that of a physician who declined an invitation from the Sultan of Bokhara because the carriage of his books would have required 400 causels. If all the physicians of Bagdad were equally literary, the city could scarcely have contained their books, as we hear that the medical brotherhood numbered 860 licensed practitioners. - The Gentleman's Magazine

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T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor F. KELLEY, Associate Editor.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1883.

Vol. VII.-No. 8.

NEW YORK, N. Y., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

LESSONS IN PRACTICAL WRITING.

No. XIV .- BY HENRY C. SPENCER. Copyrighted, August, 1883, by Spencer Brothers.

Our intention is to present to the public a system

Plain to the eye and gracefully combined, To train the muscle and inform the mind, To light the schoolboy's head, to guide his hand, And teach him what to practice when a man.

How much Time to Practice. The question is often asked, "How much time should be devoted to practice in writing ?" P. R. Speneer, in his famous summer school in the historic Log Seminary at Geneva, Ohio, taught five hours a day, and many of his ambitious pupils practiced eight or nine hours besides.

That such teaching and training produced intelligent, skilled penmen, in terms varying from three to six months, is too well attested by the subsequent careers of those students

as teachers and business men and women to require any statement here. The Log Seminary students gave to penmanship all their time, save that required for sleeping and eating; three months of which time, counted in hours, equals the average time allowed in the aggregate for writing-lessons in graded public schools, in a course of nine years, as prescribed in most of our cities. Taking into consideration the fact that the stu-

which is the representative in this respect of all the lower loop letters, does not interfere with the short letters on the line below; but clears their tops by one-third of an i-space, This sized hand has been much used for a copy-hand, because it may be written on medium ruled paper, and, for models, presents the letters clear and distinct. The high of small i in this sized hand is one-minth of an inch. In using a narrower ruling, as in bill-making and book-keeping, the writing must be reduced in due proportion. The

extend the hight of three i-spaces, or the full writing-space above, while the small g ex.

tends two i-spaces below the base line. It is further shown that the loop of small g,

capitals and small looped letters must not exceed in hight eight-ninths of the ruled space, and the i-space not exceed one-third their hight. Writing that fills more of the space between the lines than shown by this size and plan will, in a body, present a crowded and confused appearance. The best way to learn practically what this copy teaches is to copy the cut in every particular. CUT 2. This sentence is here given because it contains all the tweety-six small let-

ters of the alphabet. The small j does not appear as a separate letter, but it is embraced in the lower part of the capital J. The distance between letters in words has been pre-

viously stated in these lessons as one and one-quarter n-spa-The distance between words should be regulated, also, for the sake of order and legibility. When words are written too close together, they cannot be easily distinguished from each other; when too far apart, writing space is wasted. In Cut 2, also in Cut 3, the distance between words, measured on the base line, from the final down stroke of one word to the begin-

ning of the first curve of word, is one and one-half We think words should not stand closer than this rule indicates

Сит 3.— Here we have a model heading for a specimen of plain pen manship. mended to be written, frequently, comparison with previous samples, to enable the student to mark his faults, and to

Specimen of my plain penmanship Sor things are essent of to in a unowledge of lin jori pacing them with rase.

In the business college, where about five hours a week are allowed for writing - lessons, and at least fifteen hours

dents of the

Log Seminary

were, on an average, older

than the loys

and girls in

our public schools, and had the ad-

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they acquire superior skill is apparent.

more for book-keeping, the writing of which should be done with a constant view to improvement, the student devotes as much time to penmacship in six months as is allowed in four-and-a-half years in public schools for improvement in the art. The results in the business college are more marked, on account of the pupils being older and the instruction more thorough,

The originator of the Spencerian held that, if an individual's handwriting and been neglected until his school days were over, he should sit down noder the direction of a good teacher and make a business of learning to write until he acquired a good hand, Writing, however, being a tool to be used by youth all the way up through their school life, they should be put in possession of a near, free, plain hand, at as early a period as possible, that they may not be at a disadvantage as students.

The inference to be drawn from all this is, that the pupil in penmanship should give to its acquirement all the time he can consistently with his other duties; that he should do so under the best direction he can secure, or that can be seenred for him, and that he should apply whatever knowledge and skill in the art he gains from special study and practice in all the writing he has to do.

SIZE AND SPACING.

CCT I shows the largest-sized hand that can properly be written in a body on inc-dium-ruled paper—that having a distance between ruled lines of three-eighths of an inch. Observing Cut 1, it may be seen that the whole space between the lines is called the Onserving can't ri may be seen that the winde space between the lines is catter the "railed space," that eight-ninths of this space is designated the "writing space," that one-third of the "writing space" is the "i-space," that the capital O and the small his judge of his progress. The distance between the capital S and the beginning of the small p is one-fourth of a u-space. The rule in all cases where the small letters following a capital is not joined to it

Cut 4. This copy embodies a comprehensive statement, which is in itself a valuable lesson, worthy to be memorized while the paragraph is being practiced. By comparison with the other copy lines, it may be seen that the writing in this copy is smaller. The i-space or the hight of the short letters, is only one teuth of an inch, and the capital T and the loop letters occupy but three-fourths of the hight of the ruled space. The distance between the words is two n-spaces, which we think could not be advantageously

Initial and terminal letters are abbreviated as far as practicable. The abbreviation of writing may be carried too far. We should be careful not to omit any stroke or part that is necessary to the distinctive character of any letter. For example, the initial and final turns in m's, n's, x's, etc., cannot well be omitted without in a measure affecting the legibility of the writing. Legibility and lineality are conceded to be essential to a good handwriting. H. A. Speneer says, of abbreviated writing, that a few lines will form the body of each small letter, and that strokes are then added as connectives, simply to unite the letters into words. If his plain views are correct, the initial and terminating curves in the m's, n's, etc., mny be omitted, and the spacing made to conform to the more radical abbreviation of letters. It will require no extra skill on the part of students to try the copy both ways. If manuscript cannot be read, the object suight to be accomplished in producing it is defeated. The story is told of a man who, as chairman

of a lecture committee in Philadelphia, received a note or letter from Horace Greeley, and, being unable to read it himself, offered a prize to any one who could decipher it. Several persons attempted. One man read it -"Doughnuts fried in lard, cause indigestion"; another, "Idiots laugh at abolitionists, you het"; a third, "I'd knock the stuffin' out of him if he was my offspring"; and a young lady was positive it read—"Sparking Snoday nights is a wholesome operation"; whereas, correctly read, it was, "I do not intend to lecture this winter. Yours, etc., Horace Greeley."

The Four-leaf Shamrock. By MARY E. MARTIN.

It was toward the close of a summer day. when the light in the sky was growing mellow and the shadows lengthening in the valley, that a young man walked back and forth near a ctile that led into the flourishing grounds of William Scully, in Ennis-Ireland. He walked slowly, turned impatiently more than once to look over the stile and along the path. At last he was rewarded, and his face brightened as the ope for whom he was looking came down the path. She reached the stile and crossed it, but her foot had scarcely touched ground before the young man clasped

her hand in his, and, in an esger way, threw his arm lightly about her waist saying, in a low voice: " I thought you were never coming, Kathaleen, mavourneen."

"I could not come sooner, Jamaie: I had to wait till the father went out," answered the young girl.

"Oh, how cruel he is, Kathaleen! Did he tell thee what his answer was to me when I asked if you could be my wife?

"It was this, Kathaleen: 'When you can bring me a four-leaf shamrock, then you can have my Kathaleen, Jamsie, 103 boy, but not till theo.""

What a shame, Jamsie," said the young girl, laying her head lovingly on his shoulder, while the teers glistened in her eyes. " It's a shame, Jamsie, for shure and he knew you could not find a four-leaf shamrock. When he told me, Jamsie, I weut out in the diogle, and in the glen. and I searched everywhere for the four leaf shamrock. but I could not find one to give thee, Jamsie. Then I went to old Lisabeth, and she said that they grew

only at the gates of Paradise. That when the angels went in, they throw down to the earth a four-leaf shannock for some one, and the one who gets it can have whatever they wish. Do you think you will ever find it, Jameie?" A wistful look came into the young girl's eyes as she spoke.

The young man held her closer to him as he looked down at her, and said: "Ah, mayourneeu, it is hard to find the four-leaf shamrock, but it grows; and whether the augels throw it down, as old Lisabeth says, or not, I shall find it, and one day claim thee, mayourueen. It is success that the father wishes me to have, shure, and I will get it, and one day make thee my wife. I can give thee oothing but my love now, Kathaleen, but I will not stay here, and see thee by stealth, and the father says I canuot see thee at all. I am not fit for the work on the farm; all my life has spoilt me for that. I am going to America, Kathaleen; I know I can bud success there. In erica there is room for all."

Closer the young girl clung to him as she oried out: "Aud leave me all alone, Junnie ? "

He soothed her, and told her of the fortimes his countrymen had made there. Than, drawing her to a seat on the stile, he sat by her, and, with her hand in his, they talked long

It was a peaceful scene around them, of almost solemn beauty. There was a stream quite near, winding its way to the south. Across the stile could be seen the rich meadows of William Scully, and, close to the old homestead, the Irish linea was lying in long stripe on the grass, all spun and woven by old Lisabeth and the hired womea. Now they were sprinkling with water those strips of linea that they might bleach them. They suog their Irish songs us they worked, and their rich voices eame over the distance to the two sad hearts on the stile. Through the deuse forest-trees in front of the stile could be caught a glimpse here and there of the turret and

was not tall, but exceedingly graceful. Her hair was jet black, and, when uncoiled, fell in rippling waves almost to her feet. Her eyes were deeply, darkly, beautifully Her face so fair that she was known as the Irish Lilly.

Night was settling down over Enniskillen when Jamsie and Kathaleen parted at the stile; but not a darker night than was filling their hearts at their separation, lit up only by the hope that they might find the four-leaf shamrock.

In a short time Jamsie set sail for America, and all his worldly possession was what money came to him from the sale of his land-not a large sum over his passagemoney. But such tales had Jamsie heard of the glorioos country that he felt no fears. It was all hustle and confusion in the great city where Jameia landed. The noise made him fairly dizzy at first; but he was full of hope, for, surely, where there was so much prosperity for others there must be success for him.

Week after week slipped by, and with it

that large city could have told Jameie of the eleepless bours that hunger brought. Tired and worn-out, they could sob themselves to sleep in the early hours, only to be awakened in a short time by the starving demoa, determined that they should not find forgetfulness in sleep.

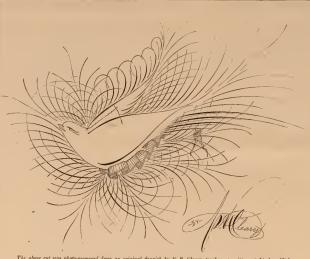
Hungry enough Jamsie went out this last morning in search of work. First potting the five peoples safely away in his pocket, and all down the street he would occasion ally feel to see if they were there; for there were only five peanies between him and starvation. This morning Jameie went down to the wharves, where, day after day, he had tried to find work. This morning be was successful. A vessel was loading with cotton bales, and one of the men hav ing to leave soon after Jamsie came, he asked for the place for that day, and got a short answer that he could and to be quick about it. Jamsie's buoyant nature arose at once; here certainly be thought a way had been opened out of his troubles. A cottonhook was given to him, with the order to

fall to work at once. Jameie had watched the men and thought he could do it; but hooking bales of cotton from the top of a pile requires skill and experience, as poor Jamsie found to his cost. His very first throw of the cotton-hook only succeeded in unbalancing a few of the bales, and poor Japsie, with two of the bales, went over into the water. Jamsie would have drowned, and the search for the shamrock over, but for a small hoy perched on the bow of a boat. Twice Jamsie went down and came up before the which he threw him reach his hand. Finally be did. and Jamsie scrambled as best he could back to the wharf, only to be met with curses for being a green Irishmao, and was at once driven away.

Wet through, he found his way back to the attic; some one lent him dry clothes, and Jamsie went out again, thinking he would spead these last penaies, and die. They only hought two stale rolls

and a piece of cheese, which were wrapped in a piece of paper so greasy that the sight of it a time lefore would have made Jameie sick. Now he held them closely in the piece of newspaper for the very satisfaction of eating them alone. Once back in the attic he devoured the rolls and cheese quickly, and was picking up the crumbs carefully from the paper when some words caught his eye. Only his hungry engerness would have made him see them. It was in the "Waat" column of a newspaper, and desired an intelligent, and well-educated young man to act in the capacity of a Nurse and companion to a young man who was an invalid. Jamsie thought here was a chance; he might not be able to handle a cotton-hale, but he could do all this young man required. How old the paper was, of ite name, Jamsie did not know; but he had the street and number, so he thought he would try. After his clothes were dry he fixed himself up as neatly as he could and went in sear h of the parties. He had no trouble in finding them. The young invalid was slowly dying of consumption; and any day, any hour, he might go, or he might live some months. Both - the young invalid, Paul St. Clair, and his father-were

pleased with Jamsie, and employed him. "Shure," thought Jamsie, "I have found help at last," as he moved about the



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original Hourish by P. R. Cleary, teacher of writing at Linden, Mich.

tower of the castle of Enciskillen. It was life in this castle that had made Jamsie Fitz-Gilbert unit for the work on the farm if Nature had not also had a hand in it. He had been a foster-brother to the young heir at the castle, and had been passionately loved by him-sharing in his life and his sports at the castle. Now, that they were both young mea, and the young earl traveliog far away, Jamsie Fitz-Gilbert was not much fitted to make a living out of the piece of land that his mother's death had left him. Jameie was exceedingly tall and and very sleader; with an eager look in his face, and an eager way about every movement. He had no evil in his own as ture, and strong inclination to shut out from his mind every suggestion that there could he evil in others. A blessed nature to the possessor, but not of great assistance in the search for the four-leaf shamrock. For some time he had loved bright, saucy Kathaleea Soully. Kathaleea had been a petted child all her life. She did not remember her mother. Old Lisabeth had kept her father's house as far back as sha could renember. Kathaleen had always been ber father's idol; now, for the Bret time, as she sat there on the stile with Jamsie Fitz-Gilbert, she was thinking hard, better thoughts sgainst him. Kathaleen was the most lovely maid in all Enniskillen. She

was slipping away Jamsie Fitz-Gilhert's little etore of money. Day after day he had walked the etreets of the city, trying everywhere to find employment, but none came. Was this the great America that his countrymen had said held room for all? As week after week drifted by, and even moath into mouth, Jamsie felt that he would go mad if help did not come. After his search through the city for employment he would walk the little attic-room that had now become his home, and wish that either he could be taken out of this life, or some help be given him. More than one night be had walked down to the dark rolling river, tempted to put an end to it all; but Kathaleen's face would come up before him, and he would hear her sweet voice, as he heard it at the stile when they parted, saying: "The angels will throw it down to ya, shure, Jamsie"; and he would go back to the attic, sick at heart, but determined to try once more.

At last there came a morning when only five pennies were left of his little store. He had come at last, he thought, to the very end. He had eaten but little the day hefore, and now he did not dare spend these last pennies. He had been hungry many a day in the attic-room, trying to make the little store last. So hungry was he often that he could not sleep. Many a one in

Inxurious chamber and elegant home of Paul St. Clair. The first few days passed pleasantly for Jamsie. Life at the castle, while he had not strictly been the young earl's conal, had made hi u a close compagion, and well fitted him for the elegant home of Paul St. Clair.

Jamsie's first trial came the fourth or fifth after he had been there. St. Clair had quite a number of letters to b written, and requested Jamsie to do it, never doubting that he could do it; for Paul St. Clair was very fastidious about his correspondence. Now poor Jamsie, like some other young men, abhorred writing, and wrote a hand that he was very much ashamed of. What should be do ? Should he have to leave this only place, where help seemed to come to him, just because he could not write well? There was nothing for it but to try. The very first letter that he had written he knew he had failed by the cloud that came over Paul St. Clair's face, and the swift look of astonishment He knew that he would pover send such a letter. Jamsie had been through so much that, man as he was, at the thought of sgain having to go out into the world he burst into tears and sobbed as if his heart would break. Paul St. Clair waited notil Jameie was quiel, and then made him tell him his whole story. After Jamsie was through, Paul St. Clair said: "Fitz-Gilbert, I think I can help you. I cannot live long, but I may show you a way out of your trouble while I am here; and who knows, that, as I go into the gates of Paradise, that I may not find the four-leaf shamrock and throw it back to you, as Elijah threw his mantle to Elisha, and you may carry it hack to Kathaleeo."

"How can you help me now?" asked Jamsie

Paul St. Clair then, in a long conversation, explained to Jamsie how he might learn to write, nod told him of the beauty and dignity of writing. What Jamsie dic not find out until the art of writing was made beautiful to him was that Paul St Clair was a famous penman, known and respected throughout his country. Now, Paul made Jamsie open a desk and take out a book full of excellently written copies, from which Paul wished Jamsie to practice and learn to write well. showed Jameie also specimeus of beautiful writing of young men who had learned to write through the aid of this book, and who, on account of this good writing, had risen to positions of honor and profit.

"You know," continued Paul St. Clair "I may have to go it almost any time then you would have to look out for another situation, and you are not fitted for hard work. Now at once learn to write well, that you may fill positions that in every other respect you are so well fitted to

Jamsie Fitz-Gilbert's quick Irish aptnes helped him in trying to learn to write well Paul St. Clair was astonished at the rapid progress Jamsie made. It had at first re-lieved the monotony of his invalid-life to guide Jamsie in writing. Now that Jamsie improved so rapidly, Paul's love for his penwork revived, and he told Jamsie of his own success as a penuian, and find Jamsie's ambition to be like him.

It was up to this time that Jamsio had waited to write to Kathaleen. More than three full laughing moons had looked through the dormer window of Kathaleen's room before she had a letter from Jamsie saying that he now had hope of success. How Kathaheo had prayed every night, as she looked from her window, that the angels would throw Jamsie the four-leaf shamrock. How delighted she was when the letter came, and so beautifully written she scarcely believed it was from Jamsie. "Shure, and America must be a great place," thought Kathaleen, "to improve Jamsie like that, and so soon."

Never a word had Jameie told in his let ter of his home in the attic, or his fall into the river. It was full of the fact that it

would be through writing they should win the enccess they wished. Kathaleen clasped the letter to her heart, and kissed it again and again, and prayed that the time would soon come when they should find the four-leaf shamrock.

It seemed the work of the closing days of Paul St. Clair's li'e to see Jamsie Fitz-Gilbert, through writing, fill a high position in life, and to take his place in the world as a penman. He succeeded, through Jamsie's own industry, and the influence that Paul St. Clair had. Jamsie was on the high road to success. At last the end drew nesr. One evening, as the sun went down. Paul St. Clair's spirit went out from the enement of clay-up through the gates of Paradise. Who can tell if he found, as we Irish so firmly believe, the four-lea shamrock, growing near to the gates, and, plucking one, threw it down to Jameie Or who can doubt that this soul, purified by long suffering, in his first talk with the One who had walked among men, did not ask for a boou for Jamsie ? Be either as it may, from the time of Paul St. Clair's death his father felt that he would never give up Jamsie-that he should not only fill Paul's place as a penman, but should take his place in his home. So it came about that Jamsie Fitz-Gilbert became heir to all the vast estate of the St. Clairs.

Many letters followed the first beautifully written one from Jamsie to Kathaleen, and the time was not long before Jamsie went hack to claim Kathaleen of William Scully with a fortune that the old man had never

Kathaleen was wailing for Jamsie at the stile when he came. She crossed it with quick step and a loud-beating heart. Jamsie held her in a long-loving clasp, as she whispered: "Shure, and I knew that angels would throw it down to ye, Jamsie." He had hardly let Kathaleen go from his

arms, that he might have a good look at her, till his eye caught sight of a weed growing by the side of the stile. Faith, and shure I have found it, Kath-

aleen, mavourneen," said Jamsie, as he plucked the lovely weed.

"It is the four-leaf Thamrock!" cried Kathaleeu. "We will take it to the father; he is waiting."

Across the stile, and down the path they walked, arm in arm, to the old homestead, where the father was sitting. Ho laid down his pipe, and held out his hand in welcome; but Jamsie said never a word, but laid the lovely weed in the outstretched

"Faith, and it's a good omen ve bring. Jamsie Fitz-Gilbert," cried the old man, "the day that ye found a four-leaf shamrock. When I told ye, not one had ever been seen in all Enniskillen. Ye may have my little Kathaleeu with my blessing.

There was a wedding soon after in the Kuights Tomplar-those grand, old soldier priests, who, leaving Jerusalem, came to Iroand, and made it a haven of rest to all Christian souls. The young earl gave away the bride, fair Kathaleen, and there was no happier man living than Jamsie Fitz-Gilbert, the groum. Now, as sure as you live, when the bride stepped from that caurch, built for ages, I saw something pinned on her breast, and, as she looked down at it so lovingly, I saw for the first time a four-leaf shamrock.

Send \$r Bills.

We wish our patrons to hear in mind that in payment for subscriptions we do not de sire postage-stamps, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar bill is much more convenient and safe to remit than the same amount in 1, 2 or 3 cent stamps. The actual risk of remitting money is slight-if properly directed, not one miscarriage will occur in one thousand. Inclose the bills, and where letters containing money are sealed in presence of the postmaster, we will assume all the risk

Letter-Writing. ABTICLE VII. BY D. T. AMES.

Go, little lelter, apace, space, Fly to the light in the valley below-

It is our purpose, in the present article, to treat of letters of friendship and relationship, and in doing so we cannot do better than to quote briefly from an article upon that subject in "Hills Manuel":

Write letters to friends and relatives very often. As a rule, the more frequent such let-ters, the more minute they are in giving par-ticulars; and the longer you make them, the better. The absent husband should write a letter at least once a week. Some husbands make it a rule to write a brief letter home at the close of every day. The absent child need not ask, "Do they miss me at home?" Be sure that they do. Write those relatives a long tter, often, descriptive of your journeys, and the scenes with which you are becoming famil-iar. And if the missive from the absent one is rished, let the relatives at home remember that doubly dear is the letter from the hallowed hearthstone of the home fireside where the dearest recollections of the heart lie gar nered. Do not fail to write very promptly to the one that is away. Give all the news. Go into all the little particulars just as you would talk. After you have written up matters of general moment, come down to little personal gossip that is of particular interest. Give the details fully about Sallie Williams marrying John Hunt, and her parents being opposed to the match. Be explicit about the new minister. how many sociables you have a menth, and the general condition of affairs among your intimate acquaintences. Don't forget to be very minute about things at home. ular to tell of "bub" and "eis" and the baby Even "Major," the dog, should have a men The little tid - bits that are tucked around, on the edge of the letter, are all de voured, and are often the sweetest morsels of

Let the young, more especially, keep u continual correspondence with their friends. The ties of friendship are thus riveted the stronger, and the fires of love and kind feeling, on the altar of the heart, are thus kept coo tiqually burning brightly.

EXAMPLES.

THEMONT HOUSE,

BOSTON, July 24th, 1883 My DRAB EASSIE

I arrived here safely at seven o'clock this morning. The trip was most delightful, espe-cially that portion by boat. On heard I chanced to meet our old friends and neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Alden and their daughter Mamie, who is now a most charming and ac complished young lady. The meeting was a most agreeable surprise. All inquired after you, and begged to be kindly remembered. They were on their way to visit the White Muuntains. I shall, probably, be detained bere about one week. Will write you a longer letter to morrow. Meantime I remain,

Your loving husband. SAMPEL GOODENOUGH Address me at Tremont House

A LETTER OF FAREWELL FROM WILLIAM PENN TO HIS FAMILY.

My love, which neither sea, nor land, nor eath itself extinguish or lessen toward you, most endearedly visits you with eternal em-braces and will abide with you forever. So, tarewell to my thrice dearly beloved wife

Yours, as God pleaseth in that which no waters can quench, no time forget, nor distan wear away, but remains, forever, WILLIAM PENN.

WORMINGHURST, 4th of 6th mo., 1683.

MY DEAR SON. BROOKLYN, Aug. 6th, 1883.

I cannot tell you how deeply I am pained to learn that you are not of late adhering as strictly to the path of rectitude as you should. This I attribute chiefly to your unfortunete choice of associates. I beg of you to at once abandon all association with evil companions. Your former exemplary life leads me to hope that you will accept your father's loving and earnest advice, and at once abandon all waywardness.

Remember, my boy, that a fair fame once taraished or lost is difficult to restore. I am more than willing to believe that to thoughtlessness is due all that you have done amiss, rather than from any wrong intention. I urge you to reflect seriously over this matter, and act wisely and promptly, before it is too late Do it, for your sake, and for the sake of your loving and doting father and mother, whose preciate the kindly spirit in which this advice is given, and, therefore, trust it will be accepted and heeded

> Your auxious father HAMILTON C. WINTERED.

> > Reply.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 10th, 1883. MY DEAR FATHER.

Your letter of remonstrance and advice is received. Be assured all was most kindly ac cepted, and most fully appreciated. While I may have been at times improdent and, perhaps, wayward, I assure you that you rightly atribute all to my thoughlessness. Thave seriously reflected upon your kindly advice, and am firmly resolved to at once ao act upon it as no not unly relieve you in future from all anxiety, but to more than regain your confidence and approbation. Having done which, I trust you will forgive the past. Meantime, believe me. Your affectionate and dutiful son,

Political and Educational Economy. The helief has gained credence that the

problems of political economy are so abstruse that people of ordinary intelligence cannot compreheud the principles which underlie their solution. Authors of works treating of economic science direct their labors mainly to an analysis of the existing usages, and condition of the industries of the world, and estimate the force, extent and influence of their power in national and international affairs. Whether the wealth of a nation has been heaped up by the iucessant toil of many slaves, owned and controlled by a few masters, or by a wretched peasantry, or by millions of underpaid, overworked "mud-sills" of society, and gathered into the hands of those who "toil not, neither do they spin," is a phase of the great economic question of the age, about which the writers of political textbooks have not much concerned themselves

Linguists have translated into our language, from the dead languages of dead nations, such knowledge of the arts, sciences, literature, religious, and government, as the ancients bequeathed to pos terity. A few linguistic drudges could, perhaps, have performed that important service of transmitting the knowledge of the dead past to the living present as honestly and faithfully as the many thousands who have attempted it, and, probably, much better than the mobilized collegians who are now wasting the energies of manhood and years of time in the pursuit of that which can scarcely he diguified with the name of Learning, and certainly in the light of the present cannot in itself be construed as useful or valuable knowledge. Neither the presidents of colleges, nor the priests and cardinals, nor emiuent jurists can, in a lifetime of study, know as much of the dead languages as the cow-boys and untutored shepherds of ancient times. The demands of advancing civilization require that economie pricciples, laws, science, and practical knowledge should enter more largely into our educational system; that the youth of the country may be better trained to self-maintenance and an appreciation of their rights, privileges, and duties in the

The bold denuuciation of classical training, in an Address lately delivered before Alumei of Harvard College Charles Francis Adams, should be read by The Herald, Telegram, Sun, and other great journals of New York have also denounced as non-progressive the pres-ent classical system which forms the foundation of American and English Colleges.

HIPAM

THE PENMANS TO ART JOURNA

Warren H. Sadler. BY S. S. PACKARD.

At the recent Convention of the Business Educator's Association of America, held at Washington, the fact was developed that of fifteen of the members present the average time of devotion to strictly business education was twenty-five years the longest time ie any case being thirty-five years, and the shortest time, tweety years. Among this number was W. H. Sadler, president of Sadler's Brynnt & Stratton Business College, Baltimore, Md., whose very speaking pertrait accompanies this

Mr. Sadler has made his mark in his profession, and stands out as a strikingly original character. Very few among the teachers of this country have his enthusi nam, his courage, or his persistence. would have succeeded in any line of business, for his methods are those which inevitably lead to success. First, he could never engage in a business which did not have his full sympathy; and next, he would not undertake to do what he had not reasonable assurance that he could do well; and finally, having selected a business, he could never be content to take in it a secondary place. On this account, it is fortunate for our friend that, through design or circumstances, he finds himself at the head of a business college; for it is a courtesy which these institutions demand of the public that each one in its place shall be considered the "leading school of the kind in the country." And strange as this universal estimate may sound to those who have not studied the peculiar methods of the husiness school of America, it is neither inconsistent with an honest appreciation of value, nor even with truth in its best application. A teacher who permits himself to remain at the head of a school which he does not consider "best," not only does himself injustice, but fails of his duty to his patrons. The reputable business schools of America possess their chief excellence in their individuality Although aiming at a common end-that of qualifying young men and young women for useful lives-each seeks that end by means peculiarly its own—and no schools in the world take on, to the same extent, the individual character of their individual man agers. The fact is brought out in a fresh and delightful way at the annual meetings of the international organization already mentioned. The Business Educator's Association of America comprises in its membership the chief commercial teachers in the United States and Canada, and among them men of world-wide reputation as authors and instructors. The sessions usually occupy four days, and the largest share of the time is given to actual scho room work. It is an occasion where one teacher can measure himself and his processes by other teachers and their processes, and where all that is new and fresh in the profession is brought to the surface by healthful attrition. Hence, when a man best ideas that others have to give, assimilating all in an intelligent and compact hody of learning, and then uses the readiest processes for imparting this knowledge to others, there is no assumption in his label-ing his effort "the best"; for if it is not the hest from his point of view, he is simply unfaithful to his duties.

Mr. Sadler has been in his present work as pupil and teacher more than twenty-five After having finished his scho education by graduating from the high school of his native city of Lockport, N. Y. he entered upon and completed a course of business training at the Bryant and Stratton Business College of Buffalo. The theoretical knowledge thus obtained he supplemented by a year's practice in real business and then accepted the position of principal of the commercial department of the Lor port Union School. This place he held with honor for three years, when he fell under the scrutiny of Mr. Stratton, who was ever on the look-out for "coming men" in his profession. Stratton saw in Mr. Sadler the emineut qualities which he has since displayed with such signal effect, and at once engaged bim for importent duties in his great work. He was first placed, for a brief term to the Buffalo and Cleveland Colleges, but finally transferred to Rochester, where, in connection with J. V. R Chapman, he established the Bryant and Stratton College of that city. His success here was immediate and assured, as he laid the foundation of what has since been one of the most marked and prosper ous of business schools. In December, 1863, he was married to Miss Letitia H. Ellicott, daughter of the late Andrew Ellicott, of Orleans County, N. Y., whose ancestors were among the first settlers of Ellicott Mills, Maryland. In the summer of 1864 he established, in connection with Bryant and Stratton, the Baltimore Bosiness College, of which he has ever since been the head. Upon the dissolution of the Bryant and Stratton "Chain," in 1867, Mr. Sadler purchased the entire goodwill of the school he had founded, and since that school who does not know exactly what is going on inside of it." When he takes a student's money for taition, he conscientionaly and honestly contracts to reader him a full equivalent in services; and no man in the business is more careful to fulfill that con-

The patronage of Mr. Sadler's school is largely from the city of Baltimore, but be also draws extensively from all of the Southers, as well as from the Northern and Western, States. His school is always well filled - having an average daily attendance of over three hundred pupils. His appnal Commencements are an event in the city. The Academy of Music, in which they are held, is filled to overflowing with the best citizens of Baltimore, to whom he has commended himself and his enterprise in a peculiar way. For the past ten years the best lecture courses given in Baltimore have been given by Mr. Sadler, under the nuspices of his college. There are no lecturers so high-priced or so high-minded as to escape his toils; and he rarely feils of meking a hit. To all of these entertainments the students of his college have free access.



WARREN II. SADIER

time has managed it for the most part single-handed.

One would suppose that in a work so extended and so well performed one man would had all that his hands and head could do; but there has been no time in the past bifeen years when Mr. Sadler has not been interested in a more general way in business education. First, as co-author and publisher of Orton and Sadler's Business Calculator, and, more recently, as anthor and publisher of Sadler's Counting-house Arithmetic, he has shown marked ability, and schieved marked success. Of the Calculator over 40,000 copies were sold within six months, and the Arithmetic has been a real success-having won golden opinions from the best and most critical tenchers of the country, in whose schools it is now the text-book.

As an educator, Mr. Sadler's specialty is intricate commercial calculations-in the teaching of which he is almost unrivaled. So much interest does he feel in the subject of Arithmetic that in his school he never trusts its teaching wholly to others. Although he employs the most competent assistants, every student must pass through his hands. And what is said of Arithmetic mny be said with as much emphasis of the other stud es. He asserts, and proves the assertion by his own action, that "no man has any business to stand at the head of a ter same.

Mr. Sadler is now in his forty-second year -having been born September 30th, 1841. He is a man of fine presence and most genial manners, and impresses every one with whom he comes in contact with his earnestness and honesty. He is as simple hearted as a child, and as true as steel. holds no small melevolences, and while he is an earnest competitor—lighting valiantly for what he considers his own-he never permits business competition to interfere with the amenities of social life, por with the sacred conditions of friendship. He is of the kind that the more there are in the world the better the world will be. much better than this can be said of any

The "Hand-book" as a Premium. We have decided to continue to mail, until further notice, the "Hund-book" (in paper) free to every person remitting \$1 for subscription or renewal to the JOHANAL for one year, or, for \$1.25, the book handsomely bound in cloth. Price of the book, by mail, in cloth, \$1; in paper, 75 cents. Liberal discount to teachere and agents.

Persons desiring a single copy of the JOURNAL must remit ten cents. No atton tion will be given to postal-card requests

Bad Manuscript as Connected with Bad Morals.

In an old number of Blackwood an interesting article on "The Rise and Fall of the Indian Service," traces in the history of the East India Company a curious connection between had manuscript and bad morals.

Those who write a villainous hand will take wareing accordingly. We quote:

wareing accordingly. We quote:

"The equaninity of the Company was at one time much disturbed by the bad writing and the bad morals of their servants. Whether there was any connection discovered between the two is on tvery apparent, though more unlikely relationships have ere now been discovered. It would be hard to judge some public mee, whom we could name, by their premarachip. It is not every cabinet minister, indeed, who can write legibly. But, in the early days of the East. India Company's establishments, had writing may have been the direct result of had morals—the feeble, shaky, indistinct letters of the moraling clearly reflecting the denig may have ocen the arreet result of had more the the feelile, sludy, indistinct letters be and the second of the second of the second of the hadden over night. Be this as it may, the managers at home worke out in their general letter of the 5th January, 1710-11: "We find the papers in the packets, and other writings, are very badly performed. We expect this to be remedied; and if any of the writers doo't write so good hands as might be expected, we hope they will improve and do better. If, through pride or not, give them fair warning, and if they don't mend dismiss them our service. The same we say of all that are immoral and wout be reclaimed. And let this be a general rule for all time to come. This, at all events, is short, sharp and decisive."

The writer, however, makes honorable exceptions to the rules so stringently laid down. A foot note to the same article has the following reference to certain distinguished English statesmen, now deceased, but who were living prior to the dishandment of the East India Company, about twenty-five years ago. The chirographic description is a pleasant bit of gossip:

"We are bound, however, to add, that s'a sanon are, on the whole, distinguished by excellent pennanship. Lord Derly's hundwriting is heautiful – equally elegant and legible. Lord Stanley's is as legible as logs and Lora Anniersk were somewhat stately in their penmanship, but every letter was as clear as type. Lord William Beutinck ran his letters, and sometimes his words, a little too much into each other, but he wrate a good flowing hand that was rarely otherwise than legible. Lord Auckland's ly otherwise that leghle. Lord Auckland's writing was pecularly round and distler, and the very reverse of his successor. Lord Ellenborough's, which was pretty and hadylike, and not distinct; but he was always one of the Honorable Company's analytic boys. Lord Dalbousie wrote a beautiful haud—llowing and elegant, but very distinct; and the present Governor-General, Lord Caming, need not flush to see his hand-writing placed beside that of any of his contemporaries.

Very few people who ery " Hip hip, hurwith such gusto know anything about the origin of the words. During the times of the Crusades the chivalry of Europe was roused to arms by the inflammatory appeals of Peter the Hermit, who always displayed a banner emblazoned with the following letters, H.E.P., the initials of the Latin words, Hierosolyma est perdita, or, Jerusalem is destroyed. The people who were not acquainted with Latin pronounced the letters as a word-Hep, and whenever they chanced "Hep, hep, burrah!" and the chances were greatly in favor of the Jewe feeling the point of their swords.

A Penman's Vacation.

BY PAUL PASTNOR.

Every man, I think, who works ten of the year is entitled to two months' vacation-more, if he can get it. But most of us, unfortunately, have to be content with only "a few days off," or a fortnight at the most. The majority of those who live by the pen-whether quilldrivers, teachers, accountants, clerks, private secretaries, or book-keepers - are dependent upon some higher authority than their individual inclination, to say whether, and for how long, they shall have an out-They consider themselves fortunate, indeed, if their professional duties permit them a flying absence of a week, with strict injunction to be back "sharp on time," and the pleasant prospect of an accumulation of work in the meanwhile, combined with diminution or entire cessation of salary during the interim. Some of us, perhaps, may be able to get away but for a day or two days.

the long delightful sunny afternoons. Rigged upon four stakes over the heat was a canvas awning, which was so fixed that it could also be attached to two of the stakes and fixed in the bow of the boat as a sail. My friend wore a gray flannel laced-shirt, and a pair of stout pants with belt, in addition to the usual underclothing, and on his feet a pair of stout, low canvas shoes. He also had a light rubber coat and umbrella, in case he should be obliged to go ashore in the rain.

Thus equipped for his romantic and indecendent life, he pushed off his sturdy craft at six o'clock on the morning of a glorious autumn day. A feeling of elation, tinged with adventuresomeness, came over bim as he swung out into the bluish-green waters of the mighty river, and rowed slowly down toward the slumbering islands, half concesled by the rising mist. There was a charm in his very solitariness. For ten days he was to do just as he pleased, without even thinking of the possible preferences of would be only the daily log of the lonely voyager, leaving out the adventures, which after all, made more than half the spice and delight of the trip-

THE PENDANSE OF AREA JOURNAL

But I cannot finish without disclosing one little secret, which should be of interest to every youthful votary of peu, pencil or yardstick, and that is, that for all this rare delight and healthful recreation my friend expended less than it would have cost him to board in the city for the same length of His ten days' trip cost him ten dollars, including his boat, which he sold for nearly what he paid! And the first of September he is going again.

Autographs.

Is the charge just? Is the charge against autograph hunters ever just? Caution, do

e too hasty in your derial. I desire to benefit mankind; therefore, do not condemu until you have heard me

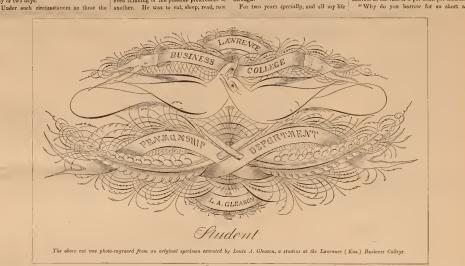
For two years specially, and all my life

that such a course will advance a brotherly feeling, and do much toward alleviating suffering humanity from writing directly in an autograph album at an unpropitious moment. To start the ball rolling I will, upon receipt of any antograph from any one, written as per directions, give mine in re-Trusting it will meet the approval of all I will await developments.

Address, C. H. Peirce, Keokuk, Iowa.

Peter Cooper's Illustration of Usury.

Mr. Cooper was always a careful and prudent business man. He was always opposed to the methods of many merchants, who launched out into extravagant ente prises on borrowed mency for which they paid exorbitant rates of interest. Ouce, while talking about a project with an acquaintance, the latter said he would have to borrow the money for six months, paying interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per month.



spending a very brief vacation—say of from four days to two weeks? I can think of no more appropriate answer to such a question than to relate the experience of a friend and brother-penman in a short vaeation trip of ten days. He tells me that not only was every hour and moment of the time filled with pleasure, but that at the close of his brief outing he had gained nearly seven pounds in weight, and felt literally like a new man.

He started on the first day of September, 1882, in a common flat-bottom row-boat on the St. Lawrence river, a few miles above the Thousand Islands. His plan was to float and row lazily down the stream for nine days, and then dispose of his hoat for what he could get and return by rail. He purposely postpoued the trip until the First of September, for the reason that the weather at that time, while warm enough for comfort, was not likely to be so intolerably hot as during July and August, and also because that was a more convenient time for his employer to spare his services His plan was to camp out every night, and to cook his own meals on the way, buying the necessary materials at farm-houses and hotels on the river bank. He carried a small A-shaped army tent, a folding cancot, one subber and three woolen blankets, cooking utensils, a Florence oil stove, a satchel filled with a few changes of clothes, some simple medicines, fishing-tackle, and books and magazines to read in

question arises, what is the best way of | or fish, or lie upon hie back and muse, just as suited his own royal will. Here was delight, indeed! to be for ten days the monarch of himself and all he surveyed. His little kingdom of wood and water was all bis own, and he had no one but himself to answer for the way he governed it. Could there he a pleasanter state of thirgs for a man who, for eleven mouths and a half out of twelve must hold himself constantly at the beck and call of another?

I have not time to tell of all that my friend enjoyed in his ten days of gypsying on the beautiful waters of that lordly river. the St. Lawrence. How he fished, with varying but ever delightful success-replenhis simple larder with the spoils of his skill and patience; how he drifted with the current, in the lazy afternoons, under leafy bank and among lovely islands; how he lay at full length under the shadow of the canvas, with his head pillowed on the soft blankets, and his feet up on the thwarts, and read and dreamed and rested, and watched the sky and the water; how he camped at night on some sloping bank, with his boat drawn up on the beach, and his white tent glimmering in the light of his cheerful camp-lire; how he slept-slept mightily and sweetly, as all who drink great draughts of out-door sir do sleep; how he rowed, till the flabby muscles stood up hard and firm on his arms, and ho felt as though be could lift five hundred pounds like a feather-of all this, and more, I have not space nor time to tell; and if I had, it

generally, I have endeavored to collect the | time?" Mr. Cooper asked, significantly. autographs of the good, excellent and superior penmeu of the world. I have, in a measure, succeeded. Yet am not in possession of many whom I have not had the pleasure of meeting. In addition to securing the balance upon the plan proposed, I sincerely hope that others may follow the example, and thereby become acquainted, in a measure, with the loveliest bits of writing the world has ever produced.

The plan was given the honorable members of the Business Educators' Association of America, free, and I would scorn accepting any offer from any source. We now have deduced the dazzling statement that autographs are to be exchanged free of duty, save that the laws governing all exchanges be strictly enforced

First. I (meaning C. H. Peirce) do hereby promise to exchange autographs (meaning the name of person, with town, or city, and date) with all good, excellent, and superior peumen of the world.

Second. This is to be accomplished through the mails. (a) Secure the very best heavy unruled paper. (b) Have it cut in slips 4 x 9 inches-the very same size of the "Standard Practical Pennianship" by the Spencerian Authors. (c) Write your name and address with date so that the paper will admit of a little trimming when bound in book form. (d) Send the same in an official envelope without folding,

The members of the Convention were in harmony with this idea, and I am convinced

"Because the brokers will not negotiate

bills for lenger."

"Well, if you wish," said Mr. Cooper, "I will discount your note at that rate for three years."

"Are you in earnest?" asked the would-

be borrower. "Certainly, I am. I will discount your

note for \$10,000, for three years at that Will you do it?

"Of course 1 will," said the merchant. "Very well," said Mr. Cooper; "just sign this note for \$10,000, payable in three years, and give me your check for \$800, and the transaction is complete."

"But where is the money for me?" asked the astonished merchant.

You don't get any money," was the reply. "Your interest for 36 mouths, at 3 per centum per month, amounts to 108 per centum, or \$10,800; therefore your check for 800 just makes us even.

The force of this practical illustration of the folly of paying such an exorbitant price for the use of money was such that the merchant determined never to borrow at such ruinous rates, and he frequently used to say that nothing could have so well convinced bim as this rather humorous proposal by Mr. Cooper .- Geyer's American Merchant.

Sample copies of the JOURNAL sent on receipt of price, 10 cents.

The Quill.

*BY MADGE MAPLE. Down-sweeping through the m sta of blue From unknown deeps, to Fance's view, On, to the senith's moonday light, From souls to souls through reastless whirl of unborn ages, and underly To each the prayers of all before. The wealth of growth to thus onlyour Through long descent of endless gain, Wrought out through hand, and eye, and brain,

Its wings in benediction spread As priestly hands—the Pancy led To how beneath it reverently. Down-gazing thus—what does it see! Down-gating from wheat does it see:
A const plume all gidded over
With sheen of light unsern before,
Drops at its feet; from wheated and why?
The my stery hath vanished lifence In wedded love? Theo sought the twain To turn the treasure into gain.

An artist each, the other's it And help, meet - bound by the of Fate. The two in love a perfect whole, The two in love a period whose,
that in the phone a living soul
To serve all souls for everyone—
To breathe and speak from shore to shore To breaths and speak from shore to shore; To speak all tongues and shope all thought, And swift to this high service brought. With thought and core, and wonderous skill They woke the soul—life of the Quilt, They paished, cut, and planned, and wrought, They pensered, car, and panned, it fill sense of being it had caught Then set the shiring spirit free To battle for humanity, With five of never dying zeat. To serve all lands, all times, all souls White God's eternal pageant ralls, And write their records for God's and In golden script on page of white

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

All the public schools in New York City are to be connected by telegraph with fire headquarters .- Fireman's Herald.

There are 40,000 children in Cincippati of school age who do not know their alphahet, and are growing up in ignorance .- The Guide

In probably no other place in the world hut Strobeck, Germany, does chess form a regular course of study in the schools.-

In the Iowa University girls are taught how to cook. It is to be hoped that huildiog fires, putting on the water and other masculine pleasantries will be added to the

curriculum. - Lincoln, Neb., Optic. It is said that when Gov. Butler's son Paul entered Harvard College the father handed a blank check to the boy, saying "Everything I have is as much yours mine; draw at your own discretion." youth did not abuse this confidence.

President Chamberlain says the Bowdoin College has furnished the nation a President, twenty-two Senstors and Representatives in Congress, fourteen Judges of High courts, nine Governors of States, eighteen college Presidents, a Longfellow, a Hawthorne, and a Sergeaut S. Preutisa.

The number of schools in France where the system of a savings bank has been adopted was 16,494 at the close of last year, against 14,372 at the beginning. The average aumber of depositors was twenty-one per school, against seventeen the year be fore .- Thompson's Bank Note Reporter.

Vauderbilt University is amply endowed and spleadedly equipped, and already ranks the greatest universities of the land. The last term there were four bundred and eighty-seven students in attendance. Dr. Garlaud, the honored chancellor, is the peer of any American educator. We commend "Please, ma'am, the action don't pass over; the Vanderbilt .- N. O. Christian Advocate.

Physicians in Berlio have been giving a deal of attention to the defects of vision among school children. Thousands of childrep have been examined. Many changes and improvements have been made in the arrangements of school-houses, class-rooms, etc. Of late years an aurist has been examining the ears of the children, and has discovered 1.333 cases of ear disease among 5.905 children.

An eminent Chinese authority estimates the yearly cost of offerings in China made to quiet the spirifs of ancestors to be \$156,752-000. We only mention this to say that it that nice little sum were spect on common schools in Chins, the spirits of their ances tors would be so delighted that they would keep as "still as mice"; we recommend this method to the Chinese; it would help to keep the little Chinese still also .-- School

The population of Syria and Palestine is estimated at 2.076 321. Of these there are shout 1,000,000 Moslews, 250,000 Nusairiyeh, 250,000 Marovites, 235,900 Greeks, 80,000 Papal sects, 30,000 Jews, 30,000 Ismailyeli, gypsies, etc.; 20,000 Armenians, 15,000 Jacobitins, 100 000 Druses, 6,311 Protestants, 60,000 Bedouin Arabs. The Protestants have 302 schools in Syria; these schools have 7,475 male and 7,149 female pupils. In Beirut there are 30 Protestant and 58 non-Protestant schools, with a total number of 11,187 pupils.

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES

[In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.]

"When this you see, remember me," said a teacher, grespieg a rattan, to a pupil who peeded the gentle reminder.

The sweet girl-graduate pow divides her time between the picuic and bammock, while her mother plays a solo on the washboard.

Henry A. Damm won the first prize in mathematics and classics at the Episcopal Military School at Reading, Pa. The victor's name is on everyhody's lips.

Professor Painter, of Roanoke College, is opposed to Greek and Latin. The profesor's name indicates that he might succeed with the palette better than with the tongue.

Teacher: "Which is the most delicate of the senses ?" Boy: "The sense of touch." Teacher: "Give the class an example." Boy: "My chum here can feel his moustache, hut no one can see it."

In struggling to make a dull-brained hoy understand what conscience was, the teacher finally asked, "What makes you feel uncomfortable after you have done wrong ?" Father's leather strap," feelingly replied the boy.

"I wish I was a little Freuch girl," said a ten-year old. "Why?" asked her mamma. "Because then I should know two languages." "How so?" "Why, you know I can speak English now, and French would make two.

An Agnostic .- Professor: "The agnostic may be briefly described as the Knownothingist of philosophy. Passing that point, Miss --- may tell what she knows of scuse perception." Miss ---: " Professor, I am an aguestic."

A young lady who prided herself on geography, seeing a candle aslant, remarked that it reminded her of the "Leaning Tower of Pisa." "Yes," remarked a wag, "with this difference; that is a tower in Italy, while this is a tower in grease."

A teacher defining a transitive verb as one that expresses an action which is "passed over" from the doer, gave for illustration, "The dog wags bis tail"; whereit stays in the dog."

THE PENMANS THE JOURNAL

A five-year-old who went to school for the first time came home at noon, and said to his mother: "Mamma, I don't think that teacher knows much." "Why not, dear I" "Why, she kept asking questions all the time. Why, she even asked where the Mississippi River was."

"Charlie," remarked Jones, "you were boro to be a writer." "Ah!" replied Charlie, blushing slightly at the compliment; " you have seen some of the things I have turned off?" "No," said Jones ; "I wasn't referring to what you have written. I was simply thinking what a splendid ear you had for carrying a peo."

A little schoolgirl asked her teacher what was meant by "Mrs. Grundy." The teacher replied that it meant "the world." Some days afterward the teacher asked the geography class, to which this little bud of promise belonged: "What is a zone?" some hesitation, the girl brightened up and replied: "I know! it's a helt round Mrs. Grundy's waist!"

Sunday-school Teacher (to little girl-pupil speaking of Joseph): "But when his brethren next saw him they found him in a position of great power and authority."

Little girl, interrogatively: "Was he a
king, ma'am 1" S. S. Teacher: "No; but he was almost next to it." Little girl (more proficient in card lore than hiblical): "Was he a knave, then ?"

Prof. Packard on Elocution.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL. SIR:-In your excellent report of the proceedings of the late Convention of the Business Educators' Association you allude to my icopportune protest against the sentiments expressed by Prof. Townsend in his essay on "The Practical Uses of Elecution" in a way that may possibly leave a wrong impression of my attitude on the subject of teaching slocution in the schools. trouble may have been wholly with myself, as I was conscious at the time of great infelicity in attempting to say what was in my mind. My embarrassment grew out of the fact that my self-imposed task was a most ungracious one, as it placed me in the position of criticizing, on the spur of the moment, the seutiments and conclusions of a carefully prepared address on a popular subject by a popular speaker. And although I differed widely from many of the positions of the address, I should have kept my seat had not the speaker at its conclusion sought to commit the Association to the sentiment that "no student of a business college should receive a diploma who had not taken a course of lessons in elocution." Although I gladly joined in the vote of thanks to the gentleman for his address, I did not wish to commit myself, by such a vote, to the sentiment alluded to, nor to have the Association so commit itself. In presenting my protest, I labored under a severe embarrass. ment, for I feared that whatever excuse I might render for speaking, it would be hard to say what I wished to say without, in some measure, reflecting upon the lecturer, who was an invited guest of the Association and one of Mr. H. C. Spencer's trusted and officient teachers. It was impossible, under these circumstances, for me to speak with the calm deliberation required, and I was conscious, all through my remarks, of overstating some points and half stating others; and, altogether, leaving upon the minds of my auditors a wrong impression as to my real views. That I did do so is evident from your own report, which I am sure cannot be verbatim where you say that Prof. Packard did not favor elecution as a branch for Business Colleges to make a speciality of. He taught reading and elocution through daily reading of news and market reports alond by his students," etc. Now the fact is, my students never "read the news and market reports aloud" in

school-nor would I permit them to do so, as an exercise. What I should have said, if I had not been aware that the occasion was not one upon which to elaborate my own doings, would have been that, probably, no business college in the country gives more time or thought to, or instruction in, public speaking that my own. There is not a day in which from half an hour to an hour is not given to the matter of expressing thought in a public way. Students are re quired to stand upon their feet and speak extemporaneously upon a great variety of subjects, and every proper appliance is used to make them speak stell, not es to oratorical gestures - for the less they have of these the better; not as to mouthings or facial expressions-for there is no occasion for such; wholly without regard to the "orotundo" or the "falsetto," or even to "inflex," "reflex," or "circumflex" emphasis-the only point being that to the best of his ability the speaker shall convey to every member of his auditory his exact shade of thought: in other words, shall express himself. In this view of elecutionary methods I am happy to have a sort of divice warrant. Whether "Ezra the scribe," had ever taken a course of lessons in elocution or not, he seemed to have wholesome ideas of an honest style of delivery, as it is said of him and his associates (Nehemiah, viii. 8.) that " They read in the book in the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them [the people] to understand the reading." This, according to my notion, is about the size of it.

All that I meant to imply, and that I did distinctly imply, was, that I had found the ordinary methods of professional teachers of elecution a detriment rather than an advantage, and had long since abandoned them. I said what I believed to be true, that, as a rule, students gather from elocutionists more mannerisms than real help in expression; more oratorical tricks and unnaturalness than grace and freedom; more self-consciousness than self-forgetiulness. I stated a fact to which I would call the attention of all caudid teachers, viz., that there was not an effective preacher, nor other public speaker, in our metropolitan pulpits, or on our metropolitan platforms, to-day, whose methods were those taught and practiced by teachers of elocution; and I mentioned Dr. John Hall as a conspicuous example of a miserable elocutionist and a powerful pulpit orator. The lecturer had spoken of the great advantage, to ministers, of elecutionary trainiog, and even went so far as to say that a prayer delivered according to the rules of elocution was not only more pleasing to an audience, but more acceptable to God. And he had also spoken of the greater facility with which a young man could secure a situation by applying for it through language and gesture secured by proper training to the art. This, to me, seemed preposterous, and although I did not say so, this feeling undoubtedly gave color to my

The best justification I could have had was given me by Mr. Spencer, who, in his hot zeal to defeud his friend from my unjust attack, was so forgetful of himself and of his method of speech as to be truly eloquest. If he had ever been hound by the ules of the art, he set them all at defiance, and made the next hest speech that was made during the Convention; the very best, he made in introducing the members of the Association to the President, at the White House reception. That I considered a model in taste, in fitness, and in substance; and its great charm was that there was not in it, nor about it, the least suspicion of elocutionary effort. It was a natural, easy, subdued, modest, and yet dignified speech, spoken in conversational tone and manuer, by one gentlemso to another. It exactly fitted in to the occasion, and nothing could have been better. When Mr. Spencer codeavors to carry his elecutionary training into his public efforts he does well; but when he forgets them and himself, and nuder the strong pressure of championship for

PENMANS (FI) ART JOURN

a friend, or of a great public exigency, he forgets everything hat the thought which is struggling for utterance, he does infinitely Aud so do we all.

Mr. Spencer inferred that because I did not employ teachers of elecution, I neglected the training of my students for public speaking and the duties of citizenship. I might have retorted by asking him to point out, within his knowledge, a professional elocutionist who is a good public speaker, or a good public speaker who is an elocu-When I say "public speaker don't mean a recitationist-a man who can commit another person's words to memory, and "reader" them according to his ideas of what the author meant, or should have meant - but one who can speak his own thoughts, clearly sad consecutively, and without embarrassment. The hest elecutionists we have are actors-and actors are proverbially poor public speakers. It is possible that such men as Dr. John Hall, Heary Ward Beecher, Chaupcey Depew, Robert Collyer, David Swing, Hornes Gree ley, and Ahraham Lincoln, would have been more effective speakers had they been trained in the art of elocu-

tion, but I doubt it. Yours in earnest, even if in the wrong,

S. S. PACKARD.

A Critique.

By CHANDLEB H. PRINCE.

Bro. Cochran, phonixlike, has risen, and, with a smile of augelic satisfaction, wields the magic wand and bids us listen to a reverie of palmier days.

We, too, have heard that history repeats itself, and are not surprised at the announcement that away back in the 60's the upheavals of a modern Vesuvius were then as now to be witnessed for a short time only. But let it not be for-

gotten that in those doys organ liles the PEN MAN'S ART JOURNAL sounded their potes that now reverberate from ocean to ocean to warn us of approaching danger. It is,

indeed, unfortunate for the rising generation that they should not have heard of Prof. Cochran's short-comings, and profited by them. All these discussions might have been averted, and given room for questions of deep import.

It is not the mission of this article to discuss business-writing, but rather to compare the present facilities, methods and results with those of a quarter of a century

There are tricks in all trades except

If sending slips of "Business Penmanship over the country to inveigle unsophisticated youths into business colleges was the practice of earlier days, I am rejoiced to know that civilization has so far advanced as to render it now a legitimate act and strictly in conformity with husiness princi-In earlier days, the business college merely existed; now, it lives and thrives the very essence of necessity. Why any business college should resort to trickery in these days I cannot understand. Sending out specimens of business-writing, or drawings of birds, is no deception. It is simply a means by which this class of schools is enabled to show their practical advantages. There is no error committed,

The business college of to-day, as a rule, is as thoroughly capable of establishing its every claim as is any other class of schools and there is no reason for making any false

representations to induce anyone to enter its portals

Young men and women are no longer suspicious of what has proven a blessing; hence no need to practice what was once considered deception. But, Brother Cochran, were you not sorry that you had no one to help you in those days ? the managers of the institutions you men tioned were very, very naughty to have YOU represent them ALL. If such should transpire now, I would disown the cause. But those days are po more. Where one could be found to write a good business - hand then, now they may be counted by the

Executive ability is not wanting. Business colleges have kept pace with the times, and are growing in strength and importance. Business colleges, as a rule, send out creditable business-writing; and business community is strengthened wherever one is located.

Brother Cochrap says: "The charge was just" that is the 1860's the oreamental penmen could not "do" business-writing. While I am glad to know the whole profession? Must the results of a qu of a century ago be our guide now? Can we not improve upon the gentleman in question? If we never attempt to do better, we shall never be able to do as well.

Brother Cochran believes that I produce good business-writers. Thanks: but donbts very much, indeed, that I possess a different method from any one else. "There is no method from any one else. "There is no royal road to success." The doubt which the brother has acknowledged allows me the privilege of saying that my methods, as given from time to time in the various journals, are as different from the majority as can well be imagined. The fact that I have taught writing from six to eight hours per day for the past twelve years is positive evidence of a different method. The usual plan adopted will not admit of a successful application, with the same class of pupils, six hoors per day. Every successful teacher has his secrets, and he might write volumes of explanation, and the matter would remain a paradox to many. I should, indeed, feel very sorry-yes, lament-my condition, if power in teaching in this department of usefulness was not on a par with that con-



original flow The above cut was photo-engraved from an ted by Uriah McKee teacher of penmanship at the Oberlin (Ohio) College.

truth, I am sorry to hear of so sad a calam- | ceded to other branches of learning. ity. I am painfully confident that a study of the classics has spoiled many a good wood-sawyer; that our higher education is in many instances at the expense of the lower; yet are we, because of this state of afinirs, to have no classics, no higher edncation? Because ornamental penmanship has been misapplied (for reasons I hope to give at no distant day) is it to be buried, or exhibited as a heathenish production, and forever trampled under foot by the wise men whose tastes, hy nature and circumstances, turn in another direction? Is ornamental in no way connected with plain penmanship? If I execute business-writing, must I ignore even a taste for the beautiful in art? If I love the beautiful, and seek it with ardent devotion, must I, because of this, content myself with the ordinary in the useful? Is business writing the beginning and the end-the first and the last? May I not practice the one to assist the other? In what does the teaching of business penmanship consist? In what does the teaching of ernamental-penmanship consist? Is it possible to learn a good business-handwriting without infringing upon ornamental work? Which is the proper thing to say: Business-writing can be taught? Business-writing can be learned? Generally speaking, the plan of teaching penmanship has not materially changed in the past twenty-five years. If

this be true, is it at all creditable to the

What the honorable gentleman did to promote this cause twenty-five years ago was doubtless all that could have been done by any set of men in their day. "Honor to him to whom honor is due" is none the less true because of having been uttered a century ago. I am a worshiper of all the good men of the past, and a goodly number of the present generation; yet I must not be blinded to my own interests, and that of the canse I advocate, by silently accepting that which was regarded as the law and testimony of a quarter of a century ago ? I can justly see why Brother Cochran clings to his early associates, but I cannot see why improvement has not been made in the present facilities, in the methods of imparting instruction, and in the results themselves over that of a quarter of a century ago.

Improvement is our watchword, and in the opward march some must be leaders who dare think a new thought or perform a noble deed.

N. B .- Brother Michael is paddling his own canoe, and will speak for himself.

For \$2 the JOURNAL will be mailed one year; also, a copy each of the "Standard Practical Penmanship" and the "Handbook of Artistic Permanship" (in paper covers; 25 cents extra in cloth). Price each, separate, \$1.

Dignity.

Colonel Ingersoll lately said that he hated a dignified man, and that he never knew one who had a particle of sense; that such men pever learned, and were constantly forgetting something. Josh Billings says that gravity is no more the sign of mental strength than a paper cellur is the evidence of a shirt.

This leads us to say that the man who ranks as a dignified encozer, and banks on winning wealth and a deathless name through this one source of strength, is in the most upenviable position we know. Dignity does not draw. It answers in place of intellectual tone for twenty minutes, but after a while it fails to get there. Dignity works all right in a wooden Indian or a drum-major; but the man whe desires to draw a salary through life and to be sure of a visible means of support will do well to make some other provision than a haughty look and an air of patronage. Colouel logersoll may he wrong in the matter of future ponishment, but his heed is right on the dignity question.

works all right with a man who is worth a million dollara and has some doubts about his suspenders; but with the man who is to get a large sum of money before he dies, and get married, and accomplish some good, must place himself before his fellow-men in the attitude of one who has ideas that are not too lonely and isolated.

Let us, therefore, aim higher than simply to appear cold and austere. Let ue study to aid in the advancement of humanity and the increase of useful information. Let us struggle to advance and improve the world, even though in doing so we may get into ungrace ful positions, and at times look otherwise than pretty. Thus we shall get over the ground, and though we may de it in the eccentrie style of the camel, we will get there, and we will have comped and eaten our supper while the graceful and dignified pedestrian lingers and lingers along the trail.

Works, not good clothes and dignity, are the grand hailing sign, and he who halts, and refuses to jump over an obstacle because he may not do it so as to appear as a gazelle, will not arrive notil the festivities are over

A chambermaid at the Asquam House, Holderness, N. H., made hold to ask John G. Whittier, who is staying there, for his antograph. He complied with the request, singing his name after the following impromptu lipes :

The truth the English poet saw Two centuries back is thine —

'Who sweeps a room as by God's law
Makes room and action fine,' And in thy quiet ministry To wants and needs of ours, I see

Writing-Ruler.

The Writing-Ruler has become a standard article with those who profess to have a suitable outfit for practical writing. It is to the writer what the chart and compass is to the maricer. The Writing-Ruler is a reliable psumanship chart and compass, sent by the Journal on receipt of 30 cents.

"The rapidity with which ideas grow old in our memories is in a direct ratio to the squares of their importance."—HOLMES.





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The JOHNAL will be issued as nearly as possible or the first of such month. Matter designed for inserting matter be received on or before the 20th. Memilianceae should be by Poss-office Order or by Regis tered Letter. Money Included in letter is not sent at our Address,
Address,
PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL,
215 Bradway, New York

LONDON AGENCY.

ptions to the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, or any of our publications, will be received and attended to by the

INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY

Notice will be given by postal-card to emiscribers at the expiration of their subscriptions, at which time the paper will, in all cases, be stopped until the subscription

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1883

The "Journal" and Good Writing.

We are often delighted and encouraged in our labor apon the Journal by minerous letters from its patrons expressive of their satisfaction and the great advantage they are deriving from its monthly visits. Scarcely a mail but brings letters enclosing specimens exhibiting improvement made and skill acquired through the teaching example of the Journal.

Before us is a letter, written in a style which would do credit to a professional writer, by a young farmer lad, who says: "I cannot sufficiently praise the JOURNAL for what it has done for me. All the skill I possess has been acquired since I subscribed for the JOURNAL, and by its aid If all the young people of the country knew its value you would not want for sub-

Another says: "The best investment I ever made, or expect to make, was the dolhar I paid for the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL. The improvement I have been making in

my writing since I became a subscriber is a matter of general remark among my friends. Before, I disliked to practice writing, and took no interest in it; now, I like to practice, and do so all the time I can get,

and great improvment has been the result. The other day a teacher in a public school called ut our office to renew her subscription, and said: "One year since I subscribed for the JOURNAL, and bave earried its instruction into practice in my classes, and you would be surprised at the increased interest that has been awakened. The change has been noticed, and is a subject of comment by parents and school officers. If teachers only knew and appreciated how great a help the Jouanal is, I am sure that no one who tries to teach writing would be without it. You can look for a large club from my school when it opens in the Fall."

We might fill columns with similar testimonisls, but that would be too much of a good thing. But so great is our pleasure in observing that our labor and that of our associates and able correspondents is productive of such encouraging and commendable results we could not refrain from this brief allusion to the matter.

Identification by Handwriting.

In the Northwestern Trade Journal we find the following article respecting bandwriting, which we here reproduce for the purpose of pointing out the atter falsity of most of the assertions therein made

"Over the signature of Boston Bauker," a correspondent of a New England paper gossips very pleasingly upon the extent to which bandwriting is valuable as a means

nature of any person that may be placed before him as a study so country that neither you nor 1 can tell which is which. It is locky that he is an honest man, or he It is locky that he is an honest man, or he might do dangerous work with your same on a big check or note. Bankers in the United States place little reliance upon signatures as a means of identification in payment of checks, etc. The person who presents a check to a Boston bank for payment must be positively identified before the must be positively identified before the best of the property of the position of the property of t monay will be paid to him. It is in vain for him to offer, as evidence that he is the right man, any handwriting testlimony. And it does not make any difference whether the check is payable to hearer or order. Identification is both easers identified. It is the check in payable to hearer or order. Identified the control of the check is a most marked difference from the control of the check is all right, both in point of signature of drawer and as regards the drawer's halance, and then slaps out the money to whomever presents the check. It matters not whether the check is payable to order or to hearer. He demands the check is a state of the check of the check is payable to order or to hearer. He demands to the more than the check is payable to order or to hearer. He demands have been also been also been also been also the check in the check is payable to order or to hearer. He demands have a single payable to order or to hearer. He demands have the check is a state of the check is a single payable to order to be control or the check is a single payable to order to be control or the check is a single payable to order to be control or the check is also been also the check in the check in the check is also been also been also been also been also been also been also or the check in the check is also been also been also been also or the check in the check is also been also been also been also or the check in the check in the check is also been also or the check in the check in the check is a payable to demand the check in the check in the check is a payable to demand the check in the check i bility was to remain upon them. They pressed the matter upon the attention of Parliament. Parliament came to their re-Parliament. Parliament came to their re-life. It said, pay checks to whomever pra-sent them, and your whole duty is done. If I to-day drop up check in London made payable to order of W. B. Morrill, the first rescal that picks it up in the back may collect that check—and, our the heads may collect that check—and, our content his in-tile for so doing. It is, of course, the ine-perative duty of any person who has lest

movement, is incomparably superior to the round-hand and finger-movement, and is now producing good writers, in number and degree far beyond say time in the past, "Backer" would know, if he was himself a very actiquated relic of the past, or a very venlant sprig of the present. We assert, and defy "Banker" or any oue else to show the contrary, that at no time before in this country was there as high a percentage of really good and rapid writers as now; and we place much stress upon the word rapid, for the most legible and besutiful hand ever written is of little value for the ordinary purposes of life if not written with facility. And we venture that the vast majority of the "good writing" by "Banker'a" "fathers and grandfathers" would find no more favor, from its lack of facility, iu s modern business house than would their stage-coach with a modero traveler. But "Banker" says, "There is one point

to which he has been giving some attention; it relates to the testimony of handwriting. Having given some attention to this branch of his subject, we should expect something beyond the merest assertion; but in this we are again disappointed. He exclaims th not long since, a man was hanged in New England by handwriting experts, and proabout that case, he fails to so state. class has various degrees of value, according to the veracity of the witness and cirtestimony based upon handwriting is not an exception. Persons are alleged to have been hanged on a mistaken identity of the person; and others, from circumstances which were misleading; and still others, from false or mistaken witnesses. Shall all these classes of evidence, therefore, he disregarded in courts of justice ! We know of but one case of hanging in New England in which vital part of the avidence: that was the case of John P. Phair, who was, a few years

ceeds to anathematize that class of testi-Now if "Banker" knew anything Upon such an irresponsible basis he might, with equal force and propriety, anathematize every class of evidence. Testimony of any cumstances of the case; and in this respect, the identity of handwriting constituted any since, convicted at Rutland, Vt., of a most outrageous marder, and, after every effort for delay and commutation of sentence known to the law, was hanged at Windsor, Vt., and, we believe, justly. That our readers may see (what our flippant hanker probably did not see) a fac-simila of the writing in the case, and judge for themselves, by comparison respecting its identity and consequent value, as evidence we here reproduce the writing in that case which consists of a fac-simile of an entry made upon a hotel-register in Boston by the person who pawned a ring and other articles of value known to have been possessed hy a woman found murdered, and tha same words written by Phair from dicta-tion, after his arrest for the murder, on mere suspicion. We believe that, from such a comparison, evidence of the most weighty character is adduced, and as little liable to mistake as would be living witnesses of tha crims respecting the personal identity of the eriminal or other facts in the case

As regards expert testimony, it is like all other testimony, of much or little weight, according to the nature and circumstances of each case, together with the skill and voracity of the witness. Experts have made mistakes; what class of witnesses have not ? and where are the judges whose decisions have never been overruled or reversed?

"Backer" further says that "the readers of his little note may be assured that he knows individuals who can write other peoplo's autographs so cunningly, that these other people cannot decide whether the signature is their own or not." This is another of "Banker's" mere assertions, and after those preceding we are inclined to ask him to produce his man. We know that a skillful pen-artist can produce a very striking resemblance to the average antograph, and one that, on a casual observance, deceives bankers and the persons whose autographs

The following is the fictitious name, written upon a botel register in Boston by a man



After his arrest he was requested to write the above name and address, as it was given from dictation, when he wrote the following:



The writing was pronounced by experts to be identical, which evidence was chiefly instrumental in securing Phair's conviction

of identification of applicants for the pay-ment of checks. He has no faith in it at all. 'A good handwriting' he says, 'is getting to be one of the lost arts.' The fathers and grandfathers of the present gengetting to be a fathers of the pressure game fathers and grandfathers of the pressure gration, as a general thing, wrote a handerand more legible hand than do the somer and more legible hand than do the some and grandchildren. There is no institute that the some institute of the some some statement of the pressure grands. somer and more legible band than do the children and grandchildren. There is one point in penmanship to which I have just been giving some attention, it relates to the testimony of handwriting. Not long ago a man was hanged in New England by bandwriting average. man was hauged in New Eugland by band-writing experts. As a class, such experts ought not to have influence enough to baug ought not to have influence enough to baug ought not to have influence and the some Brussels murderers have been run down by tell-tale tricks of their penmanship. The readers of this little note may be assured that the writer of it knows individuals who that the writer of it knows individuals who that the writer of it knows individuals who can write other people's name to can write other people's name of the control of t

a check to have its payment stopped at

We greatly doubt that any person entitled to style himself a banker ever uttered such false and ridiculous essertions. Bankers, as a rule, are not given to wild and baseless gabble.

First. "Banker" (1) speaks of "good writing" as "one of the lost arts," and says "that the fathers and grandfathers of tha present generation, as a general thing, wrote a better hand than do their children grandchildren." Any one who is at all fa-miliar with the writing of the past and present knows this assertion to be a mare idle and false affirmation. It is true that the aforesaid fathers and grandfathers, writing the old round-hand, with the slow fingermovement, did generally write legibly; but its lack of facility rendered it, at hest, only a fit accompaniment of the stage-coach and post-boy, and, like them, has been relegated among the things of the past-being quite too slow as a recording agent of business, traosacted through the agency of steam and electricity. That the more angular writing of the present, executed with the muscular

are simulated; but this is because there is no suspicion to direct special attention to the forgery; but let it once be questioned and examined critically, and not one forgery in a thousand fails to become apparent. It is not an easy matter or of frequent occurreace that one person writes, in a characteristic and unsuspicious manner, the autograph of another person. We were not long since in the office of a prominent lawyer when he expressed himself, much after the manner of "Banker," respecting the value of expert examinations, and remarked that one of the clerks in the office simulated his sutograph so that no expert could tell the difference. Our conversation changed to other parties, and the lawyer left the room. After some little time he returned, helding in his hand a sheet of legal-cap paper, nearly covered with his name, writn, as he said, some by himself and others by his clerk. He passed the sheet to us, re-

different effort varied according to the skill

of the copyist.

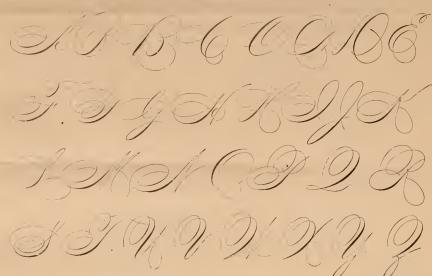
Agaie, "Banker" affirms that very little importance is attached to signatures as a means of identification at banks. this true, the present system so generally adopted by husiness men, in disbursing funds through checks on banks, would end. For on what other evidence than the known autographs of its patrons does a bank pay money? One of the prominent bank presidents of this city, to whom we referred the above quoted article, remarked that the positions assumed by "Banker" were utterly absurd, and added that " a man is supposed to he about as well identified in his signature as his face." It is true that hanks are unwilling to receive any written identification of a stranger presenting checks to he cashed. But this is for the same reason that they refuse to cash a check payable to the hearer; namely, the precaution sgainst, How Bank-notes are Made.

During a late visit to Washington we had the satisfaction of being showed through the Boreau of Eugraving, where a large proportion of the Government bouls, notes, and postage-stumps are engraved and printed. The building is spacious and commodious, and is furnished with all the most modern and perfect applicances known to the art of eugraving, such as geometric latther, ruling engines, transfer presses, ctc., while the most skilled and experienced engravers and operators of machinery are employed.

The bureau is under the general superintendence of Mr. Casselier—a most courteous g-ntleman, and apparantly moster of his position. He conducted os through the several departments of the Bureau, and explained the various operations of engraving and transferring of plates. Here, wore over a soft-steel plate under a powerful press, the design is perfectly impressed into the plate. In this manner all the several parts of a note are transferred upon a single plate of soft-steel, so as to have the perfect and complete cograving of the note upon one plate. This plate is then hardened, and is ready for printing. This division of labor serves a two-fold purpose: it combines the special skill of a large number of the best ougravers, and alse goards against forgery, as the skill of no one-engraver can equal this combined skill, saided by such perfect and costly mechanical appliances as are employed.

Standard and Complete.

The educational standard for practical writing presented by the Spencerian has the seal of notional approval indelibly inpressed upon it. President Garfield recognitions



The above cut is photo-engraved from copy executed, with the wholearm-movement, at the office of the JOUNNAL, and constitutes one-half of a page of Amer's new "Compendation of Practical and Artistic Pennacability." This work will be issued the last of September, and will be the most comprehensive and practical guide, in the entire range of the pennacial artists, who will comprise a complex course of instruction in Patriling, a full course of Ofschaaf Plaurishing, unward of forty standard and ornate alphaliets, and over twenty 11x 14 plates of commercial designs, engrossed resolutions, memorials, certificates, title pages, etc., etc.; in short, it will contain numerous examples of every species of work in the line of a professional pearalist. The price of the work will be \$8\cdots\$, but as an inducement for immediate sale we will full all orders received before the first day of October at \$3.75 per copy. And we hereby agree that, should anyone, on receipt of the book, the disattisfied with its type shall be at liberty to return it, and we will return to them the full amount paid.

marking that he would like to have any expert tell the difference between the writing. (We had never seen the writing of either person.) After a moment's examination of the paper, we pointed, in quick succession, to the autographs written by himself, as they were intermingled with the simulations of the clerk's. He admitted we were correct, and expressed considerable surprise. glancing over the sheet, while all the names presented much the same general appearto the eye, a portion had a thoughtless case and perfect homogeneousness to each other, which was not apparent in the others; the former we believed to be geunine - being written in secondance with long practiced and unconscious habit, they were natural and harmonious. The simulations, though close approximations in form, were nevertheless copies, and hetrayed the thought and hesitating care of the copyist, in the more broken and less flowing lines; short, they lacked all the nice habitual characteristics of the genuine autograph: shades were misplaced, forms modified, and in each

payment to parties who may have it by illegitimate needs. So when a written identification is presented, white there may be us doubt respecting its genuineness, there is no cortainty that the preseutor is the person uancel in the written identification, since checks and other vonchers, through theft, loss, and various other ways, are often in the bands of rogues, who cudevace by frandelent means to procure their payment at lastic.

As regards the remainder of "Bauker's" statements, we are not sufficiently informed to warrant comment; but in view of the many other nonlounded statements, we are not inclined to present any portion of his gossiping as authority, but simply allow it to go for what it is worth.

"A woman's tongue is her sword, and she does not let it rust," says the proverb. "A woman's tongue is her sword, and she does not let it rest," as set up by the typethan any other place we ever visited, was manifest the advantage of division of labor as a means of attaining a high order of excellence. The work upon a single plate, from which a note or bond is printed, is performed by a large number of engravers and orachines. First of all are the artists, who prepare the designs in India ink; then the several parts are assigned to different engravers: one may engrave the face only of a portrait; another, the drapery; another, the foliage; and another, the autographs; another, the scroll-work; while a skillful operative, with the geometric lathe, produces the ingenious and complicated designs of continuous lined work that appear around the figures expressive of the denomnations of the notes, and also in the borders, and upon the backs. When all the parts of any note are engraved, as they are on numerous and separate soft-sicel plates, the plates are hardesed, and then, by means of powerful transfer presses, are impressed upon soft-steel rollers, which, in

nized it as a potent factor in the business and educational interests of the country when be designated Spencerian as "that system of pennanship which has become the pride of our country and nodel of our schools." Its latest complete publication for self-instruction, and use in book-keeping classes and business colleges, places it within the power of everyone to master the art of writing at small cost of time and

This publication is in a portfolio case, and embraces, at the same cost, twice as many pages, is superior style, as any other writing; instructor. The "Standard" not only covers the work of elementary writing, but gives twenty-four pages, showing its application and use in business forms, correspondence, and hook-keeping.

of any note are engraved, as they are on municrous and separate soft-steel plates, the plates are bardeced, and then, by means of powerful transfer presses, are inspected upon soft-steel rollers, which, in studies and teachers direct in quantities turns, are hardened, so that, when rolled by express, at a large discount from the

HE PENMANS 151 ART JOURNAL

retail price. There is no writing publication which allows so liberal a margin to agents for making money as the Standard Practical Peamanship.

If not found soperior to other so-called self-instructors the purchase-price will be refunded.

The King Club

For this month comes from T. M. Williams, principal of the Actual Business College, Pittaburgh, Pa, and numbers ten. second club in size numbers seven, and was sent by L. B. Lawson, Eureka, Cal. This is not the season of clubs, but from the signs of the times, the Club season, and a lively one, too, is near at hand.

Prize Poems.

It will be seen by our advertising columns that the Esterbrook Steel Pen Company offor a second prize of \$10 for the best poem written about their pens. This presents a splendid opportunity for our poets - not so och from the amount of the prize offered, as from the fact that all meritorious poems willbe published in a neat pamphlet, for distribution among the many friends and patrons of the Esterbrook pens. Who will win the prize?

College Papers.

Among the many really interesting college papers which have been received at the office of the JOURNAL are: Common Sense in Education, by S. S. Packard, of Psekurd's Business College, N. Y.; The Business College Record, issued under the auspices of Brown's Jacksonville (Ill.) Business College; The Practical Educator, by A. J. Rider, Capital City Business College, Trenton, N. J. (by the way, in the last number of the Educator we find an article, by Paul Pastnor, copied from the Journal, without credit, which was, of course, an oversight on the part of brother Rider); Heald's College Journal, San Francisco, Cal.; Fort Worth (Texas) Business College Journal : The Soule College Courant, by Col. Geo. Soule, of Comnercial College and Library Institute, New Orleans, La.; Rochester (N. Y.) Business University Review; Stewart and Hammond's Business College Journal, Trenton, N. J.; The Gem City Business College Journal, by D. L. Musselman, Quincy, Ill.



Answered.

[Under this head answers will be given to all questions—the replies to which will be of value or general interest to readers. Questions which are personal, or to which answers would be without general interest, will receive no at-tention. This will explain to many who pro-pound questions why no answers are given.]

E. H. B., Memphis, Tenn.-What is the difference between photo-engraving and photo-lithographing f Ans. Photo-engraving is that process by which plates are made in metal plates, in relief, and cau he used like wood-engraving or type, to print upon a common printing-press; by photolithography the design is transferred to the surface of stone, and can be printed only from the flat surface of stone upon a litho-

J. B. S., Macon, Ga .- What is the difference between the muscular and wholaarm movement in writing? Ans. writing upon the muscular or fore-arm movement, the arm rests upon the fleshy part just in front of the elbow, while the tion of the hand for writing is imparted by the simple relaxation and contraction of the muscles of the arm in front of the elbow. In the wholearm-movement the hand rests upon the ends of the fingers, while the arm is raised from the table, and all the motion for writing is imparted from the shoulder. This is working on a louglever movement, and requires much practice to enable one to make small forms with sufficient accuracy for practical writing.



W. S. Keckley and W. H. Bowdre are con ducting writing-classes at Ada, Ohio.

W. F. Roth, M.D., has accepted the p tion of teacher of penmanship, at North Wales (Pa.) Academy.

E. K. Bryan, formerly of the Columbus (O.) Business College, is teaching classes in book-keeping at Lima, Ohio.

Messrs. Stewart and Hammond have lately ued an elegant catalogue of their husiness college and training school at Trenton, N. J.

Messrs, Walworth and Wilson have lately pened a business and phonographic college at 108 and 110 East 125th Street, New York Both are experienced and competent teachers and will, no doubt, conduct a school worthy of

S. A. D. Haha, who, for some years past has been teaching penmanship and phonography at the Davenport (Iowa) Business College, has lately engaged to teach the branches in Aaron Bales's Commercial College Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Hahn is among the best writers of the West, is a popular instructor, and will be a valuable acquisition to the faculty of any educational institution. Be fore us are several specimens of his practical writing and flourishing, the excellence of which is rarely excelled.

Prof. Thos. E. Hill, author of "Hill's Manual" and other popular works, has lately is sued a little pamphlet, entitled "Ways of Cru-elty," in which he illustrates, in a striking manner, the various ways in which cruelty i inflicted, thoughtlessly, many times, upon aniook is for gratuitions circulation and serves, at least, to prove that the profes-sor is a lover of mercy and kind treatment for the dumb animals, and does not spare his labor or purse as their advocate.

W. H. Patrick, the accomplished penman at Sadler's Baltimore (Md.) Business College, has lately executed an engrossed memorial of the late C. C. Fulton, one of the staff of The Baltimore American, the work of which was highly complimented by the American. It says

The work was admirably done. The pen-nan was Prof. W. H. Patrick, of Bryant & tratton's Business College. He succeeded in roducing what might readily be mietaken for producing a steel-engraving.

Mr. Harrold, the well-known penman of Cincinnati, Ohio, is highly complimented by the press of that city for a work lately exe cuted by him. We print the following from one of the notices :

A beautiful specimen of caligraphic art is ow on exhibition in one of Robert Clarke & to's windows. It is the work of Mr. Herold, A consequence of the state of t rn of skill and grace. The inscription Philosophical Reflections."



Specimens of penwanship worthy of mention have been received as follows:

J. G. Kline, Oberlin, Ohio, a letter

L. B. Lawson, Eureks, Cal., a letter.

H. Blackwood, Halifax, Can., a letter.

Alice S. Van Deuzen, Rossie, N. Y., a letter.

73. F. Stubblefield, Hamilton, Ohio, a letter. C. L. Ricketts, Minneapolis, Minn., a letter

H. W. Flickinger, Philadelphia, Pa., a letter. R. H. Murray, Sandusky, Obio, a letter and

J. D. Briant, Raceland, La., a letter and flourished bird

E. L. McIlravy, Lawrence (Kans.) Business College, a letter.

B. M. Wortbington, Chicago, 111., a splendidly-written letter.

D. McLachlan, Chatham, Ont., a letter in A. J. Warner, of the Carmen (N. Y.) Busi-

ness College, a letter. D. L. Musselman, Quincy, Ill., a letter and

elegantly-written carde. L. A. Knowlton, Stony Fork, Pa, a photo-

graph of flourished lies Fred. Johnson, Manchester, N. H., a letter in a superior business style.

W. E. Ernst, two well-executed specimens of flourished birds and scrolls

S. W. Dougherty, Columbus, O., a letter, and flourished bird and scroll.

H. Behrenemeyer, aged 15 years, Quincy, Ill., a well-written letter and flourished bird.

J. W. Harkins, Little Rock (Ark.) Com mercial College, a letter and specimens of flourishing.

William Robinson, Washago, Canada, a written letter, several cards, and a flourished bird in nest.

T. M. Williams, of the Actual Business College, Pittsburgh, Pa., a letter and several spe ns of flour

E. L. Burnett, Elmira (N. Y.) Business College, a letter and photographic copies of several well-executed designs of lettering.

Richard J. Hodnett, Fort Snelling, lows, a letter in good style. He says : " To the JOUR-NAL I owe whatever skill as a writer I possess."

Penmanshin.

BY E. L. BURNETT. Row oft' it is the Quill, the Peu, and old Ink-well, Are found not in the pleasant home where n

They think as many have oft thought before That writing can be bought like sugar at a store

They teach their sons and daughters the Latin, French,

They also get a grammar and teach them how to speak. And thus they grow in ignorance of the magic of the pen, Till at last their eyes are opened in the business haunts

Penmanship! That magic word, whereever seen, will cause each and every penman in the land to pause. It is a word that will cause the most dull of our penmen (if there are sny) to prick up their ears and weg their heads in satisfaction if anything is said that meets with their approval. And yet with all the penmenship in the country, and all the advantages and inducements offered, how many really good permen have we? That question is difficult

In the first place, what constitutes a pen-Is a good writer a perman? Is a good flourisher, or engrosser, a penman? Some will say, Yes; and others, No.

Only a short time since I asked the following question of a professor in one of our leading colleges: What he thought of Mr. so-sud-so and his writing? The answer was, his writing ie superb, elegant; but for all that he is not a peomap. That involved a new idea in my mind - a good writer, but not a penman. What, then, constitutes a penman? A penman, according to Webster, is "One who writes with a pen." But our learned brother claims (and, by the way, he is as thoroughly an educated man as there is in the profession) that o penman is one who can do any one branch of penmanship equally as well as he can any other. Therefore, a man, to he a penman, must be good at practical and ornamental writing. He must also he good at flourishing, pen-drawing, and engrossing.

When he accomplishes that much of the art, nina times out of ten he will be a good designer and a fair crayon and brush artist. How many have we of that kind? At the Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1879, one of the leading penmen and college men was overheard to say: "There, my friend, can be counted the penmen of our country."

Holding up the right-hand and counting the four fingers, he looked around at the "small fry," to see how it would affect them, and, by all appearances, it hit hard; in fact, it struck the most of them square in the face! I afterward found out v each finger represented. And then, after having a chance to view their work, I came to about the same conclusion, and in a measure coincided with his views. At the present time there are a few more, for that was some time ago. But I think that they could all be counted now in the short space of a quarter of a mioute.

We hear of a person, and, perhaps, have heard of him for years, and have always supposed him to be the "acme" of pr fection. We visit him, and find he has obtained his great name by blowing soft scap hubbles, or by the use of the one epecimen he has made during his life.

And four times out of five that will be hut a poor copy of a good specimen of a hetter man. Why is it that college men, as a rule, all want work of that kind? Iu our time, for several schools, we have made specimens, and the majority of them have been as per order: Eagle and Deer. We have as yet never made any two of them the same : it gets monotonous. So we change the design, call it an eagle, or deer, and send it with many misgivings.

If it proves satisfactory, all right; if not, e would do them over again. But, so far, during our somewhat eventful life, we never have had any of our work rejected or proven unsatisfactory. Again we hear of a penman; we, perhaps, are familiar with the name; some one inquires about him; but we cannot tell anything in regard to his work. We, perhaps, write for specimens, and get nothing for our trouble; we understand then that he has learned the rule: " Expend not one cent noless its full value is returned in some form." We again write. and inclose the mighty dollar; or, perhaps, business or pleasure, may call us to his field of labor: we visit him, and are astonuded at the grand and magnificent display of pen-art in every branch that is presented to our view. And thus it is in all branches of husiness: a lond talker and great blower is generally a slow thinker and poor calculator. "Hide not your light under a bushel or in a barrel."

Keep before the people in a modest way. Throw your work to the four winds, necessary; and if it is good work it will du more for your business than all the lond gas that can be used.

It is true a loud-mouthed person may make money for a time, and seemingly prosper. But in time, if you watch closely, you will see that people, one by one, will distrust him, and he will gradually go down in the scale of popularity. There is plenty of room for all who wield the pen; there is work for those who are capable of doing it. Therefore, aske yourself probeient, execute your work in a thorough manner; slight nothing; and in time you will give the satisfaction that you may merit. We cannot all be a Flickinger, a Spencer, a Kibbe, or an Ames, or like a dozen more we could name.

But we can keep striving to reach that point, and, in so doing, we will each day turn out better work, and in time receive our share of the public patronage, providing "our actions ere based upon a principle of right, and we preserve our integrity of character."

But for the art of writing, all thought and discovery of the ages past were dead to the present, and burnen progress would move forward at socil pace rather than fly upon the wings of steam and electricity.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications cot objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell

"Speed the Ouill."

BY PAUL PASTNOR.
How well do I remember him,
Our ancient pedagogue!
Stern glanng o'er the alver brim,
That ast upon his none so alim,
Or poring close, with optics dim,
Ha daily log,
Or going mond, with visage grim
And dire intest to 80g*

He was a man of althoug miles, A stranger Burto ne'er was seen— Econg perhaps, in hour of mith, When you'd narrounds the coay hearth. A good, reared on horomatic tail, Oose grouping and put a had noy wall. To find the keybole of the door, While jest and five continus him more! As lank and long and lean as be, Was "Speed the Quilt," our dominin. His arma protruded from his slewes, Like autumn branches stripped of learness.

His nobles bosers of shore,
His in his Tomes when he cone,
But when he sat they might be seen,
But when he sat they might be seen,
Six slereys jones, cough and least.
He wore a coat of bettle-green,
Two makes he could be the seen of the country o

And has in many a journal saying driped Of Greek and Latin he know much, Could read and spell with equal akili, John most saw induly with the qual, and the same of the same o

A tation up and on, without a break,
While on the dreat wall to and for.
The shadow of his band would go,
Like the phantom of the Discan Luke!
But see the frults of his pure zees!
No master of the potent pee.
Could wield so defily quilt or steel,
Engress or Sonthis "loof" or "heel,"

The implipable line that passed our ken Hat copies were a time day's wooder— No slooping our raw-lag unbeet, But just as fraight as though beneath Hat ruted a straight as though beneath! His letters in symmetric row Were always written, fast or row, What chaste designs, what carves are besque the traced on that of plane-top desk!

His tapering shade, bit faulties cars,
Roused admirstion and despair.
We wrothlyped white, by dairy use,
We visily store to reproduce
Well pleased, the peda-gue would amile
To see our lays pursue the quill,
Of blots of ink, we could but spill,
Refert the archer of our toil.

Of blots of lot, we could but spill, Reflect the actor of our toll. He never chided while we wrote. He never chided while we wrote. He love redecaned our taults, I ween, He prayed the spirit and the thought, Atheit the copy was not always clean!

Written Visiting-Cards.

THE MATERIALS, THE WRITING, THE USE. By B. F. Kelley,

A visiting-card to be en right must be of the finest texture and of ivory whiteness. It should be carefully eat from three-sheet Bristol-band, and subjected to great pressure to overcome the tendency to warp. Its size will depend upon the person for whom it is intended. A geodleman's card should be quite small; that of an unmarried lady, considerably larger; of a married hady, still larger; while that to be used by husband and wife together is largest of all. The exact sizes at present used by recognized authorities are indicated above, numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, being the sizes for a geotleman, a Miss, a Mrs., and a Mr. and Mrs., respectively. The size and form of

ried daughter, but may be used by any of her sisters entitled to be so addressed, if given-name be included—the former alone omitting the given name.

Military and caval titles may be retained,

Sizes for Cands.)

THE PENMANS ART JOURNAY



carus are suspect to trequent modification, as fashion in this regard as well as in dress sustains a well-deserved reputation for fickleness. The teadeup for two years past has been in the direction of smaller cards for gentlemen, and larger ones for ladies, and more obloog in form. The dude and dudes insist—if indeed they may be said to be capable, of insisting—upon the extreme limits in sizes. In this connection it may not be improper to meotion a fact, of which doubtless nearly all our readers are aware, that, at no time either past or present, has a beveled-edge, or turned-over corner, or fueu-critical card, been considered the proper thing in fashionable society.

Having selected a card of the proper size, complexion and texture, we have now to determine the pen, penholder and ink to be used.

Of pens, Gillot's No. 1, No. 170, and No. 303, and the Spencerian No. 14 (the latter corresponding very nearly to the first mentioned), all, although of diverse qualities, find champions among good penmen. No. 170 and No. 303 require much pressure to produce shades, while No. 1 and No. 14 require but little. Each card-writer, therefore, should determine for himself the pen best suited to his use, bearing in mind, above all else, that it must be capable of producing a clear-cut and uniformly fine hair line.

Most card-writers, I believe, prefer an oblique penholder, the principal reason for which preference will be given further on.

No ink has yet been manufactured combining all desirable qualities, but many of the best writers use a mixture of two parts of Walkdee's or Arnold's Japan Ink with one part of Arnolds's Writing Fluid, or combine, in the same proportions, Spencerina Japan Ink with Spencerina Under Hack Writing Fluid; while a large number use Mayarad and Noyes's Ink, believing it, in appearance and free-flowing quality, not interior to the best.

We now come to a consideration of the writing appropriate for cards. This should, of course, he script - fancy lettering and flourishing, as well as Italian shading, being relegated to the past. The writing, if not rigidly plain, must contain no confusing clements. It should be of medium size, and just at present the size is about the same on the card of a ludy or gentleman. Should the address appear upon a card, it should invariably be placed near the righthend lower corner, and should be written much smaller than the name. Receptionday or days may be written near the lefthand lower corner, in the same manner as the address. In formal card-writing nothing but standard capitals are admissible, and in forming these, most pennien find that the oblique peaholder can be used most advantageously

The title Mr. on a gentlemae's card is falling into disuse. The title Miss is not, as formerly, restricted to the eldest unmar-

cards are subject to frequent modification, as well as the professional title of a physical fashion in this regard as well as in dress can but, in general, the use of titles con-















ferred by institutions of learning or by common consent in addressing individuals would, if used upon cards, savor of egotism; consequently, we do not expect to see cards like the following:

Prof. John Smith; Wm. Brown, A.M., LL D.; Hoo. Henry Jones.

The writing upon a lady's card should be exceedingly plain. A geutleman's card may be in either standard writing, giving full came, or at least one given came in full, or it may be made by combining initials in form of autograph cards. The former style is familiar to all. Herewith are given a few examples of the latter.

We close this article—already assuming greater proportions than we anticipated—by glancing at some of the uses of a visitingcard.

It has been said that "A card is the beginning and the end of etiquette—the Alpha and Omega of all social intercourse." It has frequently been the forerunner of pleasure and happiness, subbounded, and sometimes the cause of much aunoyance and bitter animosity.

It has a language of its own, which, in the accepted code of eard leaving, may be interpreted as follows: Turning down the right-hand upper corner signific sensite (At home); the right hand lower corner, Adies; the left-hand upper corner, Felicitation; the left-hand lower corner, Condolence. If to be absent for a long time, the initials of Pour Prendre Conge, (P. P. C.), meaning, to take leave, are written in right-hand lower corner. Turning down one end of a ludy's card signifies that all the ladies of the household ore included in the call.

In some of the larger cities the Euglish mode prevails, deburring young ladies from using cards of their own. Where this is the case, the young hady's name is placed beneath her mother's on the same card, and when leaving cards nuaccompanied by her mother she draws a peouli through the name of the latter.

Calling-hours for ladies are usually from two to five P. M.; for geutlemen, the same, and from eight to nine in the evening.

Should a family feel desirons of forming the sequantance of acother upon the same social plane, the method of secomplishing it should be by the hady of the house leaving her owe eard with that of her husband, and those of her soos and daughters who have entered society. This civility should be returned within a few days. When a young gentleman or lady is to exter society the masher leaves his or her eard with that of her husband and her own.

In giving an cutertainment, a lady incloses her husband's eard to all invited for the first time. In calling after such entertainment she also leaves the eard of her husband. Cards should always be left for guests of a family if the lady calling is aware of their presence. No lady sends her own eard, alone, to a gentleman. In case of illness or death of a friend, cards must be left in person, if possible.

A gentleman, if introduced to a lady by eard, will, upon calling, send in his own eard with that of the party by whom he was introduced.

These ere a few of the uses of cards—all that we can find space to give, but the subject is by no means exhausted.

When to Subscribe.

For several reasons it is desirable, that, so far as is practicable, subscriptions abould begin with the year, yet it is entirely optional with the subscriber as to when his aubscription shall commence. Those who may be specially interested in the very practical and valuable course of lessons commenced by Prof. H. C. Speacer may have their subscriptions hegin with the May number of 1882, in which is the first lesson of the course.

The Hand-book (in peper) is now offered free as a premium to every person remitting \$1 for one year's antheoription to the JORNAL. Or, bandsomely bound in cloth, for 25 cents additional.



Evidence of Good Instruction in Writing.

It has been our observation that good instruction in writing and large clobs for the JOURNAL were well-nigh synonymous. Whenever a large club comes from a teacher of writing, or an institution, we are most certain that there is a successful teacher of writing, for it is only those pupils who have become inspired with a love for writing that subscribe, and it is only by good and faithful teaching that such inspiration is enkindled.

From W. H. Sadler's Baltimore (M4.) Business College one hundred and twenty-seven subscribers to the JOURNAL bave been received during the past year. The following autographs, representing the writing of pupils at the beginning and close of their course of instruction in that institution, will fully sustain our theory respecting the relation of good instruction and a large patronage of the JOUNNAL:

Romeo Abrahams A. Abrahams Which Minght M. Might R. M. Iraac. M. Tsaac. Athur & Silling . Of Silling

Jacob F. Panetti. Mercer Drouch.

"American Counting-room."

The August number of The American Count ing-room will certainly meet the highest expectations of its readers. Its contents form an stractive list of interesting news and inform the Mark Checkup combines mirth with instruction in his characteristic story of "Master Simpkins's First Day in the Office," which is graphically illustrated. The "Merchants' Law Library" furnishes a number of recent legal decisions of importance to business peo-ple. In the department of "Counting-room Chate" various interesting subjects are dis-cussed in an asy style. Under the title of cussed in an any style. Under the title of "The Day-book and Journal" is given the report of a spirited discussion which took place at the last regular meeting of the Institute of Accountants and Book-keepers of New York City, "Bankruptcy, as Viewed by English Ac-countants" is the report of a lecture recently delivered by a member of the Chartered Accountants of Eogland at the city of Biroting-ham. "How Linton Bank was Robbed" is a ham. "How Linton Bank was Rooted" is a thrilling short story, in which a practical lesson is taught through the use of fletion. Under the heading of "An Important Convention" the story is briefly told of what was done by the story is orient tool or what was none by the Business Educators at their recent gather-ing in Washigton, D. C. Varions other de-partments, reviews and reports combine to

tractive. Published at 29 Warren Street, New York. Single copies, 20 cents; yearly subscription, \$2,50. For sale by all newsdealers.

Is Business Writing Teachable?

The PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, of New York, has taken the position that a husiness hand cannot be taught, and, of course, the opinion has met with some opposition by quill-drivers. In reply to a correspondent, writing on the subject, the JOURNAL

says:
"Every really skillful teacher of writing has and is making good business-writers that is, they are teaching the elements of good writing, good form, graceful combinations, and a free and rapid movement. These qualities, when introduced into business, polished and fixed by business-practice and habit, make what is known as good business-writing. It becomes less systematic, and lacks the formality of professional or schoolroom writing. on a personality in harmony with the char-acter and circumstances of each writer. The writing of no two of all the thousands of business-writers being alike, such writing, while it has an ease and a certain elegaore which schoolroom writing does not bave, from its lack of precision and system, is not suited to be copied or imitated, since the varying inaccuracies and personalities would lead the learner to such a varillation in his practice as to confuse and paralyze his efforts. Heuce we say, that what is known to the commercial world as 'business writing' is unteachable; while, as a fact, that system of instruction and practice adopted by all good teachers of writing, and especially in the well-conducted husiness colleges, has made, and is making (united with business practice) the multitudes of superior business-writers, for which the Americans as a race, are noted."

Brother Ames is right. You can "teach," but the student does not always follow the teaching. Wa find this fact prominent in every walk of life. Character will assert itself in all that the individual does. It would be as difficult to make all write the same hand as it would to make them talk with the same tone of voice. After the teacher has given the student the correct

information as to the position of the hand and pen, movement and the elements of writing in a general way, it only remains for practice to determine the handwritinglo our early experience as a writing-master, we thought it necessary to the success of the student that be should follow the exact rule laid down for everybody else. course in a class of forty or fifty there would be as many who would show hy their writing that they had imitated the same copy, and at the same time individual characteristics as varied as the writers themselves would show out promisatly in every specimen presented. We have changed our views and methods after a longer experience in teaching "business" writing. We are now content if we can only impress upon the student the importance of "movement," and the adoption of reasonable rules as to "taste" in the arrangement and formation of his writing. It makes no difference what "system" one writes, so that it is readable, and comes "natural" to the writer; the same rules as to execution will fit perfectly in one system as another.

H. H. Souch!

Sample copies of the Journal, 10 ccots.

THE PENMANS TART JOURNAL

A Dollar Well Invested.

Jack was the son of a gentleman in very moderate circumstances. His father the editor of a weekly newspaper, had a large family to support, and a very moderate salary upon which to do it. He had always intended that Jack should study medicine, but as the boy grew up and became old enough to give the matter serious thought, he saw that his father's pet idea ould not be carried out. Times grew duller and duller; subscribers dropped off, and Jack saw his father's pale, intellectual face grow more and more haggard and tired-looking, as he came home from the

city, day after day.

Finally, one night, just a few days before Jack's fifteenth birthday, his father called him into the library and said: "Jack, I have been thinking how I could give you the opportunity to study that I want you to have; but, my hoy, I am afraid I shall have to leave it to you. I cannot give you a collegiate education, but I can place you in a position where, if you are industrious and your heart is in your work, you can ears sufficient money is a few years' time to support yourself while studying."

He then told Jack that a position was ready for him as a type-setter on the paper of which he was editor, and that he had made arrangements for him to serve a three months' apprenticeship, at the expiration of which time he ought to be able to earn very fair pay, which would increase week after he became more proficient. The money thus earned was to be saved until he had enough to take him through college. Of course, this was very disappointing to

a boy of his age, just beginning to form, as most lads do, all sorts of plans and schemes for the next four or five years of school and college life. But as there was no other way to attain his aim, he accepted it, and went to work with a will. After three months' time he became very expert in the art of "sticking" type, and before a year had elapsed was able to earn as much as most men receive. This was very pleasant, and he was each week adding to his hoard -hut at what expense? When he left school he was a very good writer, perhaps better than the average boy of his age; but the occupation he was engaged in made it unnecessary for him ever to handle a pen, and he had the extreme mortification one day to find that his writing was such that he was ashamed of it. But what could be do ! After working very hard for ten hours every day, he would return home, worn out and tired, and the very idea of writing, then, simply was out of question. He continued on, working hard and saving all he could; in the meantime the commercial world was undergoing a tremendous revolution; times became still more dull, failures began to be reported in every direction, and, finally, one day his father's paper was forced to succumb to insurmountable obstacles, and Jack found the money he had saved had to go to relieve his father's presept embarassment. Here he was-a young man now, nearly twenty, intelligent and bright, but with no knowledge of commercial business, writing a miserable scrawl of a hand, and his darling pet ambition of becoming an "M. D." entirely beyond all question. It would be necessary for him now to give all his surplus earnings to help on his father, and he found himself apparently forced to continuo all his life a printer The work had always been very distasteful to him, and was now doubly more so. He attempted to find some other employment, but his baudwriting was such that no merchant would hire him for any duties but thuse of an office-boy. He tried again and again, but was always met with the same rebuff, until he became disheartened and discouraged, and had about made up his mind that a common printer he would have to remain all his life, when one day he came across a copy of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, and read an article in it giving some general instruction in the proper forming of letters, accompanied by appropriately engraved plates. That night be carried the paper home, and, after supper, sat down, determined to see if with that aid he could improve. After working an hour or two, and comparing his first and last efforts, he was actonished at the result. The next day he subscribed for the paper, and, securing the current numbers, devoted himself the following evening to the same employment, with like happy results. He made up his mind to make one more effort to acquire a plain, business handwriting, which he at last accomplished, and then an opportunity presented itself, securing him a position in a concern just starting into business, and he is to-day occupying the responsible position of book-keeper and corresponding secretary, all of which he acknowledges is owing to

his accidentally stumbling on a copy of the

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THE PENMANS (F) ART JOURNAL

The True Idea of God.

In a sermon, lately presched by Henry Ward Beecher, upon the "True Idea of God," he said "That it was true, though irreverently said, that the noblest work of man was God. Every one," he said, "mnet form for himself an idea of God, the result of thought, winged by imagination. We most conceive of God by putting together divine qualities. To many He is to a large extent the God of the Church and of good men. He is narrowed by men's sentiments into a lesu, gaunt, starveling Creator, with a virtue shining here and there. Men are selfish about all other things, and so they are selfish about God, and parcel Him out in sections. In polytheistic ustions each place has its own God.
"The Jews would not share their God

with the Gentiles. To-day, with changed methods, the spirit is the same. The orthodox will not share their God with the Arinns. They say: Come to our God; without Him there is no hope in the world. The Roman Catholics have a God they own and will let out to all men who will come into their church organization and discipline. All others are recusaut, and God hes no business with them except to dama them eternally. The Romish Church, with all its benefits, has as unrrow and sectarion views of God as-ss some Protestants. Belt the the two and it would be impossible to tell which had the greater diameter. Among Protestants, each sect claims the true God. Lately the idea has been advanced that the spirit of missions depended upon the belief that the heathen have no title to immortality, no hope of blessedness, except hy the Protestant God. One sect carried ut the God of Calvin-Heaven belp it! Another, carried out the God of Arminianism, the Methodist idea; another, the Episcopal; another, carried one mixed of uncertain colors. Is the pulpit of missionsries the uncovered bell into which millious are pouring into perdition? Is there in Brooklyn any orthodox Church that believes the Unitarians have a right and title to the orthodox God, and that their God is a true one? On Children's Day Unitarian childreu are not allowed to walk with orthodox children. Is it because there was fear they would steal the orthodox God, or inneculate the others with the Unitarisa God ? These ideas must have been cerried down to the children because Christ will have nothing to do with any but persons like himself. He never went among thieves, harlots, lepers and such. These persons must depend on the uncovenanted mercies of God.

"I had rather depend on the uncovenauted mercies of God then on the ceven auted mercies of the orthodox. But I am not a Unitarian. And I am not a Universalist, though Joseph Cook does try to crowd me over there. Joseph Cook is a good man. I expect to see him in Heaven. I mean to be there, and I expect he will be there, though he will leave more Joseph Cook on Earth than will suffice for him to

know his own identity. "Men originally combined all their noblest conceptions in their idea of God, and then it was literalized and misinterpreted. The drift of the eges showed that God carried men from worse to better, and He would wait notil He could raise them to the proper level. Everything proceeded by stages - from nothing to hetter, and from better to best. God was the God of the whole earth. Narrow ideas must be thrown away. He was the God of all the heathen; missions must go to them from moral impulse, not because they were abandoned by The representation of God as demu-God. ing nineteen-twentieths of the race was not a representation of a Being to be called God. God was eternal bounty, good, beuefit, and love to men, righting wrong hy pain and penalty, and lifting men from acimalism. He was the God of all sects and of no sects, of all mea-Christian and heathen. He was uesrest to those who needed Him most. He was the succorer of

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Poems on Pens

The Esterbrook Steel Pen Company lately offered a prize for the best poem written upon their pens. It called forth a large number of competing poems, some of which are of considerable merit-among them is the following acrostic by Miss C. A. Van Darvort, Dannemora, N. Y .:

E very graceful shaded line, S trength and beauty to combine, 'T is the peaman's pride to draw E ach fair curve without a flaw R ecords of all deeds and time Only with bright pea, by three.
Oh! the power for good or lil
Kept to bands that show thy skill,
8 will for act and strong to smile,
Tempered like Damascus' blade. E ves, true, and perfect made, E sterbrook's norivaled pen L eads the roll with writing men, P ens like these should ever trace E very deed of love and gmos N ever for foul purpose wrought, S tained with ain or evil thought

Curious Patents.

Some investigating person has furnished the New York Times with a brief list of patents on small things which in many instances have proved great mines of wealth to the lucky discoverer. The list might be extended to a much larger number, but we only state those given in the Times. Among these trifles is the favorite toy-the "return ball"-a wooden ball with an elastic string attached, selling for ten cents each, but yielding to its patentee an income equal to Efty thousand dollars a year. The rubber tip on the end of lead pencils affords the owner of the royalty au independent fortune. The inventor of the gummed newspaper wrepper is also a rich man. The gimlet-pointed screw has evolved more wealth than most silver mines, and the man who first thought of putting copper tips to children's shoes is as well off as if his father had left him two million dollars in United States bonds. Although roller-skates are not so much used in countries where ice is abundant, in South America, especially in Brazil, they are very highly esteemed, and have yielded over one million dollars to their inventor. But he had to speed fully one handred and twenty thousand dollars in England alone fighting infriogements. The "Daucing Jim Crow," a tay, provides an annual income of seventy-five thousand dollars to its inventor, and the common needle threader is worth ten thousand dollars a year to the man who thought of it. The drive well" was an idea of Colonel Green, whose troops, during the war, were in want He conceived the notion of driv of water. ing a two-inch tube into the ground until water was reached and then attaching a pump. This simple contrivance was patented after the war, and tens of thousands of farmers who have adopted it have been obliged to pay him a royalty, a moderate estimate of which is placed at three million dollars. The spring wiodow-shade yields an income of one hundred thousand dollars a year; the stylographic pen also brings in one hundred thousand dollars yearly; the marking-pen, for shading is different colors, one hundred thousand dollars; rubber stamps the same. A very large fortune has been reaped by a western miner, who, ten years since, invented a metal rivet or eyelet in each end of the mouth of cost and pants pockets to resist the strain caused by the carriags of pieces of ore and beavy tools.

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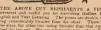
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The excellent penmen of our country (and they are now quite numerous) resort

PLATE 1

Quesday, March 7, 1881 23 Pills Rece. Dr. Now reide of S. Shunter: 24 & Hunter To-Mase, Co-al. 202 Push. Wheat @, \$125 " ONdse! 558 " Corn. . \$150

All places that the eye of heaven shines on Are unto the wise ports and happy havens.

PLATE 2.

CAB (CODEETTTIN) JKLMM HA 0P2PSTUMXXY3

Spencer Brothers' Abbreviated Hand

For the dispatch of business . a handwriting something like this is desirable, which omits all lines not essential to legibility or currency.

tions given in the Speucerian copy-books, and many a youth was inspired by them to guide aright the pen

We can never forget a visit which we made in those days to a public school in a thriving town on the Hudson. We had been told that they had excellent writing there. We were received with great cordiality by teachers and pupils, because of their warm attachment to the system of writing which we represented. Eyes sparkled when the pens and books were brought out for an exercise, and a bright little fellow standing by his desk recited in boyhood's purest, sweetest tones the posm which leads our lesson. Those

frequently to standard movement-drill exercise to keep themselves in writing order. The peuman who neglects his training for any considerable period of time surely falls back in his execution.

PLATE 1 presents, first, an entry from a journal day-book, and practically illustrates the use of three sizes of writing. The date-the largest or heading size-is on a scale of tenths of an inch-the shortest letters being one-tenth, the capitals three-tenths, in hight. This size is adapted to ledger and other headings where perspicuity is desired. Some accountants write headings on a much larger scale; but as hooks are used upon a desk, near to those who write in them or refer to them, we see no need of headings of such extraordinary size as to make them readable at a long distance. The size here given can be read by a person having tolerably good sight at a distance of from seven to

The titles of the two accounts debited and the two accounts credited are on a scale of twelfths of an inch-the short letters being one-twelfth, and the extended letters and capitals three-twelfths. This size is adapted to the ordinary ruling of account-books, which is closer than that of foolscap and letter paper, and does not crowd the writing-space. The figures to the left of these entries, and in the money-columns to the right, are one and one-half times the hight of the short letters.

The smallest hand is required for the explanations on the right, where considerable is stated in limited space. The size given is on a scale of sixteenths of an inch. In writing so small a size care should be exercised to form each letter distinctly, or the words will not be legible.

The two lines at bottom of Plate I are written on a scale of tenths of an inch-the capitals and extended letters being three-fourths of the hight of the space between the liues of medium-ruled cap and letter paper. This is sometimes designated the "Correspouding Size." We gave an example of it in Cut 4 of our last lesson. It is large enough to be easily read, and at the same time does not crowd the space on medium-ruled

The different sizes of writing useful in accounts, correspondence, etc., are most fully presented on the Writing and Measuring Ruler sold by the JOUBNAL.

The abbreviated hand on this plate was mainly developed by P. R. Spencer, Junior, and has been successfully taught for a number of years in the Spencerian Business College at Cleveland, under his charge. The results of such teaching are conspicuous in the writing of many excelling penueu who have been professionally qualified at that institution. The simplified forms embodied in their correspondence and other current writing, are in striking contrast with the elaborate letters and redundant curlycues which have, from time immemorial, been charged upon teachers of penmanship.

The abbreviations in this plate are in some respects, quite radical; it does not seem needful to go further in the matter of simplicity of form.

The tendency of popular taste and demand in the direction of greater simplicity in writing has been strongly emphasized, during the past year, in the publication, by Messrs Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., of Prof. Swinton's New Series of Readers—the lower numbers of which contain lessons in abbreviated script.

I am permitted to give below a Synopsis of Practical Methods of Writing, from the pen of H. A. Speucer. He says:

"The hand of everyone should be endowed with the regency of chirographic speech Not to have thorough mastery of at least one out of the six most practical methods of writing would certainly be a gross neglect in education. A glance at the structure and uses of the various practical styles will show that they are essentially homogeneous.

"LONGHAND .- Each letter is usually formed with from three to seven strokes or lines, and parts of the initial and terminal lines serve to connect the letters into words.

"Anureviated-Hand.-Each letter is formed with from one to five parts or strokes, and lines are added to unite the letters into words.

O SEMI-ABBREVIATED-HAND embraces the essentials of both the long and abbreviated styles-many of the letters being made with fewer strokes than in the former, and some letters with more strokes than in the latter, style. In lineality and legibility it is of the highest type

"ALPHADETIC SHORTHAND .- Each letter is composed of either one or two stroke and all of the twenty-six letters of the alphabet so constructed as to be self-connecting.

"PHONETIC SHORTHAND employs the same characters as the alphabetic, with fourteen others, and their application made solely to the parts of words sounded in pronuu-

OSTENOPHONOGRAPHY or REPORTING-HAND.—The same characters are used as in the Alphabetic and the Phonetic Shorthands, with four additional and various auxiliary modifications; and hesides uniting to form words are used as word-sigos, and applied to the structure of contractions, phrases, and all abbreviations."

Penmanship in Schools. BY PAUL PASTNOR,

The chief aim, it seems to me, of the American public school is to fit young men and women for usefulness to life. That common school is not, as some seem to consider it, only a means of preparatory discipline for higher grades of educatiou-a sort of mental gymnasium in which the facultice are trained and prepared for more difficult leats in the realms of knowledge. The majority of those who attend our public schools do not expect to continue their studies, actively, after graduation. They can afford neither the money nor the time which this course of action would require. They are expected, when they attain the proper age, to go forth into the world and earn their own living. Their time, up to this period, they are willing and able to spend in school, provided the course of instruction there pursued is such as to he of practical benefit to them in after life. Anything in the way of ornamental or merely disciplinary work they neither need nor desire-they want living, practical instruction in topics of permanent value and utility. In a word, the great mass of pupils in our public schools demand, it seems to me, a more utilitarian course of study than that which has hitherto been furnished themless of preparatory work for the higher grades, the colleges and the seminaries, and more technical work for use in every-day life. Of course, I do not advocate doing away with the "fundamentals"—reading,

spelling, grammar, geography, arithmetic etc., but I would have less of elementary algebra, geometry, Latin, rhetoric, hotany, noral and mental philosophy, and such kindred subjects. Some of these studies are practically useless, both at the time when they are studied and during the time while they are forgotten, and some can be taken up, if desired, at leisure after graduation.

Oue of the studies which I think ought to be introduced in place of the above is penmanship. I am aware that it is already taught, after a fashion, in our public schools but really to what extent, and with what practical banefit? It is taught as an aux iliary stody, in the same way as music is taught. Two or three times a week, perhaps, an instructor in writing comes to the school, and spends twenty minutes or half an hour in the most general and superficial kind of iustruction. For the remainder of the week, whso the few burried moments devoted to writing come round, the scholars puzzle over their ongraved and impossible copies, under the good-natured supervision of a few gentle lady teachers, who know about as much of the principles of correct business-writing as they do of the pot-hooks of Sanskrit. What does all this amount to? What can it amount to? So far as instruction in penmanship is concerned, it is a mara larce.

Now 1 would advocate, among other things, regular and thorough and proper instruction in penumuship in our public schools. I would have it one of the currie-

ulum studies-not an ontside, occasional study, answering the purpose, mainly, of a diversion and a plausible cham. It is disgraceful that the pupils of our public schools should be allowed to graduate, writing such wretched hands as many of them do. There is no reason in the world why it should be so, if penmanship wers taught in the proper What sort of arithmeticians, for inway. stance, do you suppose our school graduates would be, if a hurried instructor in that branch of study should attempt to teach them the science in thirty or forty minutes a week? Their knowledge could be but fragmentary and shallow at the best. Why does not the rule, then, work as well in the case of penmanship? Everybody will admit that it takes a great deal of time, and earnest. well directed practice, to become a good penman. The fragmentary instruction which one can gain in the public echools, at present, is not worth very much. The majority of pupils will derive no real benefit from such desultory practice, requiring the proper positions of body and hand too infrequently to allow them to become accustomed and easy, and in other ways producing and confirming bad habits which should have been checked at the outset. Penmanship should be taught in our schools as one of the regular studies of the course, with daily drill under the best of instruction and with the right kind of models. Its importance end value in business life, it seems to me, damands this. Next to arithmetic, reading and spelling, "writing" is the most important element of a common school education. For a young man or young woman starting out in life to carn a livelihood, there is no one advantage comparable, it seems to me, to a good handwriting. And if this accomplishment be enpplemented by a knowledge of book-keeping and of business forms, the young graduate is about as well equipped for earning a salary-in some respects batter equipped-than if he or she had worked up the ladder from the counter to the countingroom. The matter of teaching penmaoship in the schools as it should be taught, eught to be urged upon our public educators, I think, with a good deal of emphasie. As it is now, there is no doubt that penmanship is a neglected branch of study. Its valuethough, perhaps, not underestimated-is, at least, overlooked. It certainly would pay, in every sense of the word, to give it a more prominent place in the common school curriculum.

EART JOURNAL

Letter-Writing. ARTICLE VIII.

BY D. T. AMES. The present article we purpose to make directly applicable to the correspondents of the JOURNAL; could all of whom be present for a short period, and observe the amount and character of the communications daily received and listen to the comments passed upon each one of the same by the several parties whose duty it is to read and respond to them, a lesson in correspendence would be received quite beyond the genius of any author upon that subject to convey through the medium of the pen. First, here are some fifty or more postalcards asking for specimen copies of the JOURNAL, or some other favor-to comply with which the aggregate expense to us, in time and money, will be several dollars, to say nothing of postage. It is known to most of the writers of these cards that the price of a copy of the Journal, is ten cents. and, to all, that to answer communications by mail requires postage, and by thus sending a postal-card, when justice and the ordinary courtesies of business require that a remittance be made, the writer at least lays himself open to the suspicion of desiring to obtain something for nothing. Next are several letters and packages marked due for unpaid postage for various sums, from three ceuts upward. These are usually packages sent purely in the interest of the writer--such as specimens of penmanship, of which a gratuitous notice or comment is

solicited; or manuscript for an article to appear in the Journal-worthless, of course, for a writer having sense suffic to write an acceptable article knows enough to pay his postage. One package recently received called for 47 cents short postage the sender having a written communication on the margin of a large lithographic print, which he inserted in a heavy tube, and upon the same placed a 5-cent stamp - the rate of postage for a print, but for which, on account of the writing, we were charged letter-rates.

Other letters consist of from four to eight pages of composition, which should have ecopied no more than one or two pages. As a single example we insert the following verbatim copy of a letter, lately received, which covered seven and a half pages of note-paper, omitting only place and name of writer:

Mr. Ames.

Dear Sir

Find inclosed a stamp for which please answer me a few questions as soon as possible & oblidge me very much indeed.

much indeed.

Last fall the Sussex Co Agriculture Fair
was held at Newtoo N. J. Sept. 26th 27th
28th & 29th and I attended every day and
there was a Gentleman there in the large
building writing Cards &e well I stope
and talked with him and he gave me his
Cord this in his name.——as we talked and talked with him said he gave me his Card this is his name — as we talked along I t-be him I was taking Gasklis Pennons Gazette he then spoke up and said that was not much of a paper and said he would tell me a paper that was worth taking called it I think the Pennons Art Journal said it came at 100 a year and there were 3 Pen Pictures

or seen one and ne said he would send for it for ms I dout know where Mr. — is now or I would send to him and see about it he could soon tell about it and see to it as Mr. — travels around I dont know where he is now so thought I would send

to you. Find inclosed two three cent stamp which will you please try and find out about it for me I dont know who is the which will you please try and find out about it for me I dout know who is the Editor of the paper I thought perhaps you might know something about it or have something it do with the paper if you about it were a something to do with the paper if you about it is not stump and write to him about it, he can soon tell you about it—or ask the Editor if he remembers of Mr. —— seeding him one address and money about the last of Sept or 1st of Oct I thought as he sent after I paid him but guess he sent the last of Sept or 1st of Oct I thought as he set of Sept or I st of Oct I thought as he set of Sept or I st of Oct I thought as he set of Sept or I st of Oct I thought as he set of Sept or I st of Oct I thought as he are of Sept or I st of Oct I thought as he are of Sept or I st of Oct I thought as he are of Sept of I set of Sept or I st of Oct I thought as he are of Sept of I seem to the set of Sept of I seem to the set of Sept of Sept

291 Broadway Just'al August 11 1883 An Samuel C Vecal ford. Is Louis The Dear Sir formed that Mr Edward J. Cummins was lately and for some years in your employ. Would you kindly and Confidentially) favor me with such information as you can respecting him stating in what capacity he was in your service and your istemation of his general character and apability as a business man; and also please inform me respecting his social standing during the period he was in your employ or of your acquaintance Hoping an early response I am Yours Respectfully Vallian M. Leonard

so I will know where to send I dont know the address of it I paid my dollar to Mr.

— to send for me and I have received the Pen Picture The Bounding Stag and now I would like to have the paper as I paid my the part of the paper as I paid my the paper as I paid my would like to have the paper as I paid my the paper as I paid my be the paper as I paid my be the paper as I paid my be thought I wait & write and see should it as I would be sorry to not get the paper after having paid not about this if you can and give me address of Penmana 4st Journal so I would know where to send and give me Mr. — s address if you know it and I will be ever so much oblidge to you for it. Please answer soon & oblige me very much inceed Mr.— Truly

In a large correspondence the reading of such letters is alone an onerous task, to say nothing of the loss of the time required. Other letters esk for a specimen of our penmanship "rite from the pen," or request that merchandise be forwarded for which the writer will surely remit by return of mail. Scarcely a mail but brings balf a score of letters and more postal-cards which are of no possible interest to any one but the writers. It is the reading and disposal of this vast correspondence that has harrassed us more and consumed more of our time than has the editing of the JOURNAL since its publication. To a country lad, no doubt, it seems a more trifle to ask for a specimen of our penmanship, or a copy of the Journal free; but were he to encounter such trifles as we do-aggregated to fifty or one bundred daily-he would no longer see them as a trifle, but as a mountain, none the less formidable because composed of trifling atoms, and as presenting a task which, if performed, would consume our entire time, and involve us in bank ruptcy. Again, to many, no doubt, it seems a reasonable and proper request that we should forward articles of value by mail a promise of the writer to remit, but unfortunately we have learned, as have others, by experience, that, as a rule, the rogue promises, while the honest purchaser remits, with the order. " But," says a writer, is it not as fair that you take my promise to remit as that I trust you to forward mer-chandise for which I pay in advance?" This would be true were parties upon an

equal basis; but it is usually a stranger who makes a small order through the mail, about whose responsibility or integrity the dealer cannot, except at considerable trouble and expense, be informed, while the reliability of any extensive publishing house may be easily known to any patron.

For the mutual advantage of ourselves and correspondents we make the following

SUGGESTIONS.

First-Let all communications be direct, and as brief as is consistent with a complete statement of their purpose.

Second - Save your time and postage and us from annoyance by not asking for speci-

mens of our penmanship.

Third—Save yourselves and us from embarrassment by not asking credit for subscriptions or merchandise.

Fourth-Accompany any communication you write in your own interest with a stamp, and be sure that year postage is fully

Fifth-To insure an enswer to any communication see that its diction is courteous and proper.

Two men were wraugling in front of the Two near were wraughing in front of the City Hall the other day, when one of them called out: "I tell you I don't owe you no \$51" "I say you do!?" "Ard I wou't pay it!" "Then I'll say you!" At this point a pedestrian balted, and inquired of one: "Do you honestly owe him!" "Not a penny, sir!" "And will you sue him for \$51" he asked of the other. "I will!" "Give him seven dollare," continued the "Give him seven dollars," continued the pedestrian to the debtor-"give him seven and be glad to. If he sues, he's sure to get a verdict, and your expenses will reach at least ten dollars. Give him seven, and be thankful that you are beating two lawyers, a justice, and a constable, six jurymen, and two witnesses out of their fees." A satisfactory settlement was made on the spot .--Detroit Free Press.

Notice.

Ames's Composition is revised, enlarged and greatly improved, and will be ready to mail October 20th. Price, \$5. All orders received before date of publication will be filled at \$3.75. SPECIMEN LETTER.

(429 Market St St Louis) Mr. Válliam M Leorard. New York City Die Siv. In response to yours of the 10th instant making inquiries respecting L. O. Cummins I wouldesay that he was in my employ nearly mene years Towing the first two years as or esponding clock, the emaining years he was my general manago: and pur chasing agent Our business relations terminated last January on account of the sale of my entire establishment and my diving from business I segurd In Cummins as a very trustworthy and capable business man and possessed of excellent social qualities. During my acquaintance his social standing has been inviable Yours Respectfully Samuel C. Woodford.

The Art of Writing,

THE PENMANS ART JOURNAL

AS VIEWED AND TREATED BY THE FATHER OF SPENCERIAN PENMANSHIP. By R. C. SPENCER.

English speaking people have taken the lead in the improvement and diffusion of practical arts and useful knowledge. This is due to the fact that they founded their civilizations upon higher regard for the principle of individualism and of human rights. The value of the individual as the primary factor in society is the strong element in the Anglo-Saxon mind and char-acter. The constant tendency of the Anglo-Saxon is toward measures for the elevation of the race by exalting the individual. Hence his free institutions and attendant movement toward universal education. Equity and utility are so closely wedded in his system of life that they become one and inseparable. Time has steadily evolved an order of things in this strong and utilitarian race which in America has assumed the most popular forms, and appeals on every hand to intelligent consideration. These vital facts are nobly illustrated in the origin, history, and framework of nor system of government, ander which flourish our industries, our trade and commerce, our free press, religious liberty, free schools, un-trammeled opinion and discussion. The Declaration of American Independence lays down, in strong words, the principle of the rights and worth of the individual, out of which springs the independent, progressive character of the nation. This enters into the hearts and constitution of the people, and is manifest in everything they do.

Among the many things which in Amer-ica strikingly illustrate the genius of its people for the improvement and diffusion of the useful in the arts and in education is the art of writing. This seems to be the result of the labors of one man, whose physical, mental and moral constitution was a happy blonding of elements, admirably adapted to the work he did. It is true, beyond doubt, that the times were ripe for him, and that he was the man for the times. Mechanical invention had commenced to utilize the power of steam, and a new force began to move the industrial, commercial and social world as it had never been moved before. The art of writing in America had been

mostly that inherited through English ancestry. It was bold, strong and firm, and proclaimed in its every feature the character of the people through whom it had been transmitted to the New World. But such were its characteristics that its execution was slow and labored, and its acquisition difficult and irksome. The acceleration and growth of commerce and social intercourse, the rapidly increasing demands of business life, and the practical requirements of Amer ican education, called for the more facile and universal use of the pen. These were some of the causes that impelled the Father of Spencerian Penmanship to turn his attention, while a mere boy, to the improvement of the art of writing. Although he was, so to speak, buried in the wilds of the then far West (the Connecticut Western Reserve of Northern Ohio), struggling with poverty, deprived of educational advantages, and surrounded by discouragements, u strong passion for knowledge, and a consequent religious reverence for its sources and instruments, inspired and led him on like a good angel, until be had freed the art of writing from the practical defects that had been transmitted from the mother country and former ages. His mind was of the poetic cast, and his temperament and sympathies of the philanthropic type. In itself he regarded the art of writing as almost nothing; but in its relations and uses be believed that little which was worth having or living for could exist without it. There fore he loved the pen, labored to improve the art of writing, and devoted his rare abilities to teaching it, to drawing public attention to its claims by persuasive and eloquent words, by the fascinations of his skill, original publications, beautiful and useful productions, to which he added the purity and worth of a personal character, which was a development from the views which he held of the art which he revered, and of his duties as teacher, author, citizen,

Subscribers who may desire to have their subscription begin with Prof. Spencer's course of lessons, which began in the May (1882) number, may do so, and receive the JOURNAL from that date until January, 1884, for \$1.50 with one premium.

Fifty Years of a Teacher's Busy Life.

HON, IRA MAYHEW, LL.D.

Your application for a sketch of Prof. Mayhew's life, for the JOURNAL, has been handed to the writer, with materials from public journals and reports, with the request that a reply be made for your use The writer is asked to sketch a life of over fifty years of active labor that may be read in half of fifty miautes, or thirty seconds

Ira Mayhew was born in Ellisburgh, Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1814. To the ago of fonrteeu his privileges for study were such as a country home, and the common school, as it was, provided. An early teacher said of him: "Ira is a good boy, but not an apt scholar." The first words of commendation for school-work he remembers were spoken the winter he was fourteen, when he began and completed the study of Daboll's Arithmetic io three menths of a winter's school, which remarkable feat secured to him the privilege of attending Union Academy, at Belleville, where his progress was such that he was kept at that school for about four years, studying mathematics and Latin, and giving some time also to the Greek and French languages.

In 1832, at the age of eighteen, he taught his first school in the district in which he was hore, receiving twelve dollars a month for his services, and boarding around. He engaged in this new work with the same interest and energy which he had devoted to study. He believed in doing one thing at a time, and that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. He built his own fires, swept the schoolroom, and with the aid of the big boys and girls, whom he inspired with a love of cleanliness, kept it well serubbed. With other teachers of the town he organized an association, which had frequent meetings, and held near the close of their schools a grand celebration. The suceess of this first school secured him an engagement for the summer, in the same district, on the same terms. In the autumn of 1833 he went west, and engaged in surveying, in Wood County, Obio. This employment was interrupted by attacks of ague and fever. Recovering from these he cugaged in teaching in Perrysburgh. After spending a year in the west he returned to his native town, and again engaged in teaching in the neighboring village of Adams. His health failing, he took n voyage at sea, in 1836, spending three months on the Banks of Newfoundland, Returning to Adams, he taught the village-school, and in the spring purchased the Adams Semioary, which had been established for young ladies, and for four and a half years conducted it as a successful school for both These were years of hard work, profitable alike to Mr. Mayhew and his stu deuts, many of whom attribute their suc-

With Mr. Maybew, teaching school was a very different thing from "keeping school." In his earlier schools he taught the alphabet, one letter at a time, by likening it to some familiar thing, and allowing children to make it on slates. When two or more letters were learned he combined them in reading exercises. Learning the o and x, the child read ox ; and, with b added, bex ; etc. Later, untural philosophy was taught iu like manner. In mechanical powers, levers, both simple and compound, were employed, and the principles of the inclined plane, the pulley, and the wheel and axle being taught, problems were constructed for solution which required the application of these principles. The spinning-wheel of that period, and the threshing-machine then coming into use, were the subjects of some of these problems. Under such instruction students became conscious of a mental growth that was to them and to their friends a new revelation. charge of the Adams Seminary, the law providing for the appointment of county theretexists of common schools in the

State of New York became operative, and Mr. Mayhew was the first superintendent chosen from his native county. Preparatory to entering upon this broader field of labor he sold the seminary. In a public Address to a teachers' class, on closing his connection with it, he treated of a child's first work in school, including learning the alphabet and first lessons in reading. That part of his Address relating to elementary teaching was copied at length into the dis trict school journal, published by authority of the State of New York, and sent to every school district therein, and specially commended. Freed from other eares, Mr. Mayhew gave his undivided attention to new work. It was his duty to examine teachers, grant certificates to such as pos sessed the requisite qualifications, visit them in their schools, and in these and other ways serve the cause of popular education as best he could. He visited schools throughout his county, aiding and encouraging teachers and counseling with school officers and citizens. He found much to do in recommending improved methods of teaching, while the condition of the

want of suitable preparatory schools, had not then been fully organized

THE PENMANS (1) ART JOURNAL

In the spring of 1845 Mr. Maybew was appointed by the Governor and Legislature to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. After looking over the ground, he undertook labors with the people, traveling through the State, addressing public meetings, and organizing educational associations in the counties visited, for he found no body of teachers who could thus be organized. In 1846 be arranged a single series of meetings, requiring 500 miles on horseback, and carrying in a pair of saddle-bags his clothing and personal baggage for the journey; for at that time there were no railroads traversing the State, nor even carriage roads where he had occasion to go In this series of engagements he addressed meetings almost daily, and often two or three ie a day. The interest thus created led to the preparation of a series of lectures for Sabhath use, which were delivered in the largest churches of villages visited. In these lee tures improved common schools were presented for the consideration of audiences as

eight years. In 1859 Mr. Mayhew organized a Business College in Albion, where he then resided, which was moved to Detroit, in 1868. To this institution he has given his principal thought and labor for twenty-four years, retiring from its management the first of August, 1883 In 1860 he revised his hookkeeping, published ten years previously, and his experience in business college work led him, in 1868, to publish a larger work, called "University Book-keeping, same general plan as the former. With a view to increasing the value of this work as a text-book for business colleges, he, two years later, adapted to it a Business Practice, requiring the use of money and business papers by the student, as though the transactions of its sets represented actual business. In addition to the care of his college, Prof. Mayhew for three years, commencing in 1862, served as United States Collector of Internal Revenue and Receiver of Commutation Moneys, of which experience he availed himself in the preparation of his University Book-keeping, which contains a

"set" relating to governmental accounts-

a feature peculiar to this work. In both of his book-keepings Prof. Mayhew proceeds

on the inductive plan, as in his early teaching, presenting simple occounts, at first, and

afterward those more complex, preparatory

to a ready understanding of double entry,

year, under the new State constitution, he

was elected, by popular vote, Superintend

eat of Public Instruction, and two years

later, in 1856, re-elected by the largest pop-

ular vote given to any member on the State ticket. In this office he served the State

which follows. About the year 1856 Mr. Stratton called upon Prof. Mayhew, requesting the use of his name as a director of the Bryant & Stratton colleges, then being organized, and the preparation of a book-keeping for use in their colleges. But Mr. M's engage-ments occupied his full time; and as the books he had published were in his own name, he preferred to hold copyrights of such as he might afterward undertake. The success that had attended Prof. Mayhew's labors as teacher and superintendent of schools, in 1848 brought him the degree of "A.M." from a New England college, and the recognized merits of his publications and official labors, in 1876, the degree of "LL.D."

In his carlier labors as teacher and superintendeut, Prof. Mayhew had been accus terned to meet in convention for counsel with his co-laborers, and found these meetings pleasant and profitable. But the earlier form of business college associations precluded his attendance at such meetings until the open organization of the Business Educators' Association of America, in New York, in 1878. Prof. Maybew was a char ter member, and the first president of this Association, and has bitherto attended all its meetings. At the late meeting of the Association, in Washington, in July last, he received a pleasant surprise in the form of a cane, from the home of Henry Clay, presented by Prof. Smith, of Kentucky University, to the oldest member of the Association. It is worthy of note that, after serving the cause of popular education as teacher and school-officer for more than a quarter of a century, Prof. Mayhow recoguised that he was taking an advance step in entering upon the work of business education, which had not received the attention to which he believed it was justly entitled. Although now retired from the charge of an institution, he purposes devoting the remainder of his days to the service of this cause, continuing his resideoce at Detroit, in the State of his adoption forty years ago.



HON. IDA MAYHEW, LL D

schoolhouses engaged his earnest attention. Upon these he dwelt at considerable length in his first report to the State Superinte dent, treating of their location, of their size, and the amount of air required for healthy respiration, presenting the chemical change courring in the air of schools as he found them, resulting from repeated breathings, and the manner of securing effectual ventilation, of construction, of the means of warming, of the customary appurtenances within and without, and of their general condition, and the influence they exert on the susceptible minds of the young. Mr. Maybew was greatly surprised to find that his report, treating of these topics and of the condition of the schools generally of his county, was printed entire, constituting forty pages (one tenth) of the State Superintendent's Report to the Legislature. addressing a State Convention of County Superintendents, Col. Samuel Young, the State Superintendent, gave them advice as to the manner of preparing their reports to render them most valuable, referring particularly to the report of Mr. Mayhew of Jefferson, in illustration.

At the close of his second year as County Superintendent, Mr. Maybew in the Fall of 1843 removed to Monroe, Michigan, where he opened a private school, which was sooo constituted by the Board of Regents a branch of the State University, which, for

a means of advancing, not only the material interests of the State, but of promoting its civil, social, and religious interests as well During the session of the Legislature, in 1849, he accepted an invitation to deliver several lectures in the Representatives' Hall, and was afterward requested, by resolution of both the Senate and House of Representatives, to embody the substance of these lectures in a volume, which was published by Harper & Brothers, in 1850, and now constitutes a volume of the Schoolteachers Library, published by A. S. Barnee & Co., of New York. At the time Mr. Mayhew entered upon his labors as Superintendent of Public Instruction there was not a graded or union school in the State. He personally dedicated the first union school in the State, aided in organizing the first public school of the upper peninsula, recommended the establishment of a state normal school, planned the first teachers' institute, and himself conducted several successful institutes before State aid was extended to them.

After the close of his second constitutional term as Superintendent, Mr. Maybew prepared the volume asked for by the Legisature, and afterward a work entitled "Prectical Book-keeping," to meet what he considered a went of the public schools. This done, be was, in 1853, invited to the presidency of Albion College. The following

To those subscribing at club rates,

the book will be sent (in paper) for 25 cents; (in cloth), 50 cents extra. Price of hook, by mail (ie paper covers), 75 coots; clotb, \$1. Liberal discount to teachers and

Character in Penmanship.

Pittsburgh (Pa.) Sunday Led Of the three R'e-reading, 'rithmetic, and 'riting - the latter is, perhaps, the most important accomplishment, because the most difficult to acquire. It completes the outfit of the youngster, with his way to make in the world. Not the first sum worked nor the first page read, but the first letter written, by the school hoy is what gladdeus the parent's heart and inflames his pride; and throughout life the pains taken in acquiring an attractive chirographic style will be looked back to with pleasure because of the profit springing therefrom One of the biographers of Edgar Allan

Poe relates that the poet's first literary distinction—
the winning of a prize in a prize essay competition—was due more to the neatness of the headwriting than to the merite of the cassay. When the judges came to Poe's remarkably neat production, one of them exclaimed:

"Let us award the prize to the first of the geniuses who has written legibly!"

And they unanimously agreed to do so. If we are to accept unqualifiedly the theory that a person's penmanship is the key to his character, how can we recogcile Poe's life and its end with the above story ? With the view of obtaining an intelligent opinion of this theory and a talk on the subject of penmanship generally, a New York Star reporter called on Mr. D. T. Ames, the expert penman, and editor of the PENMAN'S ART Journal. During the pasttwo ysars Mr. Ames's services as an expert have been sought in over 100 cases, embracing thirteen different States, smong them the Northampton (Mass.) bank robbery case, the Whittaker courtmartial, and the Garfield-Morey letter case.

"I do oot," said Mr. Ames, in snower to the reporter's first question, "go as far as some people in support of the theory that hand writing is an unfailing indicator. For instance, it is pure gammon to say that the color of a person's bair or eyes, bis stature or temperamont, one he described through the unedium of this handwriting."

It is also absurd to contend that, if a unanbe inclined to crime or vice of any degree, his inclination may be detected through his handwriting.

"To what extent do you go in support

of the theory?"

"If a man be careful in his business habits, methodical and painstaking, or if he be careless, slovenly or reckless, he will, as a rule, recommend or condemn himself by his penumability. There was Mr. Greeley, whose excerable penumacability was the standing jake of the country. The main trouble with him was that the thoughts came with this was the rapidity as not allow the hand time cough to form the characters with any tolerable degree of legibility. As a rule you will find your successful business man will find your successful business man.

writes a plain hand, free from quuecessary curves or flourishes, while the man who is constantly engaged in a struggle to get out of deep water or to keep from going into it, is distinguished by a fickle bandwriting, full of flourishes. Disraeli says: 'To every individual Nature has given a distinct sort of writing, as she has given them a peculiar countenance, voice and manners. a rule, a man is as well identified in his writing as io bis face, and it is not difficult to distinguish between a natural and forged band, a native and foreign, or the mercantile and professional, style of writing. I cen tell a Frenchman or a German as readily by his penmanship as by his accent.

THE PENMANS TO ART JOURNAL

Clay and Daniel Webeter were severely plain and of feunions finences; while that of President Lincolu was as clear as copperplate—bold and unaffected. William H. Sewardle rare quality of mind could not be hetter indicated than by his delicate, clear-cut autograph, which alone stands for genium. General Grant signe bits name in a plain but extremely tasteful hand. General Les's chitography, in its fine apright strokes with angular horizontal terminal lines, indicates a determined, positive character.

Roscoe Conklin's signature strengthens the theory that penmanship indicates character, for it is "grand, gloomy and pecusoldier than that of General Grant. It is beautiful, clear und regular.

"It is a man's business to write," resumed Mr. Ames; "it depeads altogether on the mind whether or not he is a good pennan. I have seen two men sit did by side at editorial desks and the headwriting of one was like print in its plainoses, while that of the other was like Greek in its illegibility. Both were able writers, but the man who wrote illegibly could turn out a column while the other was getting up a quarter column. On was slow and methodical; the other quick and brilbut—and the band, to keep up with the mind, had a task too great to be well performed.

The reporter then asked Mr. Ames to give some reminiscences of his career as an expert

in penmanship. He replied: "One thing is certain, a man pever writes his name twice exactly alike. I was recently summoned by a hank cashier who placed in my hands some hundred or more checke to see if anything was wrong with them. Of these I selected two with signatures so exactly alike that I was convinced they were forgeries, done by tracing over the original signature and theu retracing these two. Holding them to the light, one over the other, I found they coincided exactly. I handed them to the cashier with the remark: "Here are two forged checks," and he immediately admitted that they were the sus-pected ones. The first had been cashed without suspicion, as the second would have been did it not overdraw the amount to the credit of the party whose signature was forged.

"Then I recall an interesting case. A man purchased a farm, giving a bond and mortgage for \$8,300. The farmer brought suit to recover \$8,000, be claiming that only \$300 had been peid on the boad by the purchaser. Oo examicatioo, na endorsement of a payment on the boad was found to contain the words 'eighty three hundred dollars.' It seems that when the receipt for the \$300 was written, a space was left in front to put in the figures. The farmer did not fill in the figures, chaser to perform that

but requested the purwork, which he pretended to do and then returned the bood, at which the farmer did not again look. duty was to find oot if the word 'eighty had been written at the same time as the rest of the receipt. I found that the pen pressure was different; that the word was written above the base line and out of slant of the rest of the writing and had the sppearance of being written with extreme haste or great mental agitation—as would be the case in perpetrating such a fraud under the eyo of the farmer and with great liability of detection in the very act. the trial, which was for a foreclosure of the mortgage by the farmer, the decision was that the indorsement was originally



The above cut was photo engraved from pen-and-ink copy executed at the 'office' of the "Journal," and is one 'of eighteen plates, together with thirteen pages of instruction in plain and artistic pennanship, prepared for a large quarto-work, about being published by B. S. Peule's C., St. Louis, Mo., entitled "Peule's Popular Educator and Cyclopadia of Reference": Historical, Biographical, and Statistical. It will contain nearly 700 elegantly-illustrated pages.

Here are the signatures of Rufus Choate, the famous lawyer, and John Jacob Astor, the equally famous business man. That of Choate—angular, disrounceted—is a perfect reflex of the bard, wiry, nervous and incessly marked features of the brilliant but secentric entact, while the bosiness man's care for details is shown in Mr. Astor's labored autograph. The flourish which branches out of the cooclouing letter of the name is very soldom practiced nowadays by business or professional men."

Then Mr. Ames showed the reporter the autographs of a number of distinguished persons, living and dead. Those of Henry

liar "--irregular, grotesque and extravagant in dourishes. Senator Fendleton affects the English manner of writing, so much practiced by our high-toosed women. Ex-Secretary Blaine dashes holdly over the paper, making his connections properly, and leaving no doubt na to what he means to convey. The chief Readjuster, Geueral Mahone, covers more ground with his signature than any other statesman, and when it is done it is "a zes of broad horizontal dashes, with here and there a slight ripple of short upward stems." General Hancock's signature is no less in keeping with the character of the dashing and successful.

THE PENMANS (F) ART JOURNAL

for \$300, and the would-be sharper was

"What do you find to be the greatest obstacles to the success of your expert

"The fact that forgeries are often made by persons as skillful as the experts. many cases it is almost impossible for the most skillfol experts to determine beyond doubt as to the genuineness of the writing. Yet it is rarely the case that a skillful forger will not overlook some point or habit in the genoice. When a number of pages are written you will always find, as you read further and further, the writer forgetting himself and allowing his own peculiar ties and penmanship to creep in, as he becomes more absorbed in the composition, and less in imitating the handwriting. You will hind the first part a good imitation or good disgoire, as the case may be; but as the writer progresses, you will find that less thoughtful care is exercised, and more and more of his own personality has crept in and betrayed him.

As to the theory of nerve-tremor in handwriting, Mr. Ames said that there certainly is nervous manifestation in all handwriting, but that it was not an infallible means of identity in handwriting.

"Take two writings," continued the expert, "which have been made at the same sitting, with the same pen, the same ink, the writer is the same mental and physical condition, and you will find a correspondence between the traundousness manifested

Now let there be a radical change io cither the mental or physical condition of the writer-a change of implement or ink -and the correspondence of nervous anauifestation is also changed, if not entirely destroyed, and no reliable deduction as to the identity of writing under these different circumstances can be drawn therefrom.'

Is it not possible for a man when he wishes to commit a forgery to conceal the characteristics of his writing?"

He can to some extent; providing he knows what are his characteristics, the more striking and known personalities can be avoided to the extent of a writer's power to overcome the force of babit. If a man usually writes a small e in the broken-back style, he can change and write it in the loop style. Such a peculiarity he would be aware of, and any such change in writing suspected to be forged or disguised would count for nothing. Or he might alter his style of making capitals, or resort to any one of a dozen other devices. All the same be possesses many characteristics of which he is unconscious, and which will inevitably crop out in spite of him, for, pray, how could be svoid that which he does not know to exist? A man cannot go around a hole he does not see."

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. Kelley, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

All the public schools in Lousiana are closed, owing to ill-judged legislation.

Over forty per ceat, of the white males and thirty-five per cent. of the females of Cuba can neither read nor write.

Iu Spain, in 1860, out of a population of sixteen millions, there were not two and a half millions, that could read or write.

"No Recess" is on trial all over the country. Ten or twelve Minnesota towns have tried it, and report favorably. It is too soon to predict its finale.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY .- From Buda Pesth comes the information that corporal punishment has again been introduced into the schools. A unanimous decision of the school-board caused this change.

ENGLAND. - The number of children now at school in Great Britaiu is 4 330,000, as against 1,600,000 when the Education Act was passed. There were 10,314 English hoys and girls convicted of punishable man be !- Detroit Free Press.

crimes in 1869. In 1876 the number had been reduced to 7,212. Last year it was 5,483. Education tends to diminish crime. -School Journal.

At a school in Tokio for the sons of Japanese nobles geography is taught by means of a physical map of the country between and four hundred feet long. model is made of turf and rock, and is hordered with pebbles, which at a little distance give the appearance of water. Every inlet. river and mountain is faithfully reproduced. Telegraph wires mark the latitude and longitude, and the position of cities is indicated

President Seelye, of Amherst College, says that a four years' scientific course was organized, which a student could pursue without a knowledge of Greek and only a slight knowledge of Latin. After an experience of ten years it has been found that the best scientific students have, in every year, without a single exception, been the classical students, and the college has be come so thoroughly convigced that the best work in science is to be done only on the basis of a thorough grounding in the classics that it has discontinued its scientific as separate from its classical course

Pennsylvania has one public school more than New York. Her figures are 18,616; New York, 18.615. The former spends for education \$8,126,827, and the latter, \$11,-035,511. Ohio has 16,473 public s and speads \$11,085,315; Illinois, 15,203 schools, spending \$9,850,011; Iudiana. 11,623 schools, costing, \$7,267,700; Iowa 12,635 schools, \$6,288,167 : Massachusetts 6.604 schools, \$4,696,612, and California, 3,446 schools, \$3,525,527. Wyoming has the fewest schools-55, at a cost of \$26,161 The total number of pupils in New York schools were 1,027,938, and in the Pensylvania, 950,300.

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

[In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.]

"There must be puaishment," said the country schoolmaster, as he ate the stubborn boy's dinner.

A law student once defined libel as "something a man says and afterwards wishes to goodness he hadn't."

The pugilist dots his "eyes, The grocer crosses his "tess," The billiardist minds his "cues," And the farmer minds his "pes

A boy, when rebuked for spelling needle o-e-i-d-l-e, said that every good needle should have an eye in it. "Sew it should," responded the teacher.

If it costs \$200 for a young lady to learn painting, and she turns out two landscapes worth forty ceats a-piece, what is the act profit? -- Detroit Free Press.

Teacher: "Who was the shortest man mentioned in the Bible?" Pupil: "Peter; for he carried neither gold nor silver in his purse."

Professor: "How is power applied to

this machine ?"

Junior: "It is turned by a crank," Professor: "Just step forward and illus-

The high school girl condems the phrase "tumble to the racket" as vile slang. She clamor" is a more elegant expression .-Oil City Derrick.

The high school girl severely reprimated ed her brother recently for using the phrase unut to be sneezed at." She says he ought to say, "Occasioning no sternutatory coavulsions." - Oil City Derrick.

The average woman grouns 125 times an hour when suffering with toothache, while the average man utters thirty-five case words every seventy seconds. At the end of three hours how far ahead will the wo-

A man in Richmond wound up an eightday clock every night for thirteen straight years. How much time, estimating three minutes for each wind, could be have put in at hoeing corn had he known what kind of a clock he had !- Detroit Free Press.

"Cau you tell me the names of the principal railroad lines in New York?" asked a teacher of a pupil, who was the son of au up-town assemblyman. "I donne," was the reply. "On what does your father travel when he goes from here to Albany?" "On a free pass.

Teacher: "John, what are your hoots made of?"

Boy: "Of leather."

"Where does the leather come from ?" " From the hide of an ox."

"What animal, therefore, supplies you with hoots and gives you meat to eat?' " My father."

"When was Rome built?" asked boarding-school teacher of the first class in ancient history. "In the night," answered a bright little girl. "In the night?" ex claimed the astonished teacher; "how do you make that out?" "Why, I thought everybody knew that 'Rome wasn't built in a day,'" replied the child.

"I shall teach you to speak properly, and then to write as you speak," said a teacher in the public schools.

"Poor Billy Wilcox!" said a little voice, apparently involuctarily.

"Please, ma'am, he speaks through his nose-he will have to write through his nuse."

The youth of to-day who is thinking about entering upon some profession that will most rapidly lead to fame and fortune must be greatly perplexed whether to decide in favor of becoming a prize-fighter, a base-ball pitcher, or a champion rower.

And there is danger that while thus healtsting he may be persuaded to throw his talents away on the law, medicine, or literature, and become a mere nobody .- Norristown Herald.

THE STEEL-PEN TRADE .- The steelpea in the many types in which it is manufactored-and there are more than 1,000 different numbers-is a signal instance of mechanical skill in combining and varying the qualities of the implement, involving extreme niceties of distinctions to an extent that few other industrial arts demand. Our equire annual trade in steel-pens-domestic and imported-may be placed at \$1.500 .-000, and is a steadily progressive one. The larger proportion of those sold are American pens It is a matter of difficulty to ascertain the relative amounts disposed of in different sections of the country, pens being mainly distributed by large wholesale houses who make shipments from the East. The chief retailers of pens throughout the country are in the stationery, publishing, notions, dry goods and hardware trades. Our own manufacturers are reticent as to their annual production, but, taking the ascertained output of Birmingham, which supplies between 15,000,000 and 16,000,000 pens per week, with that of the few manufactories in France, the one in Germany, and the one in Austria (there being none in the other European States) and the leading American establishments in Meriden, Ct. Camden, N. J., and in Philadelphia, the weekly production for this country and Europe cannot be less than from 22,000,000 to 23,000,000 peas per week.

The "Hand-book" as a Premium. We have decided to continue to mail, until further notice, the "Hand-book" (in paper) free to every person remitting \$1 for subscription or renewal to the JOURNAL for one year, or, for \$1.25, the book handsomely hound in cloth. Price of the book, by mail, in cloth, \$1; iu paper, 75 cents. Liberal discount to teachers and agents.

A Bundle of Letters.

Strange how much sentiment Clings like a fragrant scent To these love-letters pent In their plak covers In tues...

Pay after day they come

Feeding love's fickle flame...

Now, she has changed her name,...

Then we ware lovers.

Loosen the silken band

Bound the square bundle, and See what a dainty hand Fancy how long she sat Molding the bullets that

Ab., I remember atill
Time that I need to kill
Washing the postman's shrill,
Heart-stirring whistles,
some doubts to mind,

Calling vague doubts to Whether or no I'd find That he had left behind One of her w

Seconds become an age At this exciting stage; Two eager eyes the page Scao for a minute Then, with true lo Study it part by part,
Until they know by heart
Everything in it.

What is it all about?
Dushes for words left out—
Pronums beyond a doubt! Very devoted.

Howells she's just brgun;

Dobson her heart has won;

Locker and Tennyson

Frequently quoted Criss crass the reading goes.

Supturous rhyme and prose-Words which I don't suppose Look very large in Books on the "ologies": Then there's a tiny frieze Full of sweets in a squeeze, Worked on the margin

Lastly-don't pause to laugh-That is her autograph Signing this truce for balf Signing this trace for bail
Her licent's autrender:
Post scriptum, one and two—
Desserts—the duner's through—
Linking the "I" and "You"
In longings tender.

Such is the type of all Save one, and let me cal Brief notice to this small Note neatly written Tis but a card, you see Gently informing me That it can never be

This is the mitten!

-The Century

WHEN ARMIES FOUGHT HAND TO HANO .- In the days of baud-to-hand fighting, when missile weapons were employed by a comparatively small portion o the combatants, the vanquished were generally almost appibilated and the victors suffered enormously. At Caonie 40,000 Romane out of 80,000 were killed. At Hastiugs the Normans, though the victors, lost 10,000 out of 60,000, and at Crecy 30,000 Frenchmen out of 100,000 were, it is asserted, killed, without reckoning the wounded. When the flint-lock reigned, the average of the proportion of the killed and wonaded in 10 battles, beginning with Zorndorf in 1758 and ending with loo, was from one-fourth to one-lifth of the troops present on both sides. The heaviest loss was at Zorndorf, where 32,916 men out of 82,000 were killed or wounded. It was also very heavy at Eylau, being 55,-000 casualties out of 160,000 meg. In the campaign in Italy, in 1859, rifles were used on oth sides, and we find that the proportion of casualties to combatants was at Magenta and Solferino one-eleventh. In the Franeo-Prassiao war of 1870-71, when both sides were armed with breech-loading rifles the average proportion of killed and wounded at Worth, Spicheren, Mare-le-Tour, Gravelotte, and Sedan, was one-ninth, the heaviest loss being at Mars-le-Tour, where it was one-sixth, and the smallest at Sedan, where it was one twelfth. -The Athenaum.

Remember, you can get the JOURNAL one year, and a 75-cent hook free, for \$1; or a \$1 book and the JOURNAL for \$1.25. Do your friends a favor by telling them.



Present Thought in Religion. New York Times

Before a thunderstorm on a summer's day, while the clouds are still gathering, the air is often oppressively calm, as if one were in the realms of death. Such is the religious atmosphere at this moment in the American churches. They have not yet, to any visible extent, broken with their theological past, and there is an ominous silence in the air, as if religion were dead or had disuppeared from the face of society; and, at the same time, it is known to any observant person that perhaps at no period since the Reformation have the theological positions established by Lather and Calvio been so thoroughly discredited by thoughtful religious people as at the present moment. There is a wide-spread antagonism to the old theology in all the Protestant churches. The younger men in the Christian ministry everywhere are culisted in the new thought, and vital changes of opinion are being wrought out silently in many a personage and rectory all over the

These changes are chiefly in two direc-They involve the giving-up of some beliefs about the supernatural part of Christionity, which have never commended

themselves to the reason of men, and have been maintained for the most part through the tyranny of religious opinion in ecclesiastical organiza-They are also concerned with the attempt to broaden out Christian beliefs so that they shall be co-extensive with all the interests of life. Literaturo to-day points out the pathway for religious development. It is comprehensive of all that concerus human life, and has largely turned upon the elevation of conduct to a higher place in the social economy. Religion cannot do less than it is doing, and ought to do vastly more. It is precisely here that the Christianity of the day is parting company with much in its theological

past, and is cutering, under the guidance of the broadening instincts of men, into a closer alliance with what is best in present This does not mean that it is to be confined to this world, though there is noquestionably a yielding in some degree to the demand of the agnostic that men's faith shall be better established upon the basi of actual knowledge, and that they shall do less skylarking, in the name of religion, than they have formerly done. This is du in part to a re-action from a too celestial kind of religion, in which a larger knowledge of God was claimed than could be vouched for; but it is also due to the fact that meu demand to-day that religiou shall deal with the homely and plain things of their lives, and that it shall recognize their secular necessities as truly as their reli gious aspiratious. Such are the thoughts which hold the minds of those who think in the channels of ordinary experience, and the working of clerical thought is not much different, though it may express itself in more logical propositions. The feeling of the multitude, not less than the conviction of the thoughtful, is, that the religion of men must help them to live better, to work bet ter, to think better, to serve God better in their daily experience. It is to this end that the present activity of religious thought country is chiefly directed. There is needed not so much the casting of a new creed as the looking at each men's life in its integrity as a concrete personality, and the doing of what is hest for its growth. This is the thought that is changing the

atmosphere at the present time. Men begiu to feel refreshed. Certain universal convictions that had been practically depied in the attempt to express the whole of the supernutural side of religion have risen to men's consciousness and found expression. Day by day they are finding larger expres-This is the process now going on without a formal and outward change of religious creed or organization. And the wonderful thing to be noted is that the movement widens in the way of affirmations. The new theology, as it is called, is not negative; neither is it afflicted with the narrowness of breadth. It is more and more positive as it advances in its aween and comprehensiveness to a conception of the possibilities of life. It lays hold of all the forces existing in the world, by which the new life may be developed. not a religious hody in the land that is not undergoing the change of its religious be-The entire religious life of the Nation is in a process of change, from the beliefs of the fathers to the heliefs of a larger civilization and development. Not a man now stands still; not a doctrine now goes unchallenged; there is a universal effort to incorporate the best of life into practical religion, and to give it adequate expression.

by these addresses is jutrusted to certain employees, who are known as "blind read-They display a wonderful intuition in the performance of this work, and they

rarely fail to supply the missing part of a deficient direction, or to analyze and tracelate complicated and newly coined words. Exact copies of addresses which have been passed upon by the "blind readers" are kept in a book prepared for the purpose. The following are a few specimen letters, which have recently racked the brains of the blind readers .

The superscription of one letter, written ie a weak, scratchy band, would be declared by most people, upon careful examination, to be Hy. Hypoleslums, 364 Broadway. The address intended by the writer was Heory Stotesbury, No. 346 Broadway "M. J. Benson, 307, 309 and 311, N. Y., is the comprehensive direction given on au other evvelope. In this instance one of the "bliod readers" chanced to remember that the address of Whitfield, Powers & Co. was Nos. 307, 309 and 311 Canal Street. This similarity in the numbers was regarded The letter as a clew worth following up. was taken to the address, and lequiry developed that M. J. Benson was a clerk in the employ of the firm. A Western corre-

resemble 196 Mut Street, and another one in which a letter to the New England Assurance Company, of No. 208 Broadway, is addressed to "N. England, Esq., No. 208 Broadway. The following eurious instance of phonetic spelling is arrived at: "Mr. William B. Clide, 6 Pole & Green, New York City." This letter, however, caused more amusement than trouble to the "blind readers," for in an instant they divined that by "Pole & Green" Bowling Green was intended. A letter from Charleston, the address of which is crudely traced in printed characters, reads: "Misstriss Ibrunings 297 Aebernew, New York." This riddle was solved by the "blind readers," who furnished the following translation: "Mrs. L. Brunings, No. 29 Seventh Avecue, New York

A woman correspondent, who evidently has every confidence in the omniscience of the postal authorities, directs a letter; "Mrs. E. Boroger, between Sixth and Seventh Avenue, care of Mrs. Brooks. N. B. -The house sets back in the rear yard." This letter was successively intrusted to a number of carriers, and after inquiries had been made at hundreds of houses it was finally delivered, the proper address being No. 478 Seventh Avenue, rear bouse. direction, "Vincent Lebta, Signignica's
Hotel, New York (baber

shop)," caused the "blind readers" much perplexity. It was, however, discovered that, when rapidly enunciated, "Signignical's Hotel" had a sound somewbat resembling St. Nicholas Hotel. Actiog on this clew the letter was presented at the "baber" shop, where Vincent Lebta was found to be employed.

The last pages of the record-book afford some eurious instances of the blunders into which absept-minded writers fall. In one instance such a writer addresses "Messrs. Squares & Zine, New York City," intending Messrs. Manning & Squares, Passaic Zine Company. Another communication is addressed to "Mesers. Lord & Flannel, Broadway and Twen-

tieth, N. Y. C." This letter was intended for Lord & Taylor, and contained an order for flaunel.



Post-office Riddles.

Some of the Curious Addresses which the "Blind Readers" Decipier.

When John Jones writes to his sweetbeart, Mary Jane, and, after many contor tions of the body, knitting of the brows and puckerings of the lips, produces a superscription which, virtually analyzed, is found to consist of nine hieroglyphics, five scratches, three dots and a hlot, and then deposits the letter in the mail-hox, it might be conceived that this particular missive stood a very slight chance of reaching its destination. When Boh White, from amid the hills of Vermont, writes to bis city cousin the dry goods salesman, and addresses the letter to "Frank White, Esq., New York," in the refreshing confidence that Frank is known to all of the Post-office officials, it might readily be believed that his letter stood a remarkably good chance of heing forwarded, in company with that addressed to Mary Jane, to the Dead Letter Office, as impossible of delivery. Such is, however, not the case. Among the tops of mail matter received every week at the New York Post-office there are many letters the addresses of which are such as to afford but a slight clew to their intended destination. Sometimes this arises from the-illegibility of the writing, and at other times is due to omissions or mistakes by the writer. Such is the zeal of the Post-office officials, however, that no effort to make apfor the inefficiency or carelessness of the

The work of solving the riddles presented

spondent sent a letter, with the envelope covered with scratch writing, which, when deciphered after much labor, was found to read as fellows: "New York City, New York State, of the United States .- To the Editor: -J. Dougall, the editor and pro-prietor, New York." This letter was intended for the editor of the New York Witness. "Richard and fichjaels, 18 auder is intended to indicate Dick & Fitzgerald, No. 18 Ann Street. In another instance, "Curor and Knives, Nacan St., N. Y.," serves as a substitute for Currier & Ives, Nassau Street.

A curious instance of phonetic spelling was found in an address on a letter from France, which read as follows: "Jules Maeart, Amiteville, Incauque Conte, Peen., thereby intending Amityville, Hancock County, Pa. A letter from Italy bears a direction in a fearful bandwriting which seemingly reads as follows: "A. L. Signore, Slobet Say, Nee Ork, a merica." The address supplied, after long study by the "blind reader," is, "A. L. Signor Sgobel & Day, New York City." A correspoodent in Germany, who is evidently ot-terly unacquainted with the English language, but who is a careful man withul, copies the address of his American correspondent from the latter's business cavelope, as follows: "Bought of T. Weil No. 1201 Greene Street poultry and vegetables always on band delivered free of charge, New York, Nort America." Passing over su instance in which No. 196 West Street is written in such a manner as to closely

When to Subscribe.

For several reasons it is desirable, that, so far as is practicable, subscriptions should hegin with the year, yet it is entirely eptional with the subscriber as to when his subscription shall commence. Those who may be specially interested in the very practical and valuable course of lessons commenced by Prof. H. C. Spencer may have their subscriptions begin with the May number of 1882, in which is the first lesson of the course.

FRENCH EXPRESSIONS. - "My 800." said an intelligent father, "I notice that in your writings you make use of French expressions. This is in very bad literary tuste. You can put down a man who uses French expressions as a weak brother."

Several days afterwards the young man

eutered his father's library, and exclaimed: "Pa, here's a book that was written by a blamed fool. Look, he's filled the thing up with French expressions," and he handed bis father a volume of Emile Zola, printed in the original language.

Persons desiring a single copy of the JOURNAL must remit ten cents. tion will be given to postal-card requests





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Notice will be given by postal-card to subscribers at the expantion of ibsir subscriptions, at which time the paper will, in all cases, be stopped until the subscription is renewed.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1883

The Patronage of the "Journal."

That the JOURNAL has attained to a pa tropage and degree of popularity pre-emiuently above say other peumanship paper scarcely oceds to be affirmed. We doubt if any other penman's paper has ever been mailed to one-fifth as many actual subscribers as is the JOURNAL. Its prosperity has been a matter of surprise alike to ite publishers and patrons. Begun with four pages, it was soon enlarged to eight; theo to twelve; and now each issue contains sixteen well-filled and finely-illustrated pages While its size has been colarged fourfold, and it has been printed upon the finest quality of paper the market affords, and the number of its illustrations greatly increased, no additiou to its price of subscriptiou has been made, but has rather been diminished iu the way of giving more liberal and expensive premiums: a 75-ceut book and a 16 page expensively illustrated paper - all for one dollar, and a liberal discount to

Our friends wooder how so much can he

given for so little money. The answer is found in the magnitude of our rapidlygrowing subscription-list. It is the old story of a nimble sixpeace: we have chosen to make our income from a great number of small profits rather than seek it in a few large ones. And instead of believing that to much is being given, preparations are being made for a very large increase in the num-ber and value of its future illustrations. We can see our way clearly for rendering the JOURNAL more and more interesting and instructive in the future than it has been in the past. Our location in the metropolis of America, and the magnitude of our work in the line of professional penmauship, places at our command a larger amount of better material for a first-class penman's paper than is or can be within the reach of any other publisher of a penmao's journal. And our patrons can be assured that it is our firm purpose to avail ourselves of every advantage we possess for enhancing the present pre emineuce of the JOURNAL, and we only ask their to see that their friends are informed respecting the merits of the JOURNAL - that they, too may rejoice and be made glad by its monthly visits. Parents should see that the Journal is in the hands of their sons and daughters; teachers should see that it is in their ewn and the hands of their pupils.

Practical Writing,

That writing is the best for all business purposes which combines with perfect legibility the greatest ease and rapidity of exe cution. Were writing faultless, but tedious. in its execution, it could no more be "good business-writing" than could rapidly-executed scrawls. These qualities of construction and movement must be combined: to de which there must be, first, utter simplicity of form and easy combination; second, a free and enduring movement. becure simplicity of form, every flourished and unnecessary line should be omitted. A single form of the plainest type for each of the espitals should be used; the writing be small and nushaded, as the peu can be carried over short spaces with greater ease and rapidity than over long ones, while every shade requires a special contraction of the muscles, which exhausts and retards the power and speed of the band. A pen of more than medium coarseness should be used, else the unshaded lines will lack the requisite strength for legibility; and, besides, a very fine per is too soon worn out, and, from its sharpness, glides less freely over the paper.

These remarks, of course, will be understood to apply to writing for business purposes, and not professional and artistic writing; yet even is these latter departments the tendency is strongly toward less complicated and ornate forms.

Copy-books in Schools,

in the August number of the Penman and Book-keeper is a lengthy article, by G. W. Michael, taking strong ground against the use of copy-books in public schools. With Brother Michael we are disposed to take a very decided issue. We have no interest in, nor do we purpose to defeud or advocate, any particular system of copy-books, but any person who indiscriminately assails the use of copy-books in our public schools might as well butt his head against the Rocky Mountains. That a professional teacher of writing, who can himself write a good copy, may dispense with the use of a copy-book to the advantage of his pupils, we are not disposed to dispute; but it must be borne in mind that in the vast aggregate of our public schools the writing is taught or rather not taught teachers who are utterly without the ability to write a creditable copy for their pupils to imitate, and even if one teacher could do so, his successor, in a following term, could not. If he did, it would he a

hand totally different, requiring a radical change in the practice of the learner. By the use of the copy-hook good copies of uniform style are placed before the learner, and continued term after term through his period of schooling. And we are sure that he results are incomparably better than if every awkward scribbler who teaches in our public schools was to present his own nosystematic scrawls for a copy to be imi tated by his pupils. Copy-books of some kind are placed in our public schools to stay, as they should do.

Penmanship in Public Schools.

The following article, from the Canada School Journal, contains so much commonsense, and has so many good suggestions for school-officers as well as teachers, that we deemed it worthy of a place in thesa columns. And we desire to most fully indorse the position therein assumed, viz., that a very large share of the inefficient teaching of writing in all schools, except special schools for writing, is due to the indifference of school-officers and examining hourds, respecting the qualifications of candidates for teaching, to give skilled instruc tion in writing, and the consequent depre ciation of the importance of writing as a branch of education :

From many quarters comes the complaint that sofficient attention is not given to some of the elementary studies in our schools. The high school impectors report that good writing and legical order are wasting on the answer papers of cutrants to high the answer papers of cutrants to high frequently refer to the inability of candidates for teachers' certificates to put answers on paper in a manuer becoming those frequently refer to the instituty of canad-data for tenchers' certificates to put an-awers on paper in a manure becoming those capable of teaching school. Public school inspectors are noticing deficiencies in the writing of the school which they examine. Examiners who mark the papers of international control of the school which they examine, and methods of solution are very mixing and methods of solution are view in the resistance of the school system so excellent, that anything said to the contrary is regarded with distrust, unless it come-from authorities so competent, impartial, and varied, as to be shove suspiciou. Few will arge that the testimoup of those to whom reference is under does not fairly establish the charge: it then becomes an impractive duty to serk the theory of the solution of the sol

the cause, and remove it as rapidly as cur-cumstances permit.

Most children can be made legible and comewhat elegant writers, provided they are under the instruction of skillful teach-ers. Unless the tacher writes well, it used caracely be expected that model head lines, however worthy they may be, will produce the desired effect. Braider, the produce the desired effect. Besides, the junior classes, long hefore copy-holos are placed in their bonds, are having models of letters fixed in their mind from the black-board exercises of the teacher. If these are unowrthy of incitation, it takes more time to efface the confirmed impression, than to make a correct one if note were bird by the incrorable force of habit. Precisely here is where the trouble begins, and it is marvelous how very bad the black-board writing of teachers throughout Ottaaxed by the incrorable force of babit. Precisely here is where the trouble begins, and it is marvelous how very bad the bluck, and it is marvelous how very bad the bluck, and it is marvelous how very bad the bluck, and it is marvelous how very bad the bluck, and it is marvelous how the bluck, and it is marvelous how the training of bluck, and the bluck of the boasting where how the training of teachers. "What is worth doing well," assawers well enough the objections made to pixing writing more prominence at the examinations for teachers extracted the second by the prominence at the examinations for teachers extracted the second be too strongly inserted the second of the second that the second the second that the second the second that the second that the second the second that the second chemistry, a subject not taught in one school ehemistry, a subject too tranght in one school out of a hundred, is exalted to almost, in too, a "plucking" subject, while writing, which is supposed to be taught in every school, seems munotized. The teachers would be axceptions were they to resist such influences and become examples such influences and become camples such influences and become camples of training they were led to lofer writing was of little value, and beneath the notice was of little value, and beneath the notice

of a person claiming mental power.

To find fault is unpleasant, though nec-To find fault is unpleasant, though necessary in the interests of the profession and the schools. Besides finding fault, we think the means of renoving it are apparent, and, from what has been easil, must have suggested themselves to the reader. We must have teacher trained to believe writing is not an unimportant subject, but, on the other hand of organ value in the have suggested themselves to the reader. We must have teacher trained to believe writing is not an unimportant enlipet, hus, on the other hand, of great value in the concerns of life, and, certainly, a leading one is the cultivation of the idea of beauty of the concerns of life, and, certainly, a leading one is the cultivation of the idea of beauty cases the concerns of life, and, certainly, a leading to be leiches, but know, that near no logical answers indicate the measure of the culture their pupils are receiving; if good, it will be available in work of any other kind, whether mental or physical. To this eed, all lakeboard exercises should, it will be available in work of any other kind, whether mental or physical. To this eed, all lakeboard exercises should, with the control of the con

teacher's writing is much inferior to it. As for practice, it frequently covers that pupile get worse instead of better. There must be effort or improvement will not follow. The last time of the copy being generally worse than the first teaches the importsot lesson that practice will as likely make a lead writer as a good one. We have bad writer as a good one. We have known schools in which every error wa detected and discussed with board illustra detected and discussed with board illustra-tions, consequently only a few words were written at one lesson, yet these schoole were noted for good writing. Again; we urge that teachers should give more thought to this subject, and that in the high, model, and normal schools special etress should be laid on writing.

The King Club

For this month numbers thirty-seven, and comes from C. M. Immel, teacher of plain sed ornamental permaoship, drawing and card-writing, at Valparaiso, Ind. This is a club of very creditable dimensions for August, which is the dead mouth of the year for subscriptions. The Queen Club numbers twenty-five, and is sent by R. J. Eger, of Texas, Ohio. N. J. Moore, East Weare, N. H., sends a club of thirteen. More clubs and more new subscriptions, by far, have been received during August than during the same month in any other year since the JOURNAL was published, while the signs of the times are most auspicious for fature months.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOORNAL are not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns; all communications uot objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

A Versatile Villain.

We have several times called attention of the readers and patrous of the JOURNAL to, and warned them against, a swindling miscreant who, under various aliases, has collected money for subscriptions and other alleged purposes in several of the Western States as a pretended agent of the PEN-MAN'S ART JOURNAL. Scores of letters have been received from persons who have been induced to pay him various sums of money, or give him credit nuder some false pretense-usually that of being an agent for the JOURNAL.

At Wachita, Kan., where he advertised himself as "A. Tignier, Jr., Artist-Penman, Card - Writer, etc.," he professed to be an agent for the JOURNAL, and solicited and eived money for the same which he never remitted. One of the tricks by which he victimized various dealers and card-writers out of merchandise, cards, etc., was, after

the role of a victim and complainant, in the following language:

HE PENMANS TO ART JOURNA

following language:

"A young man here, of the following description, representing himself to be one of your agents, has succeeded in bilking surjections and the several others out of various misses and sold has Dark Brown Eyes, and hair of same Colori-on all, might be termed a handsome young man. The inclosed sheet of Characteristic hands-work is some be done for me, stating that he was authorized to go throughout the Construction the Control winting up cases and acting as Expert on Questionable Hand-Writiuz. He is, to my belief, the most wonderful Characteristic Writer I've seen—writing me a sheet of thirty-one styles of Writing, every one entirely different, which I retain; it do other one, which he began and did not faish, I inclose."

The sheet inclosed and referred to by alias McIntosh, as being "wouderful characteristic," was covered with names of many different persons, written in as many disguised or simulated styles, and upon the ably, writing cards in the Chicago Exposition, to favor us with the information necessary for any additional testimonial Mr. Tigniere, Jr., may desire, or that we may see fit to bestow upon him. It might serve a good purpose if some one who could do so would send us a real description of this "bandsome young man," and, also, his photograph, for publication, as they might aid in identifying bim and thus save others from being swindled by this champion of dead-heat-ism. And, by way of caution, we would suggest that no one should pay

Giving Credit to the "Journal."

money for any purpose to strangers who

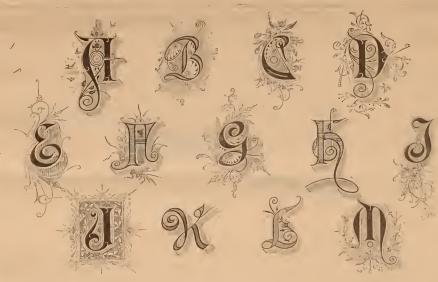
represent themselves as agents for us or

the JOHENAL.

At the office of the JOURNAL there are received few college papers which do not contain matter copied from its columns, usu-

Catalogues, College-papers, etc., Have been received as follows

Marvin College, Waxabachie, Texas, a catalogue. Home and Business, issued by the Bryant, Stratton & Sadler's Business College, Baltimore, Md. Cargill's Business College, New Havon, Conn., a circular Elmira (N. Y.) Business College Journal. Faddis's St. Paul (Minn.) Business College, a catalogue. Spenceriau Business College, Cleveland, Ohio, nu elegantlyillustrated catalogue. Baylis's College Journal, Dabuque, Iowa. The Business Student, issued by the Chrittenden Commercial College, Phila., Pa. Soule's B. & S. Business College, Philadelphia, Pa., Twenty-sixth Annual Circular. Winnepeg (Can) College Journal. Lawrence (Kans.) Business College Journal. Jacksonville (Ill.) Business College Record. The Practical Educator, by C. C. C. College, Trenton, N. J. The Iowa Penman and Book keeper, issued



The above cut is photo-engraved from pen-and-ink copy, executed at the office of the JOUNNAL, and constitutes one-balf of a page of Aque's new "Compendian of Practical and Artistic Pennancilip." This work is now on the precess, and will be ready to mail October 20th. It will be the most comprehensive and practical guide, in the entire range of the pennancia and, ever bound. The work will comprehe a complete course of instruction in Pain Writing, a foll course of Ort hand Plourishing, upward of forty standard and ornate alphabets, and over teventy 11 at 1 plates of commercial designs, eagrossed resolutions, memorials, certificates, (tile purce, etc., etc.; in whort, it will cannial manerous examples of every species of work in the fine of a professional penartist. The price of the would be \$5; but as an inducement for immediate sale we will fill all orders received before the fifteenth day of October at \$3.75 per cepy. And we breely agree that, should anyone, on receipt of the book, be disestisfied with it, they shall be at liberty to return it, and we will refined to them the full amount pidd.

having once ordered and secured goods under fair promises to remit by return of mail, to acknowledge their receipt, and, in his own disguised handwriting, give further orders as "A. Tignier, Jr., per clerk," saying that Mr. Tignier was out of town for a short time for his bealth or pleasure, but would return shortly, when he would

Having played h's role at Wachita, and, probably, bastened by signs of a con cyclone, he skipped to Carthage, Mo. where, under the name of E. B. Crandle, he not only secured new victims, but, through the mails, under various pretexts, again swindled many of the old ones.

We next hear of him at Chicago, where he has repeated his role of a swindler under various aliases-among which are, J. Tigniere, Jr., Ed. Libby. Samuel Watson, C. C. Cunningham, G. Remmington, and how many others we cannot presume to say but, as a climax to his presumption and conceit, he addressed to us, on September 19th, from Chicago, a letter in his guised handwriting, signed A. J. McIntosh, telegraph eperator, in which he himself acts back of the sheet was endorsed, "A. Tigniere, Jr., Characteristic Penmau, and Expert on Questionable Handwriting." But through the disguise of the writing of both the letter and specimens inclosed appeared the numistakable characteristics of the same villamous hand of this self-called " wonderful characteristic peumao and expert on questionable handwriting," and the same characteristics are also present in both the natural and disguised writing of a whole stack of letters which have been written by him, and forwarded here by the various victims of this "handsome, brown-eyed, brownhaired," many-named, and should-be-iuthe State's prison young man-

We presume that the real name of this perambulating essence of fraud is A. Tigniere, Jr.; and when he desires a further opinion from us respecting the characteris tics of himself or his penmanship he can write another letter; we have no doubt that we can accommodate him to his entire satisfaction, for evidence is accumulating, and, in the meantime, we invite all who have in sny way been the victims of this "handsome young man," and whe is now, prob- postmaster, we will assume all the risk.

ally with the proper credit. But we are sorry to say that with many it is otherwise Articles, whole or in part, are copied : sometimes, under new headings; others, incorporated, without credit or quotation, into editorial articles. Were college principals, or others guilty of such dishonesty, to reflect for a moment upon the character of the offcuse, they would at least refrain from mailing their papers to this office, for they are sure to secure more credit for lack of brains and integrity than for teachingquality. ***

Send \$1 Bills.

We wish our patrous to hear in usual that in payment for subscriptions we do not desire postage-stamps, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar bill is much more convenient and safe to remit than the same amount in 1, 2 or 3 cent stamps. The actual risk of remitting mouey is slight—if properly directed, not one miscarriage will occur in one thousand. Incluse the bills, and where letters containing monsy are sealed in presence of the by the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Business Col-The Queen City Collegiate Institute and Commercial College, Burlington, Vt. a catalogue. New Jersey Business College. Newark, N. J., a catalogue. Brynnt's Buf-falo (N. Y.) Business College, a bandsomely-illustrated catalogue. Cooper Institute, Daleville, Miss., a catalogue. The Rochester (N. Y.) Business University Re-Wright's Business College and Eclectic Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y., a catalogue and college journal. Heald's San Francisco (Cal.) College Journal. Lawrence's Commercial College, Texas, a catalogue. Goodman's Business Messenger, Nashville, Tenn. The Normal Index, E R. Eldridge, Columbus Junction, Ohio.

It has been with pleasure that we have noted a kindly mention in many, if not most, of the college-papers above-pamed, and to all such we return our most earnest thanks.

Remember, that if you renew, or send in, your subscription to the JOUSNAL, you will get a 75 cent heck free, or a \$1 hook fer 25 cents extra-



The above cut was photo-engraved from pen-andink copy executed at the office of the "Journal," and is a section of a page of lettering in Ames's New Compendium.

Exchanges, and Book Notices.

The American Penman and Book-keeper, pub shed by M. E. Shaw, Vincennes, Ind., has taken the form of a magazine, and presents a very comely appearance. It is well edited, and contains much of interesting matter. Mailed one year, with premium, for \$1.

The Chirographic Quarterly is the title of a small s page paper, the first number of which appeared in July, published by H. W. Kibbe, of Utics, N. Y., for twenty-four cents per year. It is finely printed on good paper, and displays through ability and good taste in the preparation and arrangement of its matter. Its titlepage is an exceedingly fine specimen of penvork, photo-engraved from copy executed by Mr. Kibbe. It is well worth the price asked tor it. Read the publisher's cards in our advertising columns, and send for a copy

The third [September] number of American Counting-room has made its appearance, and shows evidences of a successful past and p This is a neatly printed, illustrated magazine of sixty-four pages, contain ing, among other things, articles and papers of interest to accountants and hook-keepers, and which will prove of inestimable worth to ness college teachers and students. The open ing article in the September number of magazine is entitled "Office Arrangement and Architecture," and is especially descriptive of the handsome new offices of Messrs. W. & J the handsome new once."

Sloane, New York city. "Advanced Methods in Bank Book-keeping" is written upon in a city real new control of the real new con popular vein which makes it especially valuato those engaged in the banking business. The introductory lecture delivered at the open-ing course on "Mercantile Practice." in the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania will prove of interest to teachers and students. The story in this number is entitled "At a Meeting of Creditors." "Only an Entry-clerk is the subject of an illustrated poem, and "Os-trich Farming in Southern Texas" receives consideration. The price of the magazine is cents (\$2.50 a year), and may be bad of wadealers, or by addressing the publishers, 29 Warren Street (P. O. Box 2126) New York.

"Wright's Manual of Book-keeping" is a concise, practical work of seventy three pages, giving rules and definitions for book-keeping, by Henry C. Wright, principal of Wright's Business Collège and Eclectic Academy, Brook It is a convenient and valuable class-book for business colleges. See card in another column

"Packard's New Manual of Book-keeping." We are in receipt of the advance-sheets of this work, which give evidence of a work which will be of great value in all book-keeping schools as a concise and reliable guide through a conres of book-keeping study. It is designed only to give the rudiments of book-keeping,

nd to outline a course ot study. It is rather and to outline a course of study. It is rather an auxiliary than a substitute for advance text-books, for which purpose it appears to be admirably adapted. More full information may be had by addressing the talented author, S S. Packard, 805 Broadway, New York

"Gaskell's Guide" is a book of 105 quarto pages, gives portraits of several penmen, with specimens of writing, flourishing, drawing, and lettering, several pages of examples and advice r-writing, and three pages of receipts for making inks. It is a book well worth the price asked for it (\$1), and is certainly a most liberal premium to be given as it is-free to every subscriber to the Penman's Gazette.

The Universal Penman .- Since April last we have been auxiously looking for a visit from our Canadian friend-but all in vain; it has not come. And we are now in doubt whether we are complaining to a living reality or a thing of the past. If it still lives, why this long absence? But should it so be that it has cessed ite weary rounds, will it, through some ghostly or other messenger, make known to us ite departure that its eventful existence may have suitable recognition in an obituary notice ?



And School Items

J. W. Brose is principal of the Practical Department of Peirce's Business College,

W. H. Lathrop, Boston, Mass., a letter heautifully written, and with it the first order re-ceived for the new compendium.

W. G. Chaffee is conducting a successful phonographic and writing institute, at Oswego, N. Y. See his card in another column.

A. H. Steadman has accepted the position of teacher of penmanship, at the Toledo (Ohio) Business College. Mr. Steadman is a good writer and successful teacher.

A very tastily-arranged announcement, all in elegantly-engraved Spencerian Script, has been issued of the Thirty-first Anniversary of the Cleveland, and Twenty-third Anniversary of the Detroit, Spencerian Business Colleges

J. Foeller, Jr., has opened an institute of pen art, at No. 14 Newark Avenne, Jersey City.
Mr. Foeller is an accomplished penmau and a
faithful teacher, and will, no doubt, win favor and, we hope, success in his new enterprise.

A. L. Williams, secretary of Scientific Club, Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., writes a good practical hand. He says. "I wish you ould see the improvement I have made s subscribing for the JOURNAL. Besides, I write with much more ease and twice the rapidity I

A. W. Dudley, formerly connected with the Mayhew Detroit Business College, book-keeper for S. Simon & Co., of that city.

Mr. D. writes a handsome husiness letter. Of
the JOURNAL he says: "Long ago I thought
it excellent, but each number is better; so you may judge of my present appreciation of its

H. W. Flickinger has lately opened a "Se lect Writing Academy," corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Prof. Flickinger enjoys the reputation of being one of the most skilled and painstaking writers and teachers in America, and, no doubt, in the management of his new academy he will fully sus tain his high reputation. His card appears in our advertising columns.

THE PENMANS (FI) ART JOURNAL

Wm. Roseboom, of Chicago, Ill., makes a pecialty of re-cutting gold pens, and them to suit the hand of any writer. He lately visited our office, and re-cut three gold pens for us in a most satisfactory manner; he dently has the true philosophy of pen-pointing and the skill requisite to apply it most effect tively for the accomplishment of a specific

W. A. Faddis, proprietor of the St. Paul (Minn.) Business College has lately occupied tended and highly-complimentary notice of the removal, a St. Paul daily says:

removal, a St. Kaul daily says:

"St. Paul business men are proud of the St. Paul Business College. They know its value and its brilliant career. They will continue their patronage. Their sons and grandsons their patronage. Their sons and grandsons labored zealoudy, and almost without intermission, for nearly a score of years for the best interests, physically, mentally, and morally, of the youthful portion of the community. His success has been flattering. He diserves and receives the hearty goodwill of the citizens St. Paul and of the State.



[Fersons sending specimens for notice in this column should see that the packages con-taining the same are postage paid in full at letter rate. A large proportion of these pack-ages come short paid, for sums ranging from three cents upward, which, of course, we are obliged to pay. This is searcely a desirable consideration for a gratuitous notice.]

Specimens of nuteworthy excellence bave been received as follows

E. W. Oltmans, Alton, Ill., a letter. D. M. Stevens, Delta, N. C., a letter,

N. I. Moore, East Ware, N. H., a letter

C. H. Kimmig, Philadelphia, Pa., a letter.

R.Church, Launceston, Tasmania (Australia), a letter.

W. T. Roth, Souderton, Pa., a letter and fiourished hird

H. C. Hinman, Worcester (Mass.) Business College, a letter.

H. C. Carver, of La Crosse (Wis.) Business College, a letter

E. A. Dewnurst, Utica, N. Y., a letter, cards. and flourished bird.

K. S. Hawk, Mechanicshurg, Ohio, a letter and flourished bird

H. W. Flickinger, Philadelphia, Pa., an elegantly-written letter.

T. J. Risinger, Spencerian Business College, Detroit, Mich., a letter

S. R. Collins, Goodman's Knoxville (Tenn.) Business College, a letter. O. J. Hill, merchant, Dryden, N. Y., a letter

written in good, practical style W. S. James, of Columbia Commercial Col-

lege, Portland, Oregon, a letter.

C. T. Miller, of the New Jersey Business College, Newark, N. J., a letter. G. E. Youngmans, Savannah, Ga., portrait

and cards, which go into scrap-b H. C. Spencer, Washington, D. C., a letter

written in an elegant, practical hand. Jos. H. Elliott, Commercial Department of

Baltimore (Md.) City Callege, a letter U. McKee, principal of Commercial Depart ment of Oberlin (Ohio) College, a letter,

J. H. W. York, Woodstock (Outario) College, a letter and set of business capitals

J. T. Henderson, of the Commercial Depo at of Baldwin University, Beres, Ohio, a

D. E. Blake, Saybrook, Ill., a letter and cards, which, for a lad of 17 years, are su-

M. P. Givins, principal of Business Department of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, a letter.

S. R. Webster, of the Corresponding School of Phonography and Penmauship, Rock Creek

D. A. Griffitts, principal of Commercial Department of Marvin College, Waxahachie, Texas, a letter.

V. F. Boor, Lawrence (Kans.) Business College, a letter, and list of twelve subscribers to the JOURNAL.

J. C. Miller, Icksburg, Pa., a letter and a skillfully-executed pen-drawing; also his portrait for scrap-book

Geo. L. Sutherland, Scio, Oregos, a letter and specimens of writing, which are highly creditable for one self-taught. R. J. Eger, student at Michael's Pen-art

Hall, Oberlin, Ohio, a letter, and several sub scribers to the JOURNAL.

C. W. Craudle, penman at Bushneil (Ill.) College, a letter, skillfully executed capitals and a specimen of flourishing

Alonzo Webb, student of the penmanship department of Western Normal College, Bushnell, Ill., conducted by C. N. Craudle, flour ished birds, which appear on the fifth page



[Under this head answers will be given to questions—the replies to which will be of due or general interest to readers. Questions hich are personal, or to which answers would without general interest, will receive no atbe without general interest, will receive to a tention. This will explain to many who pri pound questions wby no answers are given.]

A. L. W., Meadville, Pa.-1 am specially interested in the new art of pen-drawing Can you not give it more prominence in the JOURNAL? Ans. We are now having prepared a large number of new cuts, illustrative of artistic peu-work, as employed in the production of display-cuts for educational, commercial and industrial purposes, meny of which will appear in the Journal. And this department of the penman's art will have due prominence in our forthcoming "Compendium of Practical and Artistic Penmanship."

C. H. K., Philadelphia, Pa.-Do you think that most of the penmen who attended the Convention at Washington would exchange autographs on the plan proposed by C. H. Peirce, through the JOURNAL? Ans. Yes

II M. H., Kansas City, Mo .- What is the difference between the Standard Practical Penmanship and the Spencerian Compendium consisting of eight parts? Ans. The S. P. P. is arranged solely as a selfinstructor in plain writing, and gives no examples of ornamental or fancy peumanship, while the Compendium is designed to cover all the departments of plain and ornamental Penmanship.

J. C. L., New Orleans, La.-Where did the venerable P. R. Spencer last instruct classes in penmanship? Ans. In 1864 Mr. Spencer was Superintendent of Writing for the "Chain of Colleges," and a few mor prior to his decease instructed his last classes in the New York Business College, then located near the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third Street.

L. P., Salt Lake City, Utah .- Which is the better way for a beginner to practice writing-fest or slow? Ans. We favor practicing at first more with reference to the acquisition of the correct forms of letters and construction of writing than for To do this requires deliberate and thoughtful practice, with moderate movement. Pupile writing rapidly are likely to



everlook or fail to correct faulte which they might observe and mend with more care and less speed. One should not, however, loose sight of speed at any time, while learning, at all stages-from the initial to the last lesson movement exercises-should be freely practiced with reference to grace and rapidity of movement. While some teachers advocate and instruct their pupils to practice rapidly from the outset, believe that this practice tends to produce n loose, sprawly, unsettled hand, rather than one strong, symmetrical, and acceptable to the business world.

The Depopulation of the Pulpit. American Journal of Education,

Before the writer lies a pile of esta-logues of colleges and universities of the highest order, scattered all over the Union, nearly all of them controlled by some one Christian denomination, and devoted to the Christian demonination, and devoted to the higher education of young men and women. Most of them are conducted on a broad and liberal plan, affording educational facilities of the property of the whole land, and "demoninational" only in this, that in all religious observances, and in all class-room instruction bearing upon Christian dectrine and history, the views of the controlling death of the property of the

denomination are sulfiered to all of the institutions exceptionally a considerable to all of the institutions exceptionally parting for the ministry. I willow to select extends being either wholly free or afforded at nominal rades, many of them furnishing rooms free of rent, and some going still forther and offering aid to the insisterial student in procuring even his "board and off. (Constitution of the constitution of th

o-operating with these educational insti-

Co-operating with these educational institutions are numerous "iministerial educational societies," devoted to raising funds to aid young men who may be desirons of entering the ministry in paying what few expunses may be left for them to pay in acquiring an education.

To no one are so many inducements held out, for no one is a collegiste education made as easy of attainment, and from me and easy of attainment, and from the embrye minister. Codified and pretted from the gates of the pulpit, his life, so far as the sacrifices and donations of others can make it such, is one of exceptional attractiveness and ease, and if gitted with a cau make resort, so use of secutions at-tractiveness and ease, and if gitted with a fair amount of shrewdness and some brains, he is tolerably sure that in passing from the college to the pastorate he will merely ex-change one pleasant pasture for another. And yet, is spite of all these allurements.

And yet, it spine of all three antirements, we find on scanning the catalogue mentioned, a scarcity of ministerial students which, but for some considerations hereafter alluded to, would be absolutely amazing. The feast is spread, but the guests do

one come. Great buildings, luxurioosly appointed, are ready for occupancy, but where are the tenants?

"Sustentation foods," amounting in some cases to a large furture, offer their income to support the etruggler (!), but of what

While medicine, law, scientific and 1 cautile pursuits are absorbing the best etu-dents by the hundreds, the ministry attracts only dozens and haif-dozens. The cry goes up from almost every denomination that the up from almost every denomination that the ranks of the clergy are dibinishing. The Presbyterians have not enough men, by five houdred, to fill the pulpits of their churches. The Baptists report 26,931 churches and only 17,090 ministers. The Congregationalists and other denominations join in the complaint. And not only is a gro-scarcity felt, but as the old pastors away and the new generation step into their places, a certain deterioration of character is —more noticed than talked about."

It is no matter for surprise that a Theology consisting of blind dogmas, hair-splitting creeds, and primeval mythe, should fail to commend itself as a profession to the level-headed young men of the Nineteenth Ceutury. That faith, which can hold on to dark, blind, unreasoning absordity is not of the free and enlightened present. If the pulpit is to longer attract stalwart minds it must radiate the light and genius of the times rather than the dark superstition and iguorance of the remotest ages.

Extra Copies ol the "Journal" Will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of Ancient History Modernized.

"Pa," asked Willie Jones, as he was studying his history lesson, "who was Helen of Trov ?"

"Ask your ma," said Mr. Jones, who was not up in classic lore.

"Helen of Troy," said Mrs. Jones, wha was sewing a new heel on the baby's shoe, "was a girl who used to live with ns; she came from Troy, N. Y., and we found her in an Intelligence Office. She was the heat girl I ever had before your father etruck Bridget.

"Did pa ever strike Bridget?" asked Willie, pricking up his core. was speaking paragorically," said

Mrs. Jones.

There was silence for a few moments, then Willie came to snother epoch in his-"Ma, who was Marc Antony f

"An old colored man who lived with my What does it sav about him there? "It says his wife's name was Cleopatra."

"The very same! Old Clee' need to wash for us. It's strange how they come to be in that book."

"History repents itself," murmured Jones, vaguely, while Willie looked at his ma with wonder and admiration that one small head 'could carry all she knew. Presently he found another question to ask. Say, ms, who was Julius Casar ?'

"Oh, he was one of the pagane of history," said Mrs. Jones, trying to thread the point of ber needle.

"But what made him famous?" persisted Willie.

"Everything," enswered Mrs. Jones, complacently; "he was the one who said Est, thou brute, when his horse wouldn't take his oats. He dressed in a sheet and pillow-case uniform, and when his enemies surrounded him be shonted, 'Gimme liberty or gimme death,' and ran away.'

Bully for him!" remarked ehntting up the book of history. esy, ma, bow came you to know so much ! Won't I lay over the other young fellows to-morrow though ?"

"I learned it at school," said Mrs. Jones, with an oblique glance at Mr. Jones, who was listening as grave as a statue. "I had euperior advantages, and 1 paid attention and remembered what I heard,"

"Well, I say, ma, who was Horace?" "Your pa will tell you all about him; 1 am tired," said Mrs. Jones.

Then she listened with pride and approval while Mr. Jones informed his son that Horace was the author of the Tin Trumpet and a rare work on farming, and the people's choice for a President, and only composed Latin verses to pass away the time and amuse himself.—Detroit Post and Tribune.

PENS AND INKS .- Good pens and good ink are most essential requisites for good writing, and both may be procured of Mesers. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 753 and 755 Broadway, New York. Read their card in another u, and send for their circular giving description and prices.

Back Numbers of the "Journal." PLEASE NOTE.

Every mail brings inquiries respecting back numbers. The following we can send, and no others: All numbers of 1878; all for 1879, except May and November; 1880, copies for months of January, February, April, May, June, August and December only remain; all numbers for 1881, and all for 1882, except June. It will be noted that while Spencer's writing lessons began with May, the second lesson was in the July number, so that the series of lessons is unbroken by the absence of the June number. Only a few copies of several of the numbers mentioned above remain, so that persons desiring all or any part of them should order quickly. All the 51 numbers, back of 1883, will be mailed for \$4.00, or any of the numbers at 10 cents

What They Say.

The PERMAN'S ART JOURNAL AND TEACH-ERS' GUIDE is published monthly for one dol-lar a year. The copy before us is really an art journal. Specimens of beautiful peum numerous in it, and the examples of lette of introduction and recommendation, and the many pages of advice and explanation and of business life which it contains, make it worthy of every book-keeper's desk. Every schoolteacher should have it.-Whitchall (N.

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.-This is without doubt the best paper in world devoted to penmanship. It should be placed in every family where there are children to be educated Every teacher in our public schools should subscribe for this paper. We feel that we cannot eay too much in its praise .- Baylie's College Journal.

Tue Present's Any Journal is without exception the most handsome, and in its par-ticular department, the most forcible, educa-tional journal published.—Winnepeg Canada College Journal.

A WORTHY PUBLICATION. - THE PEN MAN'S ART JOURNAL is the leading penman-ship journal of the world. It contains a course struction by noted authors, giving the best and latest methods of teaching the very useful art - penmanship. It is invaluable to every r and admirer of good writing. most cheerfully commend it to our students and all others interested in business or ornamental penmanship .- Lawrence (Kans.) Business College Journal

The success of THE PENMAN'S ART JOUR-NAL, as a peoman's paper of the highest type, is a matter upon which not only Mr. Ames, its publisher, is to be congratulated, but the penmen of America as well. Several attempts were made to establish penmen's papers before the ART JOURNAL was founded, but they were at hest only partially successful. But the Airt JOURNAL, as an exponent of pen art, is un-questionably the first publication of its kind in the world. It is well edited, has a long list of contributors to its columns, and in its i lustrations of artistic permanship, by many of the most noted American penmen, it stands par excellence. Mr. Ames is an indefatigable worker, and has honestly earned the si he now enjoys .- Jacksonville (Ill.) College

A Remarkable Number.

Attention was drawn in the newspapers, two or three years ago, to some of the singular qualities of the number 142,857. was then pointed out that this number, when multiplied by any figure up to 6, reproduces its own digits; the results being successively (2) 285,714, (3) 428,571, (4) 571,428, (5) 714,285, and (6) 857,142. When 7 is the multiplier the result is 999,-This, I think, is as far as the investigetion went at the time. It has since occurred to me to experiment further, and I multiplied by all the numbers up to 45, and then by various high numbers. This led to the following observation: If the digits of any multiple of 142,857 be separated into sets of six, measured from the right hand. and these sets of six be added together, the final result will always reproduce the original digits, unless 7 be a factor, in which case the final result will always be 999,909. An example will illustrate this: Let us multiply 142,857 by 1,373,625. The result is 196,231,946,625. Separating into sets of six, and adding 196,231 to 946,625 we have 1,142,856, which by the same operation becomes 142,857. But if we multiply by 1,-373,624, which has 7 as a factor, the result is 196,231,803,768; and the addition of the two cets of six digits produces 999,999, 1 have raised the original number as high as the twelfth power, producing a row of sixtytwo figures. The observation is uniformly true up to this point, and presumably so ad

The factors of the number 142,857 are 3x3x3x11x13x37. They may be rearranged, for convenience of multiplying, as Ilx111x The six digits themselves can be placed at the points of a hexagon, and it will be found that the "results" already will contain all the spoken of always preserve the hexagonal Mailed for \$1.50.

order, though one or other digit may take

There is, probably, a number of eight digits which can be arranged at the points of an octagon with similar or more surprisiog phenomena. Ilas such a number been overed? Perhaps some of our mathematicians can pursue the inquiry .- Evening

Why Eve Didn't Need a Girl.

A lady writer in one of our exchanged fornishes some of the reasons why Eve did not keep a hired girl. She says: There has been a great deal said about the faults of women and why they need so much waiting on. Some one (a man of course) has the presumption to ask, "Why, when Eve was manufactured out of a spare rib, a servant was not made at the same time to wait on her I" She didu't need any. A bright waiter has eaid: Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, buttons to be sawed on, gloves to be mended "right away - quick, now." He never read the newspapers until the sun went down hehind the palm trees, and he, etretching himself yawned out, " Is supper ready yet, my dear?" Not be. He made the fire, and hung the kettle over it himself, we'll venture; and pulled the radishes, peeled the potatoes, and did everything else be ought to do. He milked the cowe, fed the chickens and looked after the pigs himself, and never brought home half a dozen friends to dinner when Eve hadn't any fresh pomegranates. He never stayed out till eleven o'clock at night and then scolded because Eve was sitting up and crying inside the gates. He never loafed eround corner groceries while Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. He never called Eve up from the cellar to put away his slippers. Not be. When he took them off he put them under the fig tree beside his Sunday boots. In short, he did not think she was specially created for the purpose of waiting upon him, and he wasn't under the impression that it disgreced a man to lighten a wife's cares a little. That's the reason Eve did not need a hired girl, and with it is the resson her descendants did .- Ex

Rothschild's Maxims.

Attend carefully to details of your busi-

Be prompt in all things. Cousider well, then decide promptly. Dare to do right Fear to do wrong. Endure trials patiently. Fight life's battles bravely, manfully Go not in the society of the vicious. Hold integrity sacred. Injure not another's reputation in busi-

Joic hands only with the virtuous. Keep your mind from evil thoughts. Lie not for any consideration. Make few acquaintances Never try to appear what you are not. Observe good manner Pay your debts promptly.

Question not the verscity of a friend. Respect the counsel of your parents. Sacrifice money rather than principle. Touch not, taste not, intoxicating drinks. Use your leisure time for improvement. Venture not upon the threshold of

Watch carefully over your passions. Extend to every man a kindly salutation. Yield not to discouragements Zealously labor for the right, and success is certain.

The Common-sense Binder.

This convenient receptacle for holding and preserving the JOURNAL should be in possession of every subscriber. It is to all intents and purposes a complete binder, and will contain all the numbers for four years.

THE PENMANS OF ART JOURNAL

Bank Accounts.

AND HOW TO TRANSACT BUSINESS WITH

- I. If you wish to open an account with a bank, provide yourself with a proper introdoction. Well managed banks do not open accounts with strangers.
- 2. Do not draw a check unless you have the money in the hank or in your possession to deposit. Don't test the courage or gen erosity of your bank by presenting, or lowing to be presented, your check for a larger sum than your balance.
- 3. Do not draw a check and send it to a person out of the city, expecting to make it good before it can possibly get back. Sometimes telegraphic advice is askêd alout such
- 4 Do not exchange checks with any body. This is soon discovered by your bank: it does your friend no good, and discredits you.
- 5 Do not give your check to a fiend with the condition that he is not to use it until a certain time. He is sure to betray you for obvious reasons.
- 6. Do not take an out-of-town check from a neighbor, pass it through your bank without charge, and give him your check for it; you are sure to get caught.
- 7. Do not give your check to a stranger. This is an open door for fraud, and if your bank loses through you, it will not feel knud-
- ly to you.

 8. When you send your check out of the eity to pay bills, write the name and residence of your payee thus: Pay to Jno. Smith & Co., of Boston. This will put your bank on its guand, if presented at the
- 9. Don't commit the folly of supposing that, because you trust the bank with your money, the bank ought to trust you by paying your overdrafts.
- 10 Don't quarrel with your bank. you are not treated well go somewhere else, but don't go and leave your discount unpro-
- 11. Don't suppose you can behave badly in one bank and stand well with the others. You forget there is a clearing-house
- 12. Dou't think it unreasonable if your bank declines to discount an accommodation note. Have a clear definition of an accommodation note. It is a note for which no value has passed from the indorser to the drawer. If you want an accommodation note discounted, tell your bank frankly that it is not, in their definition, a business note
- 13. It you take a note from a debtor with an agreement, verbal or written, that it is to be renewed in whole or in part, and if you got that note discounted and then ask to have a new one discounted to take up the old one, tell your bank all about it.
- 14. Don't commit the folly of saying that ou will guarantee the payment of a note which you have already indorsed.
- 15. Give your bank credit for being intelligeut generally and understanding i'e own business particularly. It is much better informed, probably, than you suppose.
- 16. Don't try to convince your bank that the paper or security which has already been declined is better than the bank supposes This is only chaff.
- 17. Don't quarrel with a teller because he does not pay you in money exactly as you wish. As a rule, he does the best he can.
- 18. In all your intercourse with bank officers, treat them with the same courtesy and caudor that you would expect and desire if
- 19. Dou't send ignorant and stupid mesaeugers to bank to transact your business We advise our subscribers to cut out the

the situation were reversed

above rules and preserve for future reference. - Tho.npson's Bank Note Reporter.

The Price of a Specimen Copy

of the Journal is ten cents, which is not paid with a one, two, three, or five cent stamp, as many applicants seem to suppose. Persons expecting their orders for specimen copies to receive attention should remit ten cents.

The Wigard and the King.

HOUDIN PUT TO THE TEST BY LOUIS PHIL-

The great Robert Houdin went by royal id to St. Cloud, as he relates in his "Confidences," to give a show before Louis Philippe and his family. In the course of the show he borrowed six handkerchiefs from the andience. Then various members of the audience wrote down on slips of paper the names of places whither they would like the handkerchiefs to be transported. This done, the conjurer asked the King to choose three of these slips at random, and from the three to select the place he preferred. "Come," said Louis Philippe, "let us see what is on this slip: 'I should like them to be found under one of the candlesticks on the mautelpiece.' That is too easy for a wizard; let us try again. 'I should like them to be found on the dome of the Invalides.' is too far, not for the handkerchiefs, but for us. Ah! you will, I fear, fied it difficult to comply with the request of the last slip." The request was that the handkerchiefs should be found in the box of the last orange tree on the right of the avenue at St. Cloud. The conjurer expressed his readiness to comply with the request, and the King immediately seat off a party of men to keep guard over the orange tree. The conjurer put the handkerchiefs under a bell of thick waved his wand, took up the bell and showed a white dove in place of the handkerchiefs. Then the Kieg, with a skeptical smile, seat orders to the head gardener to open the box of the orange tree chosen, and to bring whatever he might find there. This was done, and presently there was brought in an iron coffer, covered with rust.

Well!" cried the King, " here we have a coffer. Are the handkerchiefs in it?"

"Yes, sire," replied R bert Houdin "they have been there a long time."

"A long time, when it is only a quarter of an hour since they were given to you?' What, sire, would be the use of magic if it could not perform impossible fents? Your Majesty will be surprised when I prove to you that the coffer and its contents have been in the hox of the orange tree for

The King now observed that a key was needed to open the box, and Robert Houdin asked him to take the key which was hung by a ribbon round the white days's neels This was a key as rusty as the coffer which it opened, and the first thing found in the

coffer was a parchment bearing these words: "To-day, June 6, 1786, this iron coffer, holding six handkerchiefs, has been placed amid the roots of an orange tree by me, Balsano, Couct of Cagliostro, to aid the accomplishment of a magical feat, which will be done this day sixty years before Louis Philippe of Orlesue and his family.

Below the parchment lay a packet scaled with Cagliustro's seal, which was well known to the King, and in the packet were the six borrowed bandkerchiefs .- Saturday

Practical Education.

While walking through the machine shops of an Eastern railroad, says a corre spondent, the Superintendent called my attention to a young man working at a lathe. "That young man," said he, "is a graduate of Yale College, and has a great taste for mechanics. He has come here to serve his time with us, and he will become a magnificent machinist "

"Surely he is not learning the trade as a meane of livelihood ? "

"Certainly, but he will not have to work as a journeyman. He will be too valuable a man to be left at a beuch or a lathe. He will probably start out as an assistant to a naster mechanic, and will eventually, I think, become a superintendent or even a president of a road. Why, I have another college graduate over in another shop doing just as this one is, and I have put my own son in the shop here to learn the business. After you have given a boy a good education at school and at college, if be has an aptitude for a trade he should be given one. if he has merit he can make his way through

the world without trouble. He won't require any extra trunk to carry his trade in, and if he has not the ability to become a leader among his fellow-men, at all events he can always make his living without being dependent on any one."-Exchange.

A Jewel of a Servant.

A gentleman in Austin has a new servant, and the other day he undertook to coach him in regard to certain creditors who invariably hounded him the first of each month with aggravating bills.

'Now," said he to his servant, "if a man should call for me to-day, you tell him I'm not at home."

"Yis, sor," replied the man.

Feering a misunderstanding in some way, the gentleman again said :

"Now, Pat, what will you tell the man when he calls?" "Till him I am not at home, sor,"

"No, no, blockhead, tell him that I, myself, am not at home." All roight, sor.

what will you say to him?" 'I, myself, am not at home.'

"Pshaw! Tell him your boss is not in. Understand that, donkey? Now, what will you say ?"

"Your boss is not in. Understand that, doukey ? "

"Fool! That's not right. Say to him

"Yis, sor."

"Well, let's hear you." "I am out."

"Thunderation! Can't you understand? Tell him your mester is out. Now, what will you say ? "

"Your master is out."

"No, you don't say anything of the kind, you ignoranus. Tell the man that I have left the house."

"Certainly, I'll till him that I have left the house, but he won't belave me when he sees me in the house."

"Pshaw! Can't you simply say I have gone out for a walk!"

"Thin he'll think I sin a-lying, sor." "How so ?

"Why, which I tell bim I have gone out

"Great Potiphar! You are the stupidest fool I ever knew. See here, I don't want to see any of the people that will call today, and I want them to understand that there's no use of them calling, as they won't find me at home. Can you give them an ambiguous answer in your own words?

"Is it an ambiguous auswer? I should say I could, if you jist lave it to me.' 'Well what will you say ?"

" I'll eay, when they ax me if you are in: 'Yis, the hoss is in, but he has committed bigamy an' gone off on a weddin' tour wid a widdy womau, an' if they don't arrest him for the ambiggity, yez 'ill niver see the color av his bair again.' That'll fotch 'em."-

The late Judge Black, writes a corrs spondent, bad his right arm broken in eleven pieces by a railroad accident in 1868. and it never afterward was of much use to him. He learned to write with his leftband after he was sixty years of age, and wrote in the round, precise back-band of a

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painstaking novice.

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Life is like a barness. There are traces of care, lines of trouble, bits of good fortune, breaches of good manners, bridled tongues, and everyhody has a tug to pull through.

Selected.

The road to success is paved with the skulls of misfortune.

The auwilliaguess to do bonor to a prophet in his own country is illustrated by the following anecdote: It was remarked to a Scotchman that a certain individual was very clever. "Him clever! Why, I gaed tas schule wi' him," was the response

In France 80,875 sailors, manning 22,125 ships and smacks, are employed in fishing The total product of the French fisheries. including the sum derived from the sale o oysters, amounts to about \$55,000,000 per aunum. The annual value of the taken fish iu Norwegian watere is \$15,000,000.

Very few people know that a letter mailed in a hotel envelope, which fails to reach the person addressed, is sent at once to the Dead Letter Office, notwithstanding the tea days' return notice on the corner If you stop at a hotel and use one of their envelopes, always mark out the name and insert your own if you want your letter again, if it fails to reach the person addressed. THE PEN .- The pen in the hand that

knows how to use it is one of the most powerful weapons known. As the tongue of the absent, how charm-

When self-respect gives it new vigor,

how pleasing! When virtue guides it, how beautiful! When honor directs it, how respected!

When wit sharpens it, how fatal! When scurrility wields it, how contemp-

'Tis the weapon of the soul!

A London organ-grieder recently escaped a fine by a very ingenious excuse. been playing before the house of an irascible old gentleman, who furiously, and with wild gesticulations, ordered him to "move on." The organ-griuder stolidly ground on, and was arrested for his disturbance. At the trial the judge asked him why he did not leave when requested. "No spik Inglese, was the reply. "Well," said the judge. "hut you must have understood his gestures, his motions." "I tinkee he come to dance," was the rejoinder, that caused the judge to laugh heartily, and let the mucician go .- Musical Herald

A GOOD STORY .- This is a story about the Vanderbilt family: They were sitting on a hotel piazza at Saratoga, when a some what over-dressed lady approached and claimed his acquaintance. The Commodore roso and talked affably with her, while his wife and daughter suiffed the air with scorn-"Father," said the young lady, as the Commodore resumed his ceat, "didn't you remember that vulgar Mrs. B. as the woman who used to sell poultry to us at home?" "Certainly," responded the old gentleman, promptly, "and I remember your mother when she used to sell rootbeer at three cents a glass over in Jersey, when I went up there from States Island, peddling oysters in my hoat."

"Hole on heab," exclaimed a negro on trial for stealing a eaddle. "Hole on hesh, jedge, for l'so gwine ter turn State's evidence right here." "How can you turn State's evidence when you are the only one con-cerned?" asked the judge. Don't make no diff'cace. I'se gwine to turn State'e evidence right hear, an' doan yerself commence ter forgit it: Ef I turn dat evidence at show yer zackly who stole de saddle, yer'll low me to go about my business, won't yer, jedge?" "Certainly, sir, if you can turn State's evidence, and tell us exactly who committed the theft, the law will grant you liberation." "All right; heah's fur the State's evidence. I stole de saddle myself. an' er good day, gen'lemen," and he walked out of the court-room before the officers could sufficiently recover from their surprise to detain him .- Arkansaw Traveler.

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John Bright on Wars and War Debts.

PERGRATION OF BIS RECENT ADDRESS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW Would you believe that if you were to add up all the expenditore in the country since the beginning of the century and during the lifetime of some thousands of people now living, the expenditure upon war and war debts, the expenditure of a military and naval war kind, what do you suppose it comes to ! You could not guess, and if I told you, you would be no wiser. It comes to the sum of £4,414,000,000 sterling of taxes. I say you would be no wiser. I do not know that we are any wiser from hearing that a man is worth a million evcept that he is a rich men. We do not know very well what a million is. But what sre tweety millions, and what are one hundred millions, or what are a thousand millions, or four thousand millions? It is like speaking of these great estronomical distances of which at lectures we hear eo much and know so little. But if these military expenses have come to £4,41 1,000-000, how much has the real governmentthe civil government-of the country cost during the same time? It has cost £1,-012,000. Less than one-fifth of all our expenditure has been in our civil geverament; nore than four-fifths have been expended in wars past, or wars prepared for in future. I ask you, then, what of the people, and what of the millions? We find poverty and misery. What does it mean when all these families are living in homes of one room, to us who have several rooms and all the comforts of life? It means more than I can describe, and more than I will attempt to euter into; and, as need begets need, so poverty and misery beget poverty and mis-So, in all our great towns, and not a little in some of our small towns, there are misery and helplessuess so much as I have described. In fact, looking at the past, to me it is a melanchely thing to look at. There is much of it which excites in me, not actonishment only, but herror. The fact is, there passes before my eyes a vision of millions of families, not individuals, but families-fathers, mothers and children-ghastly and sorrowstricken, passing in a neverending procession from their cradle to their Now I have to put to you a question. A friend of ours in the cerner there was a little stirred because some of the sub jects on which I treated seemed to take political aspect. Some one has said that the are worth considering, worth talking about, are the subjects of religion and politics. I want to ask you whether the future is to be no better than the past? Do we march, or do we not, to a brighter time! For myself, it will not be possible for me to see it; hut you have before you, many of you, the prospect of witnessing the transactions of the public policy of your country for forty, or fifty, or even it may be for more, years to come. On you and such as you depends greatly our future. What I want to ask you is, whether you will look back upon the past and examine it carefully; ook round then in the present, and see what exists; and endeavor, if it be possible, to get a better and a higher tone to our untional policy for the future. To me it appears that during the last two centuries (I keep myself to that because, since that time, the public opinion of the country has had greatly increased influence) we trod in the footsteps of Creser, and accepted the barbarous policy of pagan Rome; while, at the same time, with vast and unconscious hypocricy, we have built thousands of temples and have dedicated them to the Prince of Peace. I say with grief and shame that they who have ministered at His altars have, for the most part, ou these matters, been absolutely dumb. Now I ask you this question: Shall we reverse this policy? Shall we contrive to build up the honor, the true honor and true happiness of our people, on a basis of justice, morality and peace? I plead not

for the great sed for the rich; I plead for the millions who live in homes of only one room. Cau you answer me in the words which I quoted years ago on a somewhat like occasion, words which fell from the crowned minstrel who left us the Psalms: "The needy chall not always be forgotten; the expectation of the poor shall not perish

A RAILWAY STORY .- A few years ege an enormously wealthy banker, of the Hebrew persuation, was traveling from Munich to Vienns by rail. In the same carriage with himself was a geutleman accompanied by a friend. The stranger was of pleasing manners, and the purse-proud banker at length condescended to enter into conversation with him, sed gradually even (as he himself expressed it) took a liking to "the men." He even went so far as to say at last, "You seem to be a good sort of fellow and a gentleman. Look here, I am going to Vieuna to see my daughter, who is married there, is awfully rich and keeps a tiptop house. I will introduce you The stranger thanked him and mentioned that, by a curious coincidence, he, teo, was traveling to Vienua to see his daughter. "Your daughter, indeed!" said the Jew banker, with considerable arrogance; "and, pray, who may she be?"
"The Empress of Austria," was the calm reply. The strauger was the Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, father of the present Empress of Austria and the ex-Queen of Naples; the companion was his side-decamp. It is usedless to add that the Hebrew milliousire utterly collapsed .-London Society.

EXTRAORDINARY MEMORY .- A teacher of mathematics named William Lawson, who died at Edinburgh in November, 1757, on one occasion, to win a wager made by his patron, undertook to multiply regularly in succession the numbers from 1 to 40, without other aid than his memory. He began the task at 7 o'clock in the morning and finished at 6 in the evening, when he reported the preduct, which was tested on paper, and found to he correct. It made a line of 48 figures, and a fair copy of it long occupied a place on the wall of his patrou's dining-room, for which it was framed and glazed. It may be added that in the course of the day on which the mental calculation was made Mr. Lawson received his pupils as usual and gave them their ordinary lessons in Latin .- Belgravia.

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'No, dear boy, they are called Spau-

"Icdecd; and the people of Portugal, ere they Portugards ? "

"No, my boy, they are called Portu-"Ah! then the people of Germany are

Germaogeese ?" "No, my boy, they are Germans."

"Oh! and the people of Norway, are they Normana ?"

No, my hoy, they are Norwegiaus" "And the people of Sweden, are they Skowhegans?"

"No, dear boy, they are Swedes." "And are the people of Sardinia Sar-

dines ?

"No, my boy, they are Sardinians."

"And in Japan, ere they Japanese?"
"No, my boy, they are Japanese."

"And in Morocco, are they Moroccoese ?" "No, my boy, they are Moors."

"Aud are the people of Patagoois Pats ?" "No, my boy, they are Patagonians." "And in Hindostan are they called Hin-

"No, my boy, they are Hindoos."

doostanions ? 17

"And in Holland, are they Holloos?" "No, my hoy, they are Dutch."

"And in Belgium, they are Belch ?" " No, dear boy, they are Belgiaus."

"And in Poland, are they Polians?"

"No, dear boy, they are Poles."
"Oh, yes! and io Russia they are Rushes ?

"No, aa, they ere Russiens."

"And in Wales, they are Walliane?"

"No, indeed, they are Welch." " And in Scotland, they are Sculch?"

"Not at all, they are Scotch."
"And in Ireland, they are Itch?"

"No, they are Irish."

"And in France, they are-Fish?" " No, French."

"Oh! and in England, they are Inch?" "No, they are Eoglish."

" And are the people of Switzerland called Switch ?

" No, they are Swiss." "Oh, yes! and the people of Sicily are Siss-or are they Sissys?

"They are Sicilians." " And in Turkey, are they Turkeyane or

Turkeys ?" "Neither; they are Turks."

"Oh! and in Italy, they are Its?" "No, they are Italians.

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Price Factories. While only one bushel in seven of the wheat crop of the United States is received by the Produce Exchange of New York, its traders buy and sell two for every one that comes out of the ground. When the cotton plantations of the South yielded less than 6,000,000 bales, the crop on the New York Cotton Exchange was more than 32,-000,000. Oil-wells are uncertain, but the flow on the Petroleum Exchanges of New York, Bradford, and Oil City never hesi-Pennsylvania does well to run 24, 000,000 herrels in a year, but New York City will do as much in two small rooms in one week, and the Petroleum Exchanges sold altogether last year 2,000,000,000 harrels. When the Chicago Board of Trade was founded, its members were required to record their transactions. The dance of speculation has nowadays grown to be so rapid that no count is kept of the steps. The board was lately reported to have turned over as much wheat in one day as the whole State of Illinois harvests in a twelvemonth. Its speculative hogs outnumber two to one the live hogs in the United States, and it is safe to say that the hourd raises five bushels of grain to every one that is produced by the farmers of the West. Securities have become as staple an article of production with us as wheet, cotton, oil, or hogs. One million dollars' worth a day of new stocks and bonds is needed in prosperous years to supply the demands of the New York Stock Exchange, and its annual transactions are nearly thrice the texable valuation of all the personal property in the United States. One of the things that would be new to Solomon, if he lived to-day, is the part played by the modern Exchange in the distribution of the products of labor, and the redistribution of wealth. The honest industry that builds up our greatest fortunes is raising wheat and pork on the Chicago Board of Trade, mining on the San Francisco Stock Exchange, building railroads in Wall Street, sinking oil-wells in William Street, and picking cotton in Hauover Square. While the text-books of the science of exchange ere describing in infantile prattle the imaginery trade of prehistoric tront for pre-Adamite venison between the " first hunter" and the "brst fisherman," the industry of the cotton plantation, the oil-fields, and the farm is being overlaid by an apparatus of Exchanges which will prove an extremely interesting study to the Ricardo of, say, the twenty-fifth century. These Exchanges are the creameries of the world of labor. The prices of the speculative wheat and the spectral hog of the board fix those of the real wheat and the actual hog of the field. The pegro planter of Georgia who raises his bale and a half must sell it for what the Cotton Exchange says it is worth. The man who works in the ground must take the price fixed for him by the man who works in the eir. No one can understand the "corner" who does not comprehend the development and reach of the Exchanges of our time. The manufacture of prices, like other modern industries, is being coucentrated into vast establishments, and these are passing under the rule of bosses and syndicates. The markets, like political parties, are run by the machine. The people are losing the power of making prices well as nominations. "The Free Breakfast Table" pays tribute to some elique, whether railroad pool, trades-union, match monopoly, coal combination, pottery tariff infant, or Board of Trade corner, on pretty much everything upon it. The coffee market of the country has lately gone out of the region of unorganized supply and demand into the hands of a coffee Exchange, with all the modern improvements for speculation. A price-factory to make the quo-tations of butter and cheese has just been established in New York. It deals in brokers' eggs as well as hens' eggs, and has all the approved facilities to enable it to count and sell the chickens that are not yet batched out of eggs that are not yet laid.—North American Review.

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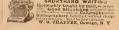
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Vol. VII.-No. 10

LESSONS IN PRACTICAL WRITING.

No. XVI .-- By HENRY C. SPENCER.

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Sounds which address the ear are lost and die In one short bour; but that which strikes the eye

Theory in writing is useful only as it is reduced to practice. Theory directs, practice performs, and the result is a useful art. To write well should become the fixed habit of ing, or disciplinary exercise. Hence each lesson, as we have remarked before, should

omnoenced with a movement-drill exercise occupying at least ten minutes' time.

The good right arm is the magazine of power. Using it from the shoulder with the cibow slightly raised, the hand gliding on the nails of the third and fourth fuagers, large forms may be produced with finish, grace and beauty. Such is the wholearn-movement. This, nonlified by poising the arm upon its large fall muscles on the nator side between cibow and wrist, produces with rapid untiring strokes the medium or smaller sizes of capitals, small eletter and figures, best adapted to business writing. This is called the forearm or muscular movement. It is the most useful and practical, and requires most

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PLATE 2

Articles of Agreement, made and entered into the second day of May, one thousand sight hundred and eighty, by and between Henry Rames party of the first part, and Simon y Samon farty of the second part.

Busmess Capitals. AABBCODEFFGIAH IJK XSM W A NN Ó PP21PPSSGTTTUVIX 4ZG

every one who writes. Hubits are formed by the repetition of actions. Bad habits are cured by doing the right thing over and over again.

As a means to securing a good handwriting we have in these lessons sought to secure the proper position and handling of the pen. "Position gives power"; "Movement is the parent of form." As the position, so the movement; as the movement, so the form. Throughout our country now, the teaching in regard to hobling and handling the peo

has been brought to one standard—the same we have sought to inculcate in these few

To secure genuine skill in the osc of the pen, the arm and hand require much train-

persevering discipline in order to make it available.

Attending the forearm-movement, may be allowed a slight subordinate thumb and finger extension and contraction, producing the compound-movement, adapted to easy, graceful, current writing.

The finger-movement, purely as such (as has been stated in a previous lesson), scarcely

or in the name of the control of the

THE PENMANS ART JOURNAL

eighths. The Dr. and Cr are on a scale of tenths. The entries below, are on a scale of twelfths, and the writing space occupied by the hight of capitals and extended letters, as three-fourths of ruled space or the space between ruled lines.

Ledger-paper, or paper ruled in columns like the copy, is most suitable for this practice. Be careful to give the figures their proper places in the columns.

PLATE 2. This presents a body of writing for practice. The first three words, for promisence, are written on a scale of eighths and shaded throughout. Care should be taken to shade the down strokes uniformly acts strength. All that follows is written on a scale of teaths, and the capitals and extended small letters occupy three-fourths of the rolled surce above line.

In a body of writing, regularity of size, slant, spacing, and uniformity of shade, are indispensable.

Write again and again, gradually increasing your speed until you surely attain rapidity combined with legibility and pleasing uniformity.

It is good practice to copy freely from books and newspapers and to write from the

It is good practice to copy freely from books and newspapers and to write from the dictation of another, taking note of time to ascertain how many words you can write on an average per minute and execute well. The way to reach a high rate of speed in writing is to practice for it

PLATE 3. Individuality of handwriting is in great measure the result of individual materiations of the forms beared while under instruction, the selection of forms of letters from the variety presented for consideration, us well as the physical characteristics of the writer. The small letters afford but a limited variety, but the capitals admit of numerous variations is a form, proportions, and shading, which open up quite an extensive field for choice. Had we space at our command for such purpose, we could exhibit many more styles than have yet been given. We commend this plate for your careful study and practice.

At the beginning of this course of lessons you were requested to write each a speciious aboving your permanship them; this being the last lesson of the series it is in order for you who have followed the lessons in theory and practice, to write each a final specimen, and, by putting it in comparison with the first, show the improvement which has been made.

All who gain a practical knowledge of the art of writing, find in it through life a source of pleasure, profit and improvement.

Hero Bob;

On, A TRUE TALK OF NAT TURNER'S WAR.

BY MARY E. MARTIN.

Out an the suburbs of the little town of Jeru-alem, in Southampton, stood a home noted for its magnificence both within and without. In its parks the deer wandered at will. In the long line of white-washed eabins that greeted the eye, on a moraing of the year, the dusky forms of those who lived within could be seen gliding in and out, and conversing in hurried whispers. In one cabin alone there was no confusion. Bob sat on a low flag-hottom chair, just outside of his door. He drew his bow across his fiddle and played soft low music. en low that it did not reach the ear of his mistress in the mansion beyond. She had been walking up end down one of the long colonnades of her home; her lips firmly closed; her hands tightly clasped. As she walked to and fro she cast her eyes first up to the fleecy, foam-like clouds, then to the fields of ripening wheat that bowed and flashed in the sunlight. There hovered over all a calm that seemed to muck the queenly woman's misery. Now and then this calm was rippled by the contented whistle of the partridge that came up from the grassy orchard's depths. Now the balmy morning breeze bore to her ear sweet music from Bob's cabin. She stopped in her walk, and between her closed teeth she murmured, "I will do it." She touched a hell near the door, and a maid soun appeared and waited in silence her orde

"Tell Bob to come to me at once," her mistress commanded.

In a few moments Bob stood on the upper step of the colounade; his but off, and placed carefully beneath his arm. As he stood there one could see that he was a young man yet, and of fine proportions. His skin was so black that his white teeth gleamed like pearls.

"I have sent for you, Bob," his mistress said, " to talk with you. Have you heard that Nat Turper is abroad !"

that Nat Turner is abroad f"
"Yes, Miss Agatha," he quietly answered.

The woman's lips quivered before the spoke again; then said: "And you know where my daughter Mary is ?"

"At a boarding-school not far from the next town, Miss Agatha."

The lonely woman's breath came quick and short; yet she stood outwardly calm. "I have sent for yoo, Bob," she said, "to tell you that I wish you to go for her; but it must be of your owo free will that you do it, You know that this school is on the road that Nat Turner will take; bring my daughter to me, Bob, in safety, and ask me in return any favor and it is yours."

Bob taised his head proudly, and a bright light shone in his face that made his mistress wooder just a little what it could tense. He looked his fair mistress in the face, and said: "I will bring her to you, Miss Agatha, or give up my own life."

Bob turned and went to the stables, and had the swiftest horses put to the largeroomy earringe, and drove away—the remaining blacks wondering where he could be going. Some whispered, to join Nat Turner.

The school where Mary Grantham was locatiling was beautifully located on elevated grounds, in an oak grove of twenty arter grounds, in an oak grove of twenty areas. It was usually well filled with pupils, but late, on this morning of terror, Mary was the only one left. Every one had been removed to places of eatily by their fathers or brothers. The teachers were uearly all gone, yet Mary Grantham could not be prevailed upon to leave. No, she would stay. "I bevie no one else—but I believe Bob will come for me,"

"Would you trust yourself with him ?" exclaimed one of the teachers.

"Yes," said Mary, "hefore anyone but my

mother. She was right, for the sun was only at high poon before she saw the enringe stop at the door. In vain the principal plead with Mary not to go with the negro. Go she would. Bob placed everything, even to the feather bed that Mary had brought, into the carriage, and filled a basket with lunch. Mary insisted upon knowing why he should do this, but as he handed her into the earringe he respectfully told her it might be best. They had only gone an hour's ride from the seminary when Mary heard a sound that made her heart almost stand still. On looking from the earriage window she saw, directly in the road before them, Nat Turaor and his men. She grew a little pale, for she felt that death was certain Was Bob false! Was it an accident that they had met f All this she wondered as she saw Bob jump down and talk with them. What was her horror when the few words she eaught of the conversation she heard Bob say that he would join them. He then monated the box again, and drove the carriage into the woods, while the crowd went It was in a gloomy-looking grove that he stopped the carriage, and told Mary to She did so, and at once asked: What do you intend to do with me, Bob ?"

O' They have compelled me to join them, Mass Mary, and you will have to stay here. There is a little eave here, not a soul knows of it but me. You must stay here for a day or so, and if anything happens to me you must try to make your way home."

What Bob did not tell Mary was, that Nat Turner bad told him to kill her and supposed he had. Boh placed the featherbed inside the eave, and the basket of lunch by. After Mary had gone in, he pulled the vines carefully over the month of the eave, and went hack and joined Nat Turner.

Mar. Granthem waited with anxiety the return of Bob with Mary, yet she slid not look faith is Bob when the time passed and he did not come. It was the second night that Mrs. Grantham, unable to sleep, was sitting at the window of her roors, with the blinds closed. She was wondering what could have become of Bob and Mary. Presently there was a slight rustle of the shutter that made her start. Then a low voice called: "Miss Agaths! "Miss Agaths!"

She opened the blind just a little, and there, crouched beneath the window, was

Ocome out to the farthest corn-criti," he whispered; then he disappeared in the darkness. Only for a moment did she hesitate. There was just this thought flashed through her mind: If Bob had brought Mary, why should she act in such a secret way?

She still trusted him; so, wrapping a dark cloak about her, she stepped from the open window, and made her way to the crib. When she reached it, she found the earriage,

and B ib standing at the horses' heads.
"Where is my daughter, Bob?" she at once asked.

He opened the carriage-door without a word, and Mary sprang into her mother's arms, safe and well. Bob theu told Mrs. Grantham that he had been compelled to join Nat Turner to save Mary.

"Oh, Bob, my hoy, don't think that you can ever atone for it if you have stained your hands with blood!"

"I have not, Miss Agatha! I only staid until I had a chance to slip away. I am going now to hide in the Dismal Swamp until this fuss is over."

Mrs. Grautham plead with him to let her hide him, but he would not. Then, taking his hand in here, she said: "You have kept your promise; when you come back, ask me what you will in return and it shall be yours."

The same look of joy sprang into his face that Mrs. Grantham saw as he had stood out he steps of the outcomade. Even in the darkness ehe noticed it; yet there was a difference in the look: it seemed now as if he had been running a race, and was ready to put his hand upon the prize. What would be asked?

Mother and daughter went back to the house, and hefore they slept Mrs. Grantham made Mary tell her the whole story. Mary told of Bob's caro of how he risked his life in leaving her, and of his difficulties in finding his way back.

As soon as it was possible Mrs. Grantham had free papers made out for Bob. She folt that this alone could bring that look of joy un his face. One morning, not long after as she was sitting on the colourade, as she suideally looked up there stool Bob on the top step. He asked, in the most sunchalant manner: "What's your orders, Mrs. Agaths?"

"My orders, Bob! I think you have not yet told me in what way I can repay you for saving Mars."

"Teach me to write! and his face was filled with happiness, as if of all boons that one could craye that alone was greater.

one could crave that alone was greatest.

"Teach you to write, Bob." Mrs. G.antham exclaimed. "1s that all you ask in
return for what you have done for me!

"I'e more to me, Miss Agatha, than
anything you could give me."

"Mary shall begio this very moreing to teach you to write. But here, I will give you your freedom papers." Bob pushed the papers gently asside, saying, "I have no use for them yet--if ever I do, I wants to be a free man in knowledge, Miss Agaiha. Free my mind first. I thirst for knowledge. Miss Mary has taught me, long ago, to read, but I must learn to write. I long to know how,"

It was a pretty sight to see Mary Granthan bending over the pine table, in Bolle cablic, teaching him how to write. Sile began her task that morning, and kept it up for many a day after, until Bolb had learned to write as beautifully as she could. After Bolb had beauted to write he was beld in greater awe by his fellow-blacks than were even the old conjurors.

Bob lies now, side by side with Mary Grantham, in "God's arre," and the blue waves of the Atlantie sing a re-niem near their graves. Few know how grand and heroic he was. His race will never produce a greater hero than the mun who would risk life that he might ask and obtain the boon of a perfect knowledge of writing. What a source of pleasure—what fields of benuty it cansed to be opened out to that dickned mind! We, who have never known what it was to have the understanding darkened, can never conecive.

The Title of Esquire.

The legislative prohibition by the United States of titles of uobility could not evadicate the trait of human nature which makes such titles, or any verbal badge of distinction, a dearly craved prize to the mass of people; but in our eagerness for these we have done more to abolish them than any laws, by making them ridiculous. A title given to everybody is a self-contradiction and absurdity, for it distinguishes no one and implies nothing: and, in our democratic society, no one is willing to give others the monopoly of such distinction. In consequence, several titles which were tolerably definite in meaning once have become tags that do not add a hair to the meaning of the name itself. Among these is "Esq.," once a coveted hadge of professional distinction, and in early New England times confined rigidly to its narrow use-indeed, even "Mr." was only allowed to respectable householders in good standing. Coming to us from feudal England, "Esq." marked members of the legal frateruity and kindred occupations. It was at length assumed by or conferred by courtesy upon prominent and wealthy citizens, and at last has come to mean only an adult male citizen—the same as "Mr.," or, in general, the same as the name would imply without addition. It is, therefore, utterly useless, a bore and an offence; for a meaningless title is an affront to any man. should be disused altogether, and left to be marked "obsolete" in the dictionaries. Write "John Smith," or "Mr. John Smith," if you please, but let us have no more of "John Smith, Esq."—Travelers' Record.

John W. Brooks, the railroad manager, once notified a man to remove a barn which he had placed upon the company's hand, stuting in the notice that he would be prosecuted if the barn was not immediately removed. The recipient being mable to read the notice thought it was a "pass" over the line, and used it as such for two years, no conductor being able to read it.

When to Subscribe.

For several reasons it is desirable, that, so far as is practicable, subscriptions should begin with the year, yet it is entirely optional with the subscriber as to when his subscription chall commence. Those who may be specially interested in the very practical and valuable course of lessons just closed by Prof. H. C. Spencer may secure all the numbers of the JounnAL containing these lessons, except that of Jonnary, 1883,—affecen numbers in all—for \$1.23; single numbers, 10 cents.

The Art of Writing,

AS VIEWED AND TREATED BY THE FATHER OF SPENCERIAN PLANARSHIP

By R. C. Spencer.

In a secluded spot among the Catskill Mountains, not far from the Hudson, November 7th, 1800, was born a boy with a passion and insciration for the art of writing. From i faucy, almost, his genius for the pen showed itself. Before the age of six years, without teachers and with only the rudest models of script letters, he had, in the absence of other materials, used the fly-leaves of his mother's bible upon which to iestruct himself is pennanship. This, however, betakened no want of reverence for the book that gave him the history of the divine origin of the art to which he devoted his talents. ledeed, the book was to him proof of the isestimable value of writing, without which there could be no books. The precepts of the moral law, written upon tables of stone by the finger of God, impressed his mind with the utility of writing, to the moral, intellectual and social world, not only as a means of communication among men, but of making known the divice miad to bumanity.

These views of the art of writing were uppermost is his mied, and during more than half a century assiduously devoted to its cultivation, teaching, improvement, and diffusion, he steadily held it up to contemplation as among the chief instruments of intelligent progress. By exalting the art in its relations to the hest movements of mind and heart, he dignified his work, and drew from it a spirit of grand eathusiasm that found expression often in elequent speech and poetic form. But these, of course, were the products of his maturer thoughts, that began in the germs of his early passion for writing. They were the outgrowth of a nature most happily constituted for the mission it performed. The forces that were working in him were apparent when, es a mero child, he was accustomed to steal away to the kind old cobbler in the neighborhood, who allowed him to write on his strips of leather, producing thereon the forms of letters, which were in part the original creation of his inventive fancy. This same impelling and prophetic passion in the boy showed itself in the use to which he put the first peany of which he became the owner, at the age of six years. That penay, kept with miserly care for

the purpose, was sent by a neighbor to the nearest market - town, some twenty miles away, to be invested in a single sheet of

writing-paper.

The time consumed in those days in travcling that distance and in returning over the rough mountain roads was really considerable. To the ardent and expectant boy, waiting at home for the coveted sheet of writing-paper, the hours passed slowly. But his mind was busy thinking of the letters he would make on that sheet of paper. Late iuto the night he waited up for the coming of the agent to whom he had intrusted his peany with authority to invest it in one sheet of writing-paper. At last, overcome by sleep, he dreamed of his paper and what he would write upon it. By his side lay his pen, made by his own hand, with barlow knife, from a quill plucked from the wing of one of his mother's geese. Soon after midnight the messenger returned, bringing with him the coveted sheet of writing-paper. The expectant boy awoke from his dreams to try his pen upon the mper. But the hand did not obey the will, and the forms that he produced on the paper were so inferior to the ideals in his mind that he land down his pen, put away his paper, and with a disappointed and heavy heart he returned to his cut and troubled sleep. Even at that early ege he was not only a

close and critical observer of everything that was done with a pen, but had begun to notice the faults and imperfections of what he saw, and to judge in accordance with the original standard of his own. The elements of grace and beauty to which he was keenly alive and impressible he felt to be greatly lacking in, and often entirely absent from the writing which he saw. In some of the better specimens be observed a degree of regularity, and a firmness and strength that pleased bim, and be imitated them. were the best features of what he found to be the English round lound style of writing. Although in developing Spencerian peumanship he discards the heavy, sombre and laborious features of the English round-hand, he always held them in high estimation for their solidity and distinctness, and to the last year of his life executed them with wonderful skill and perfection - excelling the most famous masters of England, whose elaborate and artistic works had been engraved and published under royal patronage and at great cost.

While yet a small boy, he who was to create in Spencerian penmanship the stand-

he improved by using the eed of a stick of convenient size and length. The forms of natural objects about him had taught him lessons in art, until he expressed the sentimeat that "Nature is the Mother of the

THE PENMANS OF ART JOURNAL.

The Master Outdone.

The master of a certain school in a village is Spain bore the reputation of being a very elever calculator; but upon one occasion he almost ferfeited his reputation

The rector of the parish and the alcalde, on a certain occasion, paid a visit to the school to inspect the progress of the children. A little rogue, of whom no question had been asked, and who had therefore missed the opportunity for distinguishing himself, which he greatly desired, made up his mied to question since he was not questioned.

"Master," he said, "will you do me the kiadaess to aaswer me something f "

"Ask whatever you please," replied the master; "you know I always tell you to ask about anything that you do not know.

A Good Handwriting. By C. G. P. "Can I acquire a good handwriting !

is a question asked by nearly every young person. Professional penmen, when asked the question, always answer, "Yes, of

The next question is," How?" Says the professional writing-master - especially if he be in the business of teaching -" By a few weeks' or months' instruction under a good teacher."

If some one whose writing is a miserable senaal, which none can read without great difficulty, is asked the question, he will most likely answer, "Yes, if you have a natural talent for it, or the 'gift of writing' and if you haven't, then you may as well not waste your time in trying."

These answers are all given, taking as a standard of good writing the fine copy-

hand of the professional pecuana.

The next question asked will be, "After
I have attained a good hand can I retain it so as to always write as well as when I finished my course of instruction to The

one will answer, "You cannot lose it"; and the other will say, "It will be of no use to you when you come to write continually, and you will write as poor a scrawl rs though you never took lessons in penmanship." Another question often asked is, "What do you consider a good handwriting to be?" This question calls forth a variety of answers from different persons, One says that no writing is good unless it resembles very closely the engraved writing in the copybooks; another, that good business writing has little or no resemblance to the engraved copy-hand.

Now, our idea as to what good writing is, is that it depends very much upon the purpose for which the writing is done. If done by the teacher, for pupils to copy, it should be done in as artistic a manner as possible-and by artistic we do not mean with any unnecessary flourishes. The person who would write good copies, for pupils to practice from, should have au eye or beauty and the artistic disposi tion of lines, and his hand should be trained to produce smooth, even and symmetrical characters, with a proper regard for the blending of light and shade.

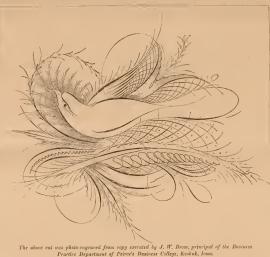
And, unlike some enthusiastie permen, I do not believe that everyone can acquire this art of

good copy-writing. But for business purposes, good writing is that which can be easily written and read, and the letters should be formed with as few strokes of the per as they possibly

can and be consistent with legibility. And we believe this style of writing can be acquired by anyone, though some would require much more study and practice than others. With plenty of study and practice almost anyone can acquire something approximating a fair copy-hand. But by a great many it can only be written very slowly and with great care, and by spending more time with their writing than most people can afford to do in this age of rush and burry. Where much writing has to be done, each person will develope a style peculiar to himself, no matter what inst tion and practice he may have had in "writing by rule."

Then, you may ask, why should the teacher of writing be required to write such a fine hand, so pruch better than it is possible for his pupils to acquire f Simply because any work will be done better by having perfect models to copy from.

The nearer we can come to a perfect imitation of a good model, the better our work will appear. And if we all use the same model for a basis, which our mental and temperamental peculiarities will devel-



ard American style of writing, by the death He who asks makes no mistakes."

of his father was le't to the care of his - "My father is three times my age widowed mother and older brothers. Discouraged with the bard struggle for exist ance among the Catskill Mountains, and hearing glowing accounts of the richness of the then Far West-the Connecticut Westera Reserve of Ohio,-the family gathered their few household articles into an and turned their faces westward. After long months of weary travel they reached the land of promise, erected a rude cabin of logs, and began life in the wilderness of Northern Ohio, sharing the hardships and privations of that early day. The boy, who at the age of six years had devoted his first penny to the gratification of his desire to improve in writing, had now breoms a lad of ten or twelve years. His desire for education was intense, but there were no schools, and few if any, books within his reach. Not only so, but the forest must be cleared away, a heme established, and the soil cultivated, to obtain the barest necessaries of life. After the exhausting toils of the day, the evenings were speat in the light of the log-fire, by the wide hearth of the log-cabin, mastering arithmetic and English grammar and in the study of history. The snow of winter falliug smooth and soft among the great trees, and the frozen surface of the streams, spread

out before the lad invitations to write which

Will the time ever come when he will be double mine?" "That is not a question," said the master,

"it is a joke. To bring that about the clock must stop for your father and con, inqu to go for you.

"But it is quite possible," continued the child.

"Silence, impertinent little fellow! eried the angry master, who only spared the rod out of respect to the visitors. These gentlemen looked with little approbation upou a lad who tried to puzzle the best calculator in Biscay, and obstinately maintained a proposition which appeared to them as absurd as it did to the master.

"I will prove," said the child, "that what I say is true. I am twelve years old," my father is thirty-six. In twelve years I shall be twenty-four and my father fortyeight. Consequently my father, who now three times my age, will then only be its double."

The master became whiter than the walls of his room, and the visitors burst into peals of laughter .- Notre Dame Scholastic

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ope into our own individual style, it will be ensier to read the writing of different individnals than it would be if we had different models to copy from.

The Pen.

BY L. L. TUCKER

We'll praise the pen-the husy pen. The guide of commerce, friend of men Without thy ald would perish trade,
All progress cease were thy course stayed In every land the skillful hand Finds thee, the true magician's w Conjoring wealth in every place, Winning the crown in every race

At thy command, on sea and land, The navies fly, the armies stand, The white winged ships are sailing free

Oh, gladly, then, we'll praise the pen, Per power e'er wins the praise of men. Thy might we sing, and crown thee king, A tribute due to thee we'll bring.

While sparkling white with diamond's light In guiden setting richly bright, Or colder glow, like polar snow. When the flashing steel thy beauties show.

We all to thee must subject be, And rise or fall at thy decree. And movest ever man's will to do

By grace of thise the Law divine, For us doth through the ages shine. From Sinni's mount to Caivary's fount, God's gifts to man by thee we count

Now is Learning's light by thes kept bright, Which, else, were sonk in darkest night. And Hist'ry's pages, from all the ages, With truth the mind of man engages.

From heart to heart, by thy fair art, We see the how of friendship start, While power and grace unite to ince The words we'd fain speak face to face

All honor, then, to the potent peu! We'll ever proue this friend of mea While strive we still with steadinst will To wield this pen with a master's skill.

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department n be addressed to B. F. Kelley, 205 Broadw New York. Brief educational items solicite

And when the world shall link your nan 76th gracious lives and manners fine The tencher shall assert her claims, And whisper, "These were mine!"

If your head always directs your pupil's hand, his own head will become useless to

him .- ROUSSEAU. In the public schools of Ohio 98.691 scholars are taught the alphabet, 642,748 reading, 653,363 spelling, 528,417 arith-

metic, 221,051 grammar. Kansas owns 5,555 schoolhouses, worth \$5,000,000. It has a State university, a State agricultural college, two normal colleges for the education of teachers for the public schools, a college to teach the deaf

and dumb to speak and the blind to read. According to report teachers throughout Pressian dominions are paid about three and a half times as much now as formerly Iu 1820 the average salary was \$74.30; in 1878 it was \$271 50 to a teacher. The average salary in Berlin at the present time

is \$495 IP

President Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, reported as saying that the graduation of Daniel Webster at that college was one of the worst things that ever happened to it, because every student of low standing refers to him as one of his kind who afterward attained eminence

Education is general in Denmark, and is compulsory; nearly every man and woman cau read and write. Belgium spends an nually over two millions of dollars for school purposes, having the free compulsory system. About four-fifths of the people can read and write

The catalogue of the Michigan University for 1882-83 shows that the total numher in attendance is 1,440. There are 524 students in the literary department: 369 in the medical; 333 in the law; eightyseven in the school of pharmacy; fifty-eight in the homeopathic college, and sixty-nine in the college of dental surgery.

"The largest sum expeuded in this country for each enrolled scholar is to be credited to the Cherokees of Indian Territory. Each pupil is their schools is educated at an annual cost of \$35.76. The smallest sum per capita—eighty-nine cents
—is paid by Alabama."

A two years course of instruction in mechanic arts will be opened about Nov. 1 in the College of the City of New York to students of the collegiate classes in good stunding. Instruction will be given two hours a day on three days each week. The general processes of wood-working will be taught the first year, and of metal-working the second. Machinery and tools will be furnished by the college

Each inhabitant of the United States pays \$2.02 for the support of the public hools and \$1.29 for military purposes. These two items of expenditures in other countries are as follows: Prussia, 51 cents and \$2.29; Austria, 34 cents and \$1.39; France, 29 cents and \$4.50; Italy, 13 cents and \$1.27; England and Wales, 66 cents and \$3.86; Switzerland, 88 cents and \$1 .- National Journal of Education.

Overwork in schools is not confined to this country; there are serious complaints of it in England. A gentleman wrote a letter a few weeks ago to the Liverpool Mercury, in which he criticized severely the schools of Liverpool for over-teaching. The day's study, he says, begins at 7.45 a m., and lasts until 8 p.m. Besides this, the evenings are supposed to be devoted to study at home, and there are no holidays on Saturdays .- Canada School Journal.

William II, Vanderbilt handed his cheek for \$3,000 to the proprietor of a hotel in the White Mountains to be distributed among the thirty college boys who are acting as waiters there. This is one of the ways adopted by poor young men in New England colleges to make a little money for the following year, at the same time that they are getting the benefit of a vacation. Vanderbilt's gift was prompted, it is said, by the self-reliant spirit and gentlemanly bearing of these young men

Actions, looks, words, steps, form the alphabet by which you may spell character. -Lavater.

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES

[In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.]

A Yale student swall wed his diamond pin and is 99 cents ont of pocket thereby.

If a student convince you that you are wrong and he is right, acknowledge it cheerfully and—hug him.—Emerson.

"Emile," asks the teacher, "which uimal attaches himself the most to man ? Emile, after some reflection: "The leech,

The spaniards are a well-meaning people but you can't expect very much of a people who spell "Hosay" with a "J."—Burlington Hawkeye.

What confort some pedagogues might derive from the thought that wise pupils can learn as much from a fool as from a philosopher. - Vedder.

De agricultural colleges mus' be er long ways off, 'cause heap er farmer boys goes off ter em' : n' nebber gits back ter de farms agiu .- Texas Siftings.

An impecunious individual remarks that life was the same to him at school as it is now. He was strapped then and he has been strapped ever since.

The Harvard "annex" for women is emineutly successful. Two ladies out of a class of five have become engaged to their teachers .- Chicago Herald.

" No, my daughter didn't do nothing at the exhibition; she ain't much of a scholar, you know; but everybody says that she was the best-dressed girl in her class."

"Why does a donkey cat thistles ?" asked an Austin teacher of one of the largest boys in the class. " Because he is a doukey, 1 reckon," was the reply .- Texas Siftings.

PENMANS ART JOURNAL

Father, addressing his little boy, who has brought home a had mark from school : Now, Johnny, what shall I do with this stick ?" Johnny: "Why go for a walk, papa."

Student (not very clear as to his lesson); "That's what the author says, anyway." Professor: "I don't want the author; want you!" Student (despairingly): "Well, you've got me."

Eury man who has kept a skool for ten years ought to be made a major-general; and have a penshun for the rest of his nateral days, and a hess and wagon to do his going around in .- Josh Billings.

A man winks his eye an average of 30, 000 times a day, and a woman's tongue makes 78,000 motions every twenty four hours. At this rate how long will it take the man to catch up 1-Detroit Free Press.

Professor to the young lady student: "Your mark is very low, and you have only just passed." Young lady: "Oh I am Professor, surprised: "Why ?" so glad." Young lady: "Oh, I do so love a tight

The Portland Evening Post has had a tussle with the possessive case, and got licked. It says, "Lady Eastlake emphasizes the presence of one fine trait in the character of the late historian of Greece's wife ! "-Pertland Advertiser.

Seven different mothers interested in the heathen of Africa have twenty-nine children between them. Five of the children swear, three have been in the workhouse two have run away, and the police are after four others. What is the remainder, and how much will it cost to wash their faces and mend their clothes?

The Farmer's Tribune tells this chapter of real life: "Your daughter graduates this month, Mr. Thistlepod?" "Yes, she'll be home about the 20th, 1 reckon." "And your son graduates also!" "Oh, yes; he'll come home about the same time.' "And what are they going to do? "Well," said the old man, thoughtfully, " 1 don't just exactly know what they want to drive at, but Marthy she writes that she wants to continue her art studies on the continent, so I think I'll just send her to the dairy and let her do a little plain modeling in butter, and Sam be says he's got to go abroad and polish up a little, and, as goed luck will have it, he'll be home just in time to spread himself on the grindstone and put an edge on the cradle blades against the wheat harvest." And the old man smiled to think that he hadn't thrown money away when he sent his children to school.

A pine floor laid in a gold-worker's shop in ten years becomes worth \$150 per foot. A Syracuse jeweler once bought for less than fifty dollars some sweepings that gave \$208 worth of gold. In his cellar a tub into which is blown the dust from a polishing lathe, accumulates fifty dollars a year. A workman in that shop carried off on the tip of his moistened finger thirty dollars of fil-Workmen sometimes ings in a few weeks. oil their hair and then run their fingers through it, leaving a deposit of gold particles, which they afterward wash ont .-Syracuse Herald.

Magical Numbers.

THE NUMBER 142857 AGAIN, AND OTHERS.

By W. M. GRENELLE.

In the September number of the JOURNAL appeared some very interesting experiments with the number 142857, with an inquiry for other numbers having like

properties. The figures 142857 form the repetend obtained by reducing the fraction to a circulating decimal, and in the process of reduction all the possible remainders

7)1.000000(.142857

30	1	1
58	3	2
	2	3
20	- 6	4
11	4	5
	5	G
60		
56		
40 35		
-0.0		
50		
49		
1		

st remainder

We now have I the number with which we first started for a remainder, and annexing ciphers and continuing the division would only give a repetition of this set of figures. This is not 1142857 as it would have been had the division terminated here, by 7 to make it equal 7, or I would give \$22228. Multiplying \$45525 by any number is the same as multiplying ! by that number and reducing to a circulating decimal; for iustance, † multiplied by 4=+, and ‡ in decimal form is .571428+ = \$555538.

Now any fraction having 1 for its numerator, and a prime number for its denominator which will yield in its reduction to decimal form all possible remainders, which are all the numbers less than the denominator, will give rise to a number having exactly the same properties in relation to its denominator that 142857 has to 7 For example, it reduced to a circulating decimal gives .0588235294117647+ = that this number multiplied by any number which does not contain 17 as a factor will reproduce these figures in the same order but beginning differently as in the case of 142857. If the multiplier be greater than 17, the product will contain more than sixteen places, and dividing it to periods of sixteen figures, each beginning at the right, and adding periods, will reproduce the original number. Likewise 1 reduces .052631578947368421+, and A to. 04347 82608695652173913+, which numbers bear the same relation to 19 and 23 respectively that 142857 hears to 7.

The number in order to be complete must contain one less place than the number indicated by the denominator of the fractiou from which it originated. Thus the numbers produced from \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{17}\$, \$\frac{1}{16}\$ and \$\frac{1}{27}\$ have, respectively, 6, 16, 18 and 22 places; but there are many other curious numbers, which do not have so many places as 1 less than the denominator of the fractions from which they are derived. Such numbers are those obtained from 1 and 1, which are .076923 and .032258064516129. These numbers, instead of containing 12 and 30 places, contain just half that number, 6 and 15. The remainders obtained in reducing 1's to a decimal are 1, 10, 9, 12, 3 and and .076923 multiplied by any of the remainders found in the reduction of 13, or by any multiple of 13 to which is added one of these remainders will, on dividing into periods of six figures each and adding periods, exhibit the sam figures in the same But if this number (076923) be multiplied by any other number (except an exact multiple of 13, which will always produce a product of all 9's), a certain oth number will always be produced, viz., 153846. The same is true of the number 03225806-4516129, which, multiplied by any of the remainders obtained in the reduction of 1/17, which are I, 10, 7, 8, 18, 25, 2, 20, 14, 16, 5, 19, 4, 9 and 28, or by any multiple of 31 plus one of these remainders, will give again the number 03225 etc., but which on being multiplied by may other numbers except exact multiples of 31 will always produ a certain other number, 096774193548387

THE PENMANS ART JOURNAY

American Oblique Pens and Oblique Penholders.

BY A. R. LEWIS.

In 1848, Mr. Pickett, a celebrated goldpen manufactorer of Pittsburgh, Pa., placed in the market oblique gold-pens, which, so far as now known, were the first mannfactured in this country. They found but little favor until some years later, when the widow of Mr. Pickett transferred the business to Detroit, Mich.

P. R. Spencer visited the factory, and had the pen remodeled to suit his ideas of a correct oblique instrument for smooth, easy From 1854 to 1864 the pen was manufactured as the "Spencerian," and was sold in every part of the country. When the Spencerian steel-pens were placed in the market in 1860, Mr. Spencer recommended them as soperior to the average grade of gold-pens, and in time his opinion was justified by their extended sale and general use. John Holland, of Cincinnsti, O, and several New York firms, were at different times enguged in making oblique gold pens under the name "Speuccrisa"; also, under other names, and for suy one who would give an order for \$100 worth at a time.

Experiments in making oblique steel-peos have not been very successful. Esterbrook & Co. have produced a fair quality of the oblique steel-points. Perry & Co., of England, have shipped to this country oblique points of about the same grade as those of American manufacture, but there seems to be but little demand for them, either in the schools or counting-rooms.

la 1852, one of the twin brothers, H. A Spencer, then quite a lad, made a model for an oblique penholder, and submitted it to his father to be tested. After writing with it, the patriarch of the Spencerian said: " My son, the principle of an oblique instrument for writing is correct, but you must embody it in a penholder of comely shape."

A. had, it is said, several hundred models made at different times, but secured no patent until 1868. This is briefly the history of the first oblique peaholder placed in the American stationery trade.

As far back as 1839 a writing device, coneisting of a tube or metal plate cut in the chane of an arc of a circle and attached to a wooden holder, was patented by Wm. Fife, but it is not known to have been manufactured or offered to the trade.

During the past year a patent has been issued to Spencer and Cutting for a double penholder, which can be used to hold the pen oblique or straight, as the writer may prefer. It can be attached to either large or to medium sized woods, or to the ordinary cheap penholders used in the schools. This double penholder, as furnished to the trade by the JOURNAL, I believe, at less cost than the old oblique, is a valuable invention which, if properly introduced and given a fair trial will, no doubt, be appreciated for its superior writing qualities, and come into extended use as an aid to good writing.

The only regular oblique penholder fa tory in this country, or perhaps in the world, is situated at Providence, R. I., ander the proprietorship of R. S. Cutting, who manufactures penhelders according to the Spencer and Cutting letters patent.

"I really can't understand why you don't pay me my little hill. You have never given me a single ceut." "If time wasn't money, I'd explain to you." "Now you are giving me impudence." "Well, you were complsining jest new that I hadn't given you anything. You are always grumbling about nothing." "You promised to pay me three months ago, and I relied on you." "Ties so." "And you lied." "Precisely so. lied on you and you relied on me, and so we are even. Good-by."-Texas Siftings.

Remember, you can get the Jouanal one year, and a 75-cent book free, for \$1: or a \$1 book and the JOURNAL for \$1.25. Do your friends a favor by telling them.

Bank of England Notes.

A recent visitor to the Bank of England thus records some of his impressions and glesnings as to the notes used by the aothorities

It is never of less denomination than £5, and is never issued a second time. Standing in the redemption department of the back, where a small army of clerks were assorting and cancelling these notes, cutting from them their signatures, I noticed par ticularly the cleao-white, and unworn, unmutilated appearance of a majority of these notes; and as many of them were of hig denominations-esy five and ten thousand pounds sterling each-it did seem almost

heard the story of how these notes were once split in two by an ingenious mechanic The report that this had been done greatly alarmed the Bank of England.

The method was a secret which they long endesvored to get possession of. But their alarm subsided in a measure when it was found that only one of the two halves were calculated to pass as money -one-helf preserved a good impression; the other a faint one. Nevertheless the Bank adopted a new iuk which entirely thwarted the splitters and their secret became known. They had pasted cloth upon the back and front of the notes, then pulled the sheet apart. Moisture applied to the sections rendered

Sometimes you hear "ficood" instead of "if I could"; "wilfercan" instead of "I will if I can," and "howjerknow?" for "how do you know?"

And bave you never heard "m-m" in-stead of "yes" and "ni-ui" instead of

Let me give you a short conversation I overheard the other day between two pupils of our High School, and see if you never heard anything similar to it:

- Warejergo lastnight ?"
- "Hadder skate."
- "Jerfind th'ice hard's good!"
- "Yes; hard'n enough." "Jer goerlone?"



The above cut was photo-engraved from pen-and-ink copy executed at the office of the "Journal," and is one of eighteen plates, together work vis mar process private priva privance in plan and artistic permanent at the open of the "Jewanai," and u one of cylister plate, logister with thirteen pages of instruction in plain and artistic permanship, repeared for a large quarte-work, about being published by R. S. Peale & Co. St. Louis, Mo., entitles, "Peale's Popular Educator and Cyclopedia of Reference": Historical, Biographical, and Statistical, R. will contain nearly 700 elegandy-illustrated pages.

chocking to me to pot out of existence paper which would be such a power on the ontside of that railing.

I considered these notes the handsomest paper money aflost. But there is a deal in ociation; and possibly their good looks are enhanced in my eyes by the recollection of their wondrous power in the land of their birth-s power which opened for me in England many desirable things which would otherwise have been shot in my face. Most people know that these notes are printed with black ink, on paper made and water-marked especially for the bank, and that they are printed in the Bank of England. I was permitted to see the rapid and perfect way in which their fine bank note printingmachines did their work. But a few have

them easy of removal from the cloth .-Geyer's Stationer.

Shorthand Talking.

Among the common orrors in the use of language are these: The mispronouncing of unaccented syllables, as terruble, for terrible; the omission of a lotter or short syllable, as goin' for going, and ev'ry for every; and the running of words together without giving to every one a separate and distinct onunciation.

I know a boy who saye, "Don't wanter," when he means "I don't want to"; " Whajer say?" when he means "What did you say?" and "Where de go?" instead of "Where did he go ?"

"No; Bill'a Joe wenterlong."

"Howlste jerstay ?"

"Pastate."

"Lemmeknow wenyergoagin, woncher? I wantergo'n'showyer howterskate."

"H-m, ficoodin' skate bettern' you I'd sellout'n'quit."

Well, we'll tryerace 'n'seefyercan.' Here they took different streets, and their conversation ceased. These boys write their compositions grammatically, and might use good language and speak it distinctly if they would try. But they have got into this careless way of speaking and make no effort to get out of it .- Christian at Work.

Sample copies of the JOURNAL, 10 cents.

THE PENMANS FI ART JOURNAY

Destructiveness of Wars.

In a talk with Mexzroff, reported in the N. Y. Star, on the cost and destructiveness of war, he says:

"Apart from the revolting carnage and cruelty of war, the sickening and heartrending sights of the battlefield, the outold misery that follows in its train to those who are hereft of kindred, many of them left destitute and helpless, the expense of war one of the most interesting economic problems of the day. The array of fig-ares that represent this item of national budgets is startling, and so large that the ordinary mind fails to conceive its full sig uificance. All the miseries produced by war are intensified in a tenfold degree by the double operation of withdrawing large armics of the strongest portion of the buman family from useful production, and turning these into heasts of prey to devour and destory the produce from the hard and patient toil of the peaceable millions, and all to satisfy the sordid ambition and thirst for glory of morbid tyrants. It will thus be seen that the expense of war and the chief features of its most horrible evils, from the moralist's point of view, are intimately connected.

"Destroy honorable war" says Professor

Mezzroff, "and you destroy the avarigious motive, or, at least, you suppress it, and render the spring of action which has incited the murderons propensity to destroy human life and disgrace the annals of our practically abortive."

"How do you propose to accomplish the abolition of war, seeing that those who have the means of waging it hold that monopoly?" the Professor was asked.

" By the use of cheap material and making the weapons so destructive that the war fiends of the regulation cannon. rifle and bomb, will be practically taught the otter folly of playing at the game. It will be thus seen that this is ouly a legitimate outcome of their improvements in honorable war

and the art of killing, and the popular f cling will be so turned against them that they will soon find it impossible to recruit an army of professional murderers. The dynamite munitions will become popular, as they will relieve the taxpayers and producers of heavy burden."

"Will you be kind enough to furnish the readers of the Star with a few of the leading statistics of the ac nal cost of war?"

"With great pleasure," replied Mezzroff. " Let us take the wars of Christendom first, as they are nearer home. The barn interest on the outire war debt in this pious region alone amounts to about \$1,000,000, 000. The principal, of course, is some thing like Dickeus's definition of the capital stock of an insurance company, 'A big one with an unlimited number of naughts after The European wars during the periods of their activity cost on an average \$2,000,000,000 a year, and the armies during the years of peace and preparation for war, which, as a general rule, has been contemporary all along, over half this amount. Since the battle of Waterloo the cost of war is Christendom alone would be sufficient to build a railroad that would encircle the earth more than one hundred

"The carrage connected with this waste of wealth must be something stupendous?

" During the past half century nearly 10,000,000 of professing Christians have been butchered by about the same number number of their fellow-Christians. We might find some consolation for this in the Malthusian theory, but Christianity does not countenance this doctrine. Therefore it must shoulder the full weight of the criminality which this wholesale slaughter involves in all its hideous results and de-

"How do the war debts of the world compare with the coin-both in circulation and all that is hoarded?

"The war debts since Waterloo have usually averaged from five to eight times the amount of the precious metals above the ground. The war expenses of England in peace would be sufficient to exhaust her present resources in about half a century, if her slaves did not go on multiplying and accumulating production."

"If you should take in a panorama of the old wars, what an enormous scene of destruction you would conjure up!"

"Yes," he said; "the mind recoils and the heart sickens at the very idea. I should judge that in the application of arithmetic to a borrible panorama like that the result would show a waste of property alone lifty times larger than the sum total of all the property now upon the globe."

Old Manuscript Ink.

While examining a large number of manuscripts of an old scribe some 20 years ago, I was struck with the clearness and legibility of the writing, owing ia a great messure to the permanent quality of the ink, which had not laded in the least, although many of the manuscripts were at least 200 years old. It was remarkable, too, that the writer must have been celebrated in his day for the excellence of his calligraphy, for I met with a letter or two from his correspondents in which there was a request for the receipt of the ink he used. I found his receipts, which I copied, and from one of them, dated in 1654, I have during the last fifteen years made all the luk I have used. The receipt is as follows Rain water, 1 gallon; galls bruised, 1 pound; green copperas, † pound; gum arabic, 10 onneos 5 drams I scruple. requiring so large a quantity at a time, I reduced the proportions by one eighth, and the receipt stands thus: Rain-water, 1 pint; galls, bruised, 11 ounces; green cupperas, 6 drams; gum arabic, 10 drams The galls must be coarsely powdered and put into a bottle, and the other ingredients and water added. The bottle securely stoppored, is placed in the light (see if pos

George F. Barstow, of San Francisco, who left an estate valued at \$50,000, gave these injunctions in his will: "Having observed that ostentation and expensive fouerals are injurious to the prople, after absorbing money which poverty cannot well spare to vanity and pride, therefore, by way of example, for which I beg pardon of the undertakers, let my cothin be a plain redwood hox, put together with common unils or screws, without paint or varuish, with plain iron handles, and all else about the funeral to correspond with this plainness. Let there be a cheap shroud and no flowers. What is a dead may but a haudful of dust? Iustead of a hearse I may just as well be carried to the grave upon some ordinary vehicle in every-day use, since life is but a journey and the day of death the final rest."

Elder Evans on Collecting Debts.

All laws suforcing collection of debts might safely be rescieded. The money paid out to collect the debts of the American people equals in amount the sums collected. Why, theu, not let the debts go and save all the law machinery and personal vexation that attends the legal collection of money beam di Let each person who lends money see to it that it is ro.

> paid or lost. Whose business is it but that of the parties interested? If the loaning is a matter of friendship a favor conferredthe law should not intermeddle. If it is a business transaction it may safely be left in the hands of the parties concerned. The lender assumes the contingency that the borrower will be is better figancial condition in the ear or remote future. If he miscalculates, it is his business, not suother's. Hear what

> Horace Greeley said: "I hate lawyers; they do more mischief than they are worth. Thuy cause disorderdemoralizing every form of equality, and are the chief obstacle

to good government, If A lets B have his property without paying, I don't see why C D F and all the rest of the alphabet should be called upon as a police force to get it back. No such thing should be attempted by law. It is the most monstrous innovation upon man's honor and integrity that was ever forced into the commerce of the world. Let a man trust another at his own risk. Even the gambler pays bis debts contracted at the gambling table. He is not obliged to pay, but he considers them debts of honor. Abolish all laws for the collection of debts, and thus abolish the whole credit system; this is the only sate, true basis; that would abolish most lawyers and all of the broker's trade which now controls the commerce of America."

To my mind that is good morality and sound logic .- N. Y. Tribune.

A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physic .- Charron.

How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by Post-office Order, or a hask draft, on New York ; next, by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage-stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums, nor Cauadiau postage-stamps.



The above cut was photo-engraved from an original flourish by L. Asire, penman at Archibala's Business College, Minneapolis, Minn.

ize the picture, Mezzroff added: "Think of Bacchus and Sesostris, with their millions of hosts; Ninus and Semiramis, Cyrus and Campysis, Alexander and Carsar, with the myriads of their ferocio is successors. And the time would fail me to speak of the Saraceus aud Crusaders, Tamerlane and Zenglus Khan, with their millions of marauders, murderers and incendiaries, burning villages and cities, laying waste empires, and ravaging the whole earth with fire and sword. To think of these and all the abominations and miseries that must have followed in their train, is almost enough to make a man regret that he belongs to the geuns homo."

The largest object-glass in use is the 26inch leas at Washington, with a focal length of 33 feet. Its light-gathering power is 16,000 times that of the maided eye.

The Price of a Specimen Copy of the Journal is ten cents, which is not paid with a one, two, three, or five cent stamp, as many applicants seem to suppose. Persons expecting their orders for specimen copies to receive attention should remit ten

What is the difference between an old tramp and a feather bed † There is a material difference. One is hard up, and the other is soft down .- Norristown Herald.

sible) and its contents are stirred occasionally until the gum and copperas are dissolved, after which it is onough to shake the buttle daily, and in the course of a mouth or six weeks the ink will be fit for uso. I have ventured to add 10 drops of carbolic acid to the contents of the hottle, as it effectually prevents the formation and growth of mold without any detriment to the quality of the ink, so far as I know.

Back Numbers of the "Journal." PLEASE NOTE.

Every mail brings inquiries respecting back numbers. The following we can send, and no others: All numbers of 1878; all for 1879, except May and November; for 1880, copies for months of January, Feb-1850, copies for incutae. August and ruary, April, May, Juae, August and December only remain; all numbers for 1881, and all for 1882, except June. It will be noted that while Spencer's writing lessons began with May, the second lesson was in the July number, so that the series of lessons is unbroken by the absence of the June number. Only a few copies of several of the numbers mentioned above remain, so that persons desiring all or any part of them should order quickly. All the 51 numbers, back of 1883, will be mailed for \$4.00, or any of the numbers at IO cents each.

Sample copies of the Journal sent on receipt of price, 10 cents,

In the preparation and re - vision of this work it has been the purpose of the author to place before the ponmen of America a booken which should be presented all that is useful in the several departments of their Art The copies , and examples in the work have been reproduced either by photo-engraving or photo-lithographry directly from the original pin, and inkedesigns and therefore represent the work of the pen and the skill of the per artist rather than that of the engraver. It is believed that the consciousness of this fact on the part of the learner and practician will more than compensate for any lack of the exactness which the more labored and mechanical methods of the engraver might have imparted besides the economy of this method has enabled the outhor to give a scope variety, and practical utilize to the book otherwise impossible Italesigns, are such as have been suggested by many years of actual experience of a pen artist in serving the demands of the American Metropolisupon the penman's art, in the wide range of Practical writing; Thourishing: Lettering. Enquissing Drawing and for all manner of educational business and social purposes. It is therefore a work of the living present; suited to meet the wants of the times! To the penmen and artists of America this work is respectfully Adicated by the author Daniel J. Ames.

The above cut was photo-engraved by C. L. Wright, No. 17 Ann Street, from penhe amove cut was proto-cograved by C. L. Wright, No. 17 And Street, from pen-and iok copy executed at the oldice of the Journaxia, and represents the preface of "Ames's New Compendium of Practical and Artistic Penmanship," now on the press, and will be ready to mail in a few days. The work will consist of seventy 11 x 14 plates, embracing a complete course of instruction and copies for practical writing, flourishing, designing and lettering. It will certainly be the most comprehensive and practical guide to all depart-

it represents only the penman's work and skill, since all the plates have been either photoengraved or photo-lithographed from the original pen-and-ink copy, and therefore appears,

engrave to proceed the pen-work, numbered field by the skill of the engraver.

The work will mailed, post-paid, for \$5, or free, as a premium, to the elub of twelve subscribers to the JOURNAL, at \$1 each.





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NEW YORK, OCTORER, 1883.

Prof. Spencer's Lessons.

With the present issue of the JOURNAL closes the course of sixteen admirable writing lessons given through its columns by Prof. H. C. Spencer, associate author of the "Speuceriau System of Peumauship," and principal of the Spencerian Business Col-lege, Washingtou, D. C. In giving the lessons, Prof. Speucer has done the teachers and pupils of writing throughout the country a service that can scarcely be appre ciated. The course has been most thorough, comprehensive, and interesting. And in view of the fact that through the far reaching circulation of the JOURNAL they baye been placed before so many thousands of teachers and writers, not aloue in our country, but in all parts of the civilized world, they cannot fail of exerting a powerful influence in favor of good writing and correct teaching. Indeed we already have the most conclusive evidence of the great interest taken in these lessons and their fruitful results, in the numerous testimonials from teachers, and improved specimens of writing sent to the office of the JOURNAL, through almost every mail that reaches us.

We feel assured that all the readers of the JOURNAL will most beartily join with us in tendering to Prof. Spencer most hearty thanks for the very great service be has

thus so generously and ably performed.

Back numbers of the JOURNAL contain ing all of Prof. Spencer's lessous, can be mailed, except that of Japuary, 1882, for \$1.25; any single number, ten cents.

Hints to the Teacher of Writing.

A correspondent asks our advice regard ing the hest method of securing and instructing classes in writing. It is scarcely possible to lay down any prescribed course which will be suited to all persons desiring to organize and instruct classes in writing.

A course which one teacher might puraue with eignal success, another might find quite impracticable; modes must vary acording to the tastes and peculiarities persons. Yet there are some things which it will be at least safe for all to observe. I. The would-be teacher should be cer-

tain that be clearly understands the subject himself; then he can not only set the proper examples, but illustrate in a clear, cible and interesting manner the priuciples, forms and construction of letters, and the general characteristics of writing, and be equally skillful in pointing out and correcting the faults of his pupils.

He should have an honest desire end firm purpose to spare no efforts to give the fullest satisfaction to all pupils.

In many localities the profession of a traveling writing-teacher is in very had repute, simply because some poorly quelified or dishonest "blow herd" champion penman has organized classes, only to collect tuition in advance, for which, either through want of ability or intention, no satisfactory return has been given.

A thoroughly competent and conscientious teacher of writing will always be respected and welcome wherever he is known, and will seldom fail or find it even difficult to secure good-paving classes.

How to SECURE CLASSES.

First, propare a variety of the most ex-cellent specimens of your own plain and ornamental writing; a few specimens should be nicely framed and placed in con spicuous places in the neighborhood of where the class is to be organized; also prepare a scrap-book or album containing epecimene in convenient form to illustrate quickly and forcibly your skill, system and plan of teaching.

This done, call first upon the echool-officers of the place and, if possible, interest them in your behalf, and secure the use of public schoolroom in which to instruct classee; next, call upon the teachers in public and private schools, and, if possible, get permission to give before the pupils an explanation with black-board illustrations of the system and method of teaching; after which, call upon and endeavor to interest some of the recognized leaders in ciety and business. These things accom-plished, the way to success is open and

It will often, end indeed usually, be found to be wise to extend an early invitation to all schoolteachers to join classes free of charge. When the proper encouragement has been received, the rooms for instruction secured, and the time fixed for organizing the class, circulars carefully prepared, giving full information, and containing well authenticated recommendations from former pupils and patrons, should be issued and placed in every house and place of husiness in the vicinity; and if not especially repugnaot to his taste the teacher will had it greatly to his advantage to cauvass thorugbly the entire neighborhood, exhibiting his best evidences of skill and ability to give satisfactory instruction.

With persons who are fluent speakers

and skillful at black-hoard illustrations it is an excellent plan to issue lickets of invitation, free to everybody, to attend a lecture accompanied with black-board exercises illustrating the best system and methods of teaching writing; special preparations and efforts should be made to emuse, interest and instruct the assemblage; after which proceed to take the names of all who desire to join for a course of instruction. With many skillful speakers and writers this method alone rarely fails to secure large

The number of lessons-from ten to twentyfour-for a course varies with different teachors. We should favor twenty as the nun her most likely to give entiefaction to the

pupils, and bring credit to the teacher. Two hours, including a short intermission at the middle, should constitute a lesson; lescope should not be less frequent than two. or more than three, times per week. It is well for economy of time in thickly populated districts to have two classes in progress in neighboring places, at the same time, elternatiog the lessons so as to give three in each place per week.

of the best quality should be furnished at a reasonable cost by the teacher; this is es sential to secure the necessary good and uniform quality.

To each pupil should be furnished onehalf quire of the best cap paper, good black ink, and pens; we prefer movable copyslips, either written or engraved, to a book with stationary copies; the slip can be kept in close proximity to the pupil while practicing, which is a very great consideration; each exercise should be short and thoroughly analyzed at the black-board before the class is allowed to practice it. It should be borne in miud by the teacher that the punil must first think right before he can practice right; great effort should be made to cause the pupil to study the forme and peculiar construction of each letter; as regards the proper positions and movements a teacher can not be too vigilant in securing and maintaining them throughout the entire course of instruction. Regarding them, we have already expressed our opinion in the previous numbers of this Journal, and to which our inquirer is referred.

---Our Preminms.

With the first number of the JOURNAL each subscriber who remits \$1 is entitled to receive, free, choice of the fol-



most interesting and artistic pen-pictures ever executed, giving a pictorial representation of changes wrought in our country during the one hundred years following the declaration of its iudependence. Third. The Bounding Stag, which is an elegant specimen of flourishing and lettering, 21x32 inches in size, and on fine heavy plate-paper Fourth. The Spread Eagle - a beautifully flourished design, same size as Stag Fifth. The Garfield Memorial, which is an elaborate and beautiful specimen of artistic pen-work, 19 x 24. Lord's Prayer, same size as the Memorial, is an elegant and popular pen picture. Seventh and Eighth. A Family Record, or Marriage Certificate, each 18 x 22. Also, very attractive and valueble publications.

To a club of two subscribers the Jour-

NAL will be mailed one year for \$1.75, and to each subscriber a choice of the above named premiume.

To a club of five subscribers, for \$4.00. with a choice of the eight premiums.

To a club of ten subscribers, for \$7.50, with a choice of premiums.

To a club of fifteen subscribers, for \$9.75. twenty-five " 15 00. fifty 25.00

The above very low rates for clube are offered chiefly to enable teachers to place the JOURNAL in the hunds of their pupils, and for the larger clube we shall desire to send the premiums in a lot, by express, to the peraun who gets up the club for distribution to the subscribers.

Directions

FOR PREPARING SPECIMENS, LETTERS, ETC., DESIGNED FOR PUBLICATION
IN THE "JOURNAL."

We are in the receipt of so many specimens of penmanship -many of great merit, and designed by their authors for publication in the JOURNAL-which, from various cauces, we cannot use, that we have thought best to give more explicit directions than we have hitherto done regarding the preparation of such contributions.

Many specimens received being either exact or slightly modified copies from published and familiar works, we are unwilling to be at the expense of engraving, and by printing them give, for such contributions, unmerited credit to the copyist. Specimeas, in order to be acceptable, must be either original or so greatly modified es to present more of the skill of the contributors than that of the original author.

SIZE.

We desire as far as practicable to bave all illustrations in the JOURNAL occupy a space in width equal to either two or three dumns, that is 41 or 7 inches. In order that it may be photo-engraved to the best advantage, work should be executed twice the length and width of the desired cut; that is, on paper either 41x9, or 7x14, inches in

MATERIALS.

Use either a good quality of thin bristolboard, or the best quality of heavy cap paper, and a good quality of India ink-no chemical or ordinary writing ink can be used-every line, bowever delicate, must be jet black; no light or gray line can be photo-engraved. If perfectly black, no matter how fine a line may be, it can be reproduced.

designed for publication as specimens should be on a letter-sheet 8x12 inches in size The writing should be in a strong, hold hand just twice 'te usual size.

Contributions not conforming to the above conditions will, of necessity, be rejected.

The King Club

For this month comes again from E. K. Isaacs, principal of the pennanship department of the Northern Iudiana Normal School and Business Institute, Valparaiso, lud., and numbers one hundred and ther-This is a club of truly astonishing dimensious for October. Upward of two thousand subscriptions to the JOURNAL bave come from this school within a period of about three years. Good writing is evidently appreciated at Valparaico.

The second club in size numbers thirteen, and is sent by S. H. Strite, Bloombeld, Iowa.

The third club in size comes from J. J Sullivau, Atlanta, Ga., and numbers twelve. The signs of the times indicate that we are about to receive a lively clubbing.

Changing Address.

Subscribers wishing to have their address changed, should be careful to give both the old and new address.



Chirographical,

Chirographical,

"The generally examped,' flourishy' and illegible style of handwriting is homestable. Good, readily-readable writing is learned to the style of handwriting in learned part with. Careleaness in forming and consecting the letters of seutences has become composition depends largely upon the guessing power. The silly practice of attempted orannenation by means of 'dourshee' is a vulgarian to be condenned. Writing, as taught in the selouds, as in facility of the standard of the selouds, as in the consequence of the selouds of th is the fault solely of the individual writer, who adopts a burried, unmensing, cramped, slouchy, or 'fancy' sayle, to which be temciously adheres. Few 'masters' are competent to treach legible writing, their fauer style being unapproachable by the scholar. Printed plate-copies being either too certapulously perfect or toe elaborately oranness in the measurements for the whole the scholar plate and adopts a standard of his own, to which he applies all his force and difference to reuder unintelligible. Yet anybody with bands and eyes may become a near, plain writer. It

advice to learners, and criticising the use of engraved copies, he speaks like one wanting the wisdom of experience and observation, to be gained in the class-room. "Few 'masters,'" he says, "are competent to teach legible writing, their fancy style being unapproachable by the scholar." certainly fancy on the part of the writer, for in the term "master" is not at all implied fancy writing, but rather, special skill and experience, by which he is enabled to place before his pupil good examples, and make intelligent and helpful criticisms and suggestions for his advancement. And as to the more perfect standard for letters and their combinations, as given by "masters" and copy-hocks, being any more harmful or disconraging to the learner than are those, imperfect, awkward, and variable, or none at all, we fail to believe.

But the climax of absurdity is resched when the writer says, " Let him (the learner) adopt an alphabet of capitals and 'hody letters' corrected from his usual order of writing." If we correctly understand the meaning sought to be conveyed in the words

A New Idea for Spice.

correspondent, through the columns of the Gazette, offers its enterprising editor the

"If you wis to make a spicy sheet, why don't you pitch into the gimerack style that was inaugurated by Williams in his 'Genis,' and which nearly every penmu since has copied! Williams was sided and abetted by S. S. Packard, and the book has done more damage to good writing than anything else. Also touch up Amee on his artistic flourishes, which be prints as wonderfull productions. Take the humbing out of these fellows."

Brother Gaskell pitching into the style of Williams and Ames would, indeed, he rather "spicy." We regret that the name of the author of such a specimen of grim humor should not have been given.

The "Journal" and Practical

From the first publication of the Jour-NAL its primary purpose has been to advoeate the cause of plain, practical writing.

The Versatile Villain Again.

The JOURNAL's exposure of the fraudulent operations of A. Tigniere, Jr., and his various aliases, in the September number, evidently made Chicago a very uncongenial as well as unpromising locality for a winter campaign by this "brown-eyed, brown haired, handsome young man." ingly, he just shook the dust of Chicago off his shoes, and skipped for New Orleans, where he is now operating under the alias of A. Cuehman, No. 19 Toulouse Street. And how many other aliases he may have we cannot say. Look out for him !

The "Journal's" Next Course of Practical Writing-Lessons.

We have perfected arrangements by which Prof. H. C. Himman, principal of Himman's Worcester (Mass.) Business Cellege, will commence a course of "Lessan in Practical Writing" in the January number.

Prof. Himman has long been recognized as one of the most efficient and successful

Bills Receivable. Bills Payable. Practical Artistic Penmanship. Cash Dr. Daniel T. Ames. Ho. Awyork Vailing-School. Cr.

ROUND-HAND OR LEDGER-WRITING.

The above cut is photo-engraved from pen-and-ink copy, executed at the office of the JOUNAL, and constitutes a part of a page of Ames's new "Compendium of Part of an advertised Pennandilp." This work is now on the press, and will be ready to mail in a short time. It will be the most comprehensive and practical guide, in the entire range of the pennant as art, ever issued. The work will comprehe course of instruction in Pain Writing, a full curse of Orbitand Fluminishing, upward of forty standard and ornate alphalete, and over twenty 11 x 14 plates of commercial designs, engrossed resolutions, memorials, certificates, title pages, etc., etc.; in short, it will contain numerous examples of every species of work in the line of a professional postartist. The price of the work, postspital, 55; united free, as a presumous the sender of a club of twelves subscribers to the "Journal." We havely agree that, abould aryzon, on receipt of the book, he dissatiatied with in, they shall be at liberty to return it, and we will refund to them the full amount paid.

is never too late to learn. One may learn himself. The labor is by no means great. Let the poor writer determine to improve. Let him sit down, select a pen which suits bis hand, paper and ink that will answer the purpose. Eschewing all idea of "flourish," let him shot an alphabet of espitials and eit him shot an alphabet of espitials and of winding. To this style of letter-unking he must strictly allere. After he has writted these alphabets once, he should carefully repeat the operation, straightening, szirag, and joining the letters so as to set them distinct, regularly pitched, and of a uniform distinct, regularly pitched, and of a uniform time attempting (and succeeding is) an improvement upon the last previous lines. Follow the selected characteritic form of letters, never adopting new shapes, nor introbabing a single mark not requisite to troducing a single mark not requisite to elape the letter. Each succeeding trial will show improvement over its former. Per-sistent practice makes the determined practi-tioner a legishle writer. Speed should never be attempted until proficiency is secured."

The foregoing article came to us, inclused in an envelope, with no information respecting its origin. What the writer says shout flourishy," careless writing, the necessity for, and the certainty of, good results to come from persistent and thoughtful practice, we commend; but when he comes to giving

just quoted, it is that when one desires to to write he shall take for copies and etandards his own letters, and practice them over and over until they shall take the plain, legible, and easily constructed forms requisite for good writing. This plan cannot, of course, apply to beginners in writing, for they would be without "their own usual order of writing" from which to select models. And we can just imagine that now and then a learner, who had started would, on this plan, find hefore him models not specially adapted to fire his young ambition with the brightest hope for success, or inspire him with an overpowering love for, and enthusiasm in, his efforts to master the "heautiful art." We imagine there would occasionally be a yearning for some of the medels of the " master" and the copy-book, and very properly, for, to our mind, authing can be more utterly absurd than the idea that the hest way to acquire a correct taste for and perfect conception of the good and true, not alone by writing, but in any department of human thought and ection, is by following imperfect and had examples. Aim at the stars and you will hit higher than by aiming at ground.

The burden of its editorials and its lessons | have been in the advocacy of, and instruction in, practical writing, for where one needs to learn or practice professional or fancy penmanship, hundreds, even thousands, need to, and should, sequire and practice a plain hand.

While we have freely admitted to its pages, as illustrations, specimens of prufessional and amateur pen-work, representing all departments of the penman's art, it has been our steady purpose to improve every opportunity to score a point for plain writing, and to deal telling blows at the flourisbly, scrawly and unsystematic styles of writing now so much in vogue, and which are held in special abhorrence in

The "Hand-book" as a Premium.

The "Hand-book" (in paper) is mailed free to every person remitting \$1.00 for a subscription or renewal to the JOURNAL for one year, or, for \$1.25, the book handsomely bound in cloth. Price of the book by mail, in cloth, \$1; in paper, 75 cents. Liberal discount to teachers and agents.

teuchers of writing in the country

He is a live, thinking, working genius, who threws his whole soul into his work. and our reuders may safely rely upon a liberal presentation of original and novel thoughts and methods with Prof. Hisman's course, while we shall spare neither labor nor expense to furnish the most perfect illustratious to accompany these lessons.

The Centennial Picture of Progress.

When we announced, a short time since, the exhaustion of our supply of those pic tures, of a size that could be afforded free as a premium, it was not our intention to to re-publish the work, but so frequent and earnest has been the demand for copies that we decided to have new plates made (22x28 inches), and shall hereafter mail copies free to all who may desire them as a premium. The new plates are very much superior to the old ones, and hence the new prints will be much more desirable than those formerly mailed. Large prints, 28x 40, will continue to be muiled for 25 cents

THE PENMINS OF ART JOURNAL

A Mean Blackguard.

The Agent's Heald

The following communication we have just received from Factoryville, Pa., spelling, punctuation and all:

Mr. I. Laim Smith - Dear Sir: I want to kk you one question wich is the worst. To be swindfull by Wm. Haymes or Laim Simble have not received the July number jet it nose not run out until September. Yours. EDMIND SHEES.

This is a specimen of the petty, open postal-card, blackgundism we are some-times treated to by persons such happen to miss a number of the Agent's Herald, or say that they have missed it. Now, here is a creature (for, muon investigation, we have found that such a person really does live and is known at Factoryville) who assumes that we have control of the Post Office Department and its myriad mail carriets; can insure that no paper put in the pust office here during the term of his subscription shall go astray, and because he misses one number (that cost him four subscription that go excess, so the messes are number (that cost him four cents) this mean, putful bluckgoand, edimondating, ingo of a skipling for a duplication of the property of the state of the secondary for a supple consistency for a supple consistency for a supple conject, meant to swindle him. A person so mean will, doubtless, shador us, tou, among his acquishbars, and we wish to say right here that in all cases where we are assailed we shall arraw the party through the Herald, and illoud his section of the country, to huminess the party through the supplementary to the supplementary of the supplementary to the supplementary through the supplementary to the supplementary through our defease and shun the society of such slauderers. We have long since realized that we expect abuse from such uncharitable and suspicious persons as edmundstales, but we propose, hereafter, to answer all such persons publicly.

The Herald, is its treatment of edmundstiles, has very well done what we have been tempted to do with some of the impertment, not to say blackguard, correspondents of the Journal, who, hecause a paper fails to come, or an answer to a letter, which has miscarried or to which they neglected to sign their asme or address, is not received, assume that they are swindled, and write discourteons or insulting complaints. We however, always suspect that such assumptions are born of very evil antures, and we afterward deal cautiously with such correspondents.

As a single specimen of the petty insults to which we are treated by the edmundstiles class of blackguards we present the follow-

class of blackguards we present the following:

"Dear Sir: I send you by in days mail the specimen-cuty! ordered of you some time since [by postal-card]. It I had known the price of your paper I never would have had you send it free. It was recommended to me by W. F. Newton, who said I could get a sample-copy, and gave me your address. I will try and be as little trouble to you hereafter as possible. When you get short of postage, or get so you can't run your businesses, call on me."

The writer of the above is not only a very mean blackgoard, but he is cowardly, for he omitted to sign his name, or to give his residence; but it was post-marked, "Hampton, Ga," and, by reference to our books, we find that, on October 5th, we received a stal-card from the same place, signed, W. A. Henderson, asking for a sample-copy of the JOURNAL. The card was evidently in the same hand as the insulting note Compared with wahenderson, edmundstiles is quite a respectable blackguard, since he does not seek to avoid responsibility in the cowardice of an anonymous letter.

The October number of Dio Lewis's Monthly, like each of the previous numbers, abounds with good sense, and proves that facts may be made as entertaining as fancies, and subserve a better purpose. Its appearance is attractive, and its contents admirable.

Don't live in hope with your arms folded. Fortune smiles on those who roll up their sleeves and put then shoulder to the wheel that propels them on to wealth and happiness. Cut this out and carry it about with you in your vest porket, ye who idle in harrooms or at the corner of the streets .-Normal Journal.

Hymeneal.

We clip the following from the Red Oak, Iowa, Express, of October 5th

Iowa, Express; or recumer-mix.

"Prof. II C. Carver, who has gained many friends in this vicinity, baving taught pennandhip in and near flad Oak for two years, arrived here on Sunday evening from La Grosse, Wis, where he is now engaged as pennan and instructor at La Crosse Business Callege. On Manday evening, at the residence of the bride's parents in this characteristical control of the property of the Section 1. the residence of the bride's parents in this city, he was pioned in marriage to Miss Sylvetic Benediet, Rev. J. W. Webb per-forming the eremony. The body by rev-ced spectacens of the partrait winting and ability as an artist, which, together with her standing in society, her very pleasant and anniable disposition, we believe will tunke her husband not only an agreeable and beving wife, but also an aid in the worst which he is so successfully accomplishing as a teacher and penearitie. They took the as a transfer and pen-artist. They took the transfer Tuesday morating for La Crosse, Wis., leaving behind many friends, who wish them a safe and pleasant trip, and long, happy and useful lives."

Mr. Carver is a line pennian and a populfor teacher, and we join with his many friends in tending him our most hearty

Exchanging Autographs.

Henry F. Vogel, of St. L mis, Mo., suggests that all penmen who are willing to exchange autographs upon the plan lately suggested by C. H. Peirce, through those columns, should forward their names for publication in the JOURNAL. We think this may be a good suggestion. Should it meet with favor we will, in our next issue, open a column for such names. By such means exchanges may be greatly facilitated.



And School Items.

- J. B. Campbell is teaching writing at Greenwich (Conn.) Academy.
- R. C. Gemberling is about opening a special school for teaching writing at Ashley, Pa
- C. J. Brown, late of Burlington, Vt., has become connected with the Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.
- J. W. Brose is principal of the Busin Practice Department of Peirce's Business College, Keokuk, la.
- 8. E. Riley, formerly of Quincy, Ill., has sken charge of the Commercial Department of Edina (Mo.) Seminary.
- L. L. Tucker, late with the Providence (R. Business College, is engaged at the New Jersey Business College, Newark, N. J.
- W. H. Gibbs is in charge of the department of penmanship at Miss. A. & M. College, Agri-cultural College, Miss. He is a fine writer,
- We regret to learn that Henry Beardsley, of Clatidon, O., a teacher of rare excellence, and a fine penman, is very low with consumption.
- G. B. Jones, who has during the past year been teaching writing-classes at Bergen, N. Y., is now pursuing a special course of instruc at Flickinger's Writing Academy, Philadelphia,
- W. S. Macklin, of St. Louis, Mo., is an accomplished pen-artist. Several specimens of his work, which we have examined, are very creditable. He is highly complimented by the press for his skillful work
- R. W. Cobb and J. McKee have lately open a business college and normal institute for penmanship, at Champaign, III. Specimens of penmanship inclosed by Mr. Cohb were of a superior order. We wish them success.
- P. R. Cleary has lately upened a school of pennanship at Ypailanta, Micb., in which he has over fifty pupils. Mr. Cleary is a good writer and successful instructor, and will undoubtedly win favor in his new location.
- E K Bryan, Lima, Ohio, a set of book seping blanks, designed for keeping the accounts of a wholesale or retail business, which, so far as we are able to judge from examina-tion, are very well adapted to the purpose for which they are designed.

The Announcement of the Thirty-first Anni versary of the Spencerian Bosiness College. Cleveland, O., and Detroit, Mich., presents a fine specimen of Spencerian script; also, the Catalogue issued for 1883, by the Cleveland College, is one of the finest specimens of cata-

The Union City (Pa.) Times, in speaking of R. Luce's Business College, of that city.

The record Prof. Luce and his school have "The record Prof. Luce and his school have made in this city has won the confidence of the hest people of the town and surrounding country, and we congratulate consideres on the continued existence among us of so wortby an saterprise. We wish the school increased suc-

Our friend, Prof. Russell, of the Joliet (111.) Business Co'lege, is not only a versatile writer for the press, but he is highly recommended by the Daily Press, of Joliet, as a speech Speaking of one lately made political meeting in that city it says: "The speeches made by Prof. Russell and Judge Murphy were the finest and most forcible it has been our pleasure to listen to for some

H. W. Ellsworth, 22 Bond Street, New York author of the Ellsworth Series of Copy-books, for use in schools, has lately introduced a c bined copy-book cover and blotter, for which he claims several advantages, among which are simplicity, cheapness, and convenience. It is not only so constructed as to cover the book outside, but inside, which is much the most important, since it protects the writing surf from the hands while writing. It also obliges proper management of the book - moving it up, instead of drawing the hand back to edge of desk.

We clip the following from a late issue of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Herold

We clip the following from a late issue of the Spyracus (N. Y. Herold;

"In the Board of Education parlors, at the high school, thirteen large carries, on which we specimens of drawing, shading, and permansily, and hong on the walls. The work is that of scholars of the grammar schools of this city, The sheets on which the work is executed are 22x27 inches, and are ornamented with unique designs, beautiful examples of bettering, and accurate and graceful lines of writing. When that of school children, better the work is that of school children, between the work is an arraceful children, between the work is an arraceful children of the school children, between the work is an arraceful of the last design of the school children, between the work is an arraceful of the last elegant of the last clips of the school is the original of the last elegant elegant of the last elegant elegant to the last elegant elegant



[Persons sending specimens for notice in this column should see that the packages con-taining the same are postage paid in full at letter rates. A large proportion of these pack-ages come short paid, for some ranging from three cents upward, which, of course, we are obliged to pay. This is secrety in desirable-consideration for a gratiitous notice.]

Specimens of permanship worthy of mention have been received as follows:

- A. E. Dewhurst, Utics, N. Y., cards,
- H. W. Shaylor, Portland, Me., a letter.
- W. F. Early, Valparaiso, Ind., a letter. I. S. Preston, Brooklyn, N. Y., a letter.
- Alexander Smith, Chester, Pa., a letter. L. A. D. Hahn, Little Rock, Ark., a letter.
- L. C. Havener, East Boston, Mass., a letter.
- D. T. Winkelmann, Jr., Lansingburgh, N. Y. letter
- A E. Slocum, Ilion, N. Y., a flourished hird and cards. A W. Clark, Lowell, Mass., a beautifully-
- written letter. W. R. Foster, Troy Grove, Ill., a letter and flourished bird.
- H. A. Howard, Rockland, Me., a letter and

- A. S. Osborn Business University, Roches
- J. R. Long, Type-writing Institute, Danville, Ind., a letter F. W. H. Wieseliahn, St. Louis, Mu., a let
- ter in superb style. S. W. Daugherty, Columbus, 1ud., a letter and flourished bird.
- C. N. Walsh, Carthage, N. Y., a letter, in a
- W. W. Whyland, Berlin, N. Y., a letter and specimens of writing.

good practical hand.

- James W. Westervelt, Woodstock, Ontario. a letter in elegant style
- Clinton H. Clark, Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., a letter.
- H. C. Spencer, Washington, D. C. a letter, in a splendid practical hand A. D. Small, penman, Grand Valley, Pa., a
- letter and a flourished bird. Rochester (N. Y.) Business University, a
- most elegantly-written letter. Willie G. Rash, Burlington, Wis., a letter
- and set of expitals very creditable H. F. Vogle, penman, 1,810 South Broadway
- St. Louis, Mo., a letter and fancy cards. Charles Hills, pennian and card-writer, 229
- 11th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., a letter. E. K. Isaacs, Pennauship Department of the
- Northern Indiana Normal School, a letter G. W. Dix, Lawrence (Kas.) Business Col
- lege, a letter and photo, of a pen-drawing. J. J. Sullivan, Atlanta, Gs., a letter and a
- club of twelve subscribers to the JOURNAL.
- J. H. Smith, 1016 Chestnut Street, Philad-1phia, Pa., a letter in excellent style and taste.
- E. L. Burnett Business College, Elmira, N Y., a letter and photo of lettering and drawing.
- J. W. Swank, the penman of the U. S Treasury, Washington, D. C., a splendidlywritten letter M. B. Moore, Morgan, Ky., a letter and sev-
- eral skillfully-executed specimens of writing and floorishing. Gus Halsizer, Toulon, Ill., a letter. He says.
- The JOURNAL is invaluable to every penman and youth in the land."
- G. M. Smithdeal, principal of Smithdeal's Practical Business Callege, Greenshoro, N. C., a letter and flourished hird
- J. H. Bryant, penman at the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio, a letter and several excellent specimens of card-writing.
- G. A. Swayze, teacher of writing in the high and public schools of Belleville, Ontario, als in Albert College, of that city, a splendidly-written letter and a club of subscribers for the
- E. W. Smith, principal of the Commercial F. W. Smith, principal of the College of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ke. R. letter, In it he says: "I regard the JOURNAL of inestimable value, and it should be in the bamls of every one interested in

Reliable, Standard, and Complete.

On the occasion of delivering an educational address. President Garbeld very aptly designated the Spencerian as "that system of pramauship which has become the pride of our country and model of our schools

Its latest complete American edition, prepared for the JOURNAL by the Spece Brothers, is a reliable and popular publication for self-instruction.

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The work embraces a comprehensive course, in plan styles of writing, and gives their direct application in business forms, correspondence, book-keeping, etc., etc.

If not found superior to other styled selfinstructors in writing, the purchase price will be refunded.

Notice.

Ames's Compendium, revised, calarged, and greatly improved, will be ready mail in a few days. Price, \$5.



Answered.

[Under this head answers will be given to all questions—the replies to which will be of value or general interest to readers. Questions which are personal, or to which answers would be without general interest, will receive no at tention. This will explain to many who pround questions why no unawers are given.]

pound questions why no answers are given.]

T. B., Fort Canter, M. T.—Woold van please inform me, either through the redunns of the doursax or by letter, why it is generally taught to place the thrond at or above the hove joint of the first finger instead of placing it as it naturally places the U.Ass., why the peuholder should cross the root of the mil of the second finger, in prefagood persone hold the peuholder.

My natural position in, the thromb touching the peuholder ouposite holder.

My natural position in, the thromb touching the peuholder opposite holder on the force of force part of the root of the nucl. bringing that is the other corn force part of the root of the nucl. bringing that in the other or prescribed way, and which seems to give a more seems or firmer hold, and a better control of the prescribed house. Lately, however, I practice the pre-

motion of the fingers while writing, and at the same time grasp and maintain the holder in the correct position with the greatest ease is the best. It is also obvious that to carry the pen over the space represeuted by small f, which is the ful extended apward and downward moveme of the pee, there must be free and full expansion and contaction of the muscles of the fingers, or the forearm, if that movement is used. Now, by placing the end of the thumb at the first joint of the forefinger, it is slightly best, and muscles somewhat contracted, so that by straightening the thumb, the motion for making the loop above is given, while by its further contraction the loop below the base-line is made. The natural position of the thumb, as mentioned by our correspondent, is to have its end half way below the first joint of the forelinger in w (ich position the thumb being straight, or nearly so, there remains no expansive force to carry the pen over the extended spaces above the line, and hence the great difficulty and awkwardness of movement when the thumb is in this position. With writers using exclusively the finger movement, this would be an insuperable barrier

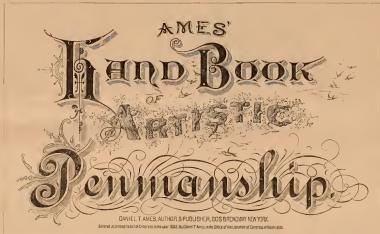
THE PENMANS OF ART JOURN

because it is an annecessary strain opon the muscles to carry the pen rapidly over such long distances. The hand moves over short spaces easier and with greater celerity than long ones. Second, the large writing and long loops so till the body of the sheet as to give to the writing, as a whole, a mixed and confused appearance, thus rendering it much more difficult to read than if the writing was smaller, leaving a more onen and clear space between the lines. All writers should bear in mind that the short letters should occupy no more than one fourth, and the looped I tters so more than three-fourtbs, of the space between ruled lines

J. L., Baltimore, Md .- Please inform me why printers prefer manuscript written on one side only † Ans. Because it is more convenient for both writer and compositor.

A. R. H., Philadelphia, Pa.—I am a book-keeper, forty-two years of age, and write a very plain hand, but am a very slow writer. Please inform me whether I can lears to write rapidly; and if so, what is the best movement for me to use, and what are the best exercises for me to practice on, to become a rapid writer ! Ans.

The subject of detecting forgery and convicting forgers through the evidence of experts in bandwriting is fast growing in favor and prominence. The question, too, natural characteristics in handwriting, and especially where the writing is disgnised for fraudulent or nesernpulous motives, and by careful and systematic investigations is traced to its author, is one that caunot fail to enlist the attention of business people, as well as lawyers and legal tribuuals. Mr. D. T. Ames, a professional expert in handwriting, whose testimony in many important cases has been largely relied upon, has been invited to lecture before the Institute of Accountants and Book-keepers of New York City at their mouthly meeting, on November 15th, on some subject which will enable him to explain his plans of detecting forgeries and tracing them to their authors, and of giving much other valuable information concerning d sguised and forgod writings, From a long personal acquaintance with Mr. Ames and his methods we know him te be one of the most experienced and skilled examiners of questioned handwriting in this country, and as we believe he stands at the head of this class of experts in the



The above cut is the title-paye of Ames's "Hand-book of Artistic Penmanship," a copy of which, in paper covers, is given, free, as a premium to every subscriber to the " Journal." wherether to the "Journal." Substantially bound in cloth covers, for 25 cents extra. The book alone is w person the price of a subscription, while the "Journal" is invaluable to every teacher or pupil of writing, The book alone is worth to any

seribed way, and sometimes think it forms the letters better; and, again, I forget all about it, and my thumb falls back to its old natural position, and the penholder also falls back to its old position. I am all at sea about this important point,

I am convinced it is an important the instructions you sent me with the Standard Practical Penmanship" say:

"Secondary Tennanship" say:
"Penhalia Practical Penanaship" say:
"Penhalia Practical I feananship" say:
"Penhalia Practical I for on other part of
the writer's position."

I formerly thought any position that was
easy and natural, and out cramped, was the
hat position for the thumb and fingers;
also, that good penmanship was not a very
essential secondpilshment; but the longer
I live the more I am ouvinced to the conthe position of the fingers has some difference as to the result, and, an you say in your
articles on "I sall Writing," "Syucial Gift,"
etc. 'that the belief that good writing is
a special gift is fallierious and exceedingly ere. That the belief that good writing is a special gift is fallacions and exceedingly pernicious, teoding to discourage bad writers by leading them to believe that not having the gift they are debarred from becoming good ones."

So I will guide myself entirely by your so I will guide myself cautery by your instructions in my future practice, as I am ambitious of becoming not only a good peuman, but an excellent and rapid one, and will make every effort to that end.

Ans. It is obvious that that position for the fiegers upon the penholder which will best facilitate a free and untrammeled to good, easy writing. With the forearmmovement, it is not so fatal, since the relaxation of the museles of the arm will give the extended motion of the pen; but even then the effort is much easier, if aided by the correct motion of the fingers and thumb. As regards the precise position of the ends of the fingers upon the holder, that is not so importnet as that of the thumb. They should, of course, he slightly bent, for the same reason as should the thumb; in fact, we advocate and use the position for the fingers preferred and described by our correspondent.

S. F. K., Pittsburgh, Pa., submits a specimen of his writing, and asks for our criti-cism of same. This is not, as a rule, the kind of a question to be answered in this column; but since the chief fault of Mr. K's writing is a prevalent one, we will make his case an exception. Mr. K writes an easy, graceful hand, making well-formed letters, but it is very nearly twice as largo as it should be, either for ease of execution or good appearance. The body of the writing occupies above one-third of the space between the ruled lines, while the and capitals extend to, and many beYour hand is indeed a good practical one, and from long practice your habit of writing has probably become eo confirmed as to render any change quite difficult. Yet we believe that a frequent practice upon movement-exercises, such as are given with the "Standard Practical Pennanship," or any of the movement-exercises customary with teachers of the forearm movement, would help you to increase the facility of your writing. You should employ, as nearly as possible, the forearm movement in your writing,-both for the sake of ease and rapidity.

Williams and Packard's Guide.

We cannot at present fill orders for this work. It is out of stock at the publishers, and we are not informed that there will be another edition printed.

For \$2 the JOURNAL will be mailed one year; also, a copy each of the "Standard Practical Penmanship" and the "Handhook of Artistic Penmauship" (in paper loops and capitals extend to, and many be-youd, the line above. This is bad. First, each, separate, \$1.

varione courts in which he has been called to testify, Mr. Ames's proposed "talk" will be listened to with special into est.-American Counting-room.

At a populous manufacturing town there was an inhabitant who held a good position as a fishmonger, and, being partial to theatricals, was very kind and gave great assistance to the manager of the Theatre Royal. Being anxious to make his début, it was at last arranged that he should play Polonius for the manager's benefit, that gentleman himself playing Hamlet. The house was crammed, and the play proceeded until it came to the lines, "Do you know me, my lord f" "Excellent well! you are a fishmonger!" when the maternal parent of Polonius (being in front and thinking the line was a personal insult to her son), rose and said: "Well, sir, if he is a fishmonger, he has been very kind to you, and you've no right to expose him is public."- Glasgow Evening Times

Extra Copies of the "Journal" Will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to seeure a club of aubscribers.

A Book-keeping Which is A Success.

About one year since Messrs. Williams and Rogers, of the Rochester New York Business University, issued a new work on book-keeping, which was at that time noticed in these columns, and since which has been therein advertised.

The work is not only in good stylemost of its pages being photo-engraved from beautifully-written pen-and-luk copy; but the subject matter is arranged and presented in a clear, simple, and, evidently, taking, manner, for we are informed that over 15,-000 copies have been sold doring the first year of its publication, and that it is in use by a large proportion of the husiness colleges throughout the United States and Canadas. Few, if any, book-keeping works have met with equal favor and success.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indorsing suything outside of its editorial columne; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell

The Art Amuteur is always full of interest and overflowing with illustrations. The October number, which is before ue, is a treasure of art. Among its illustrations are three for chine painters-primroses for a vase, harebells for a plate, and poppies for a plaque; three for embroidery-a letter ease, a photograph frame and a bellows; a charming hawthorn panel for wood-carving, a dozen pleasing figures for sketching on linen, and a multiplicity of monograms and jewelry designs. There are valuable articles on etching, drawing in red, and other art topies, with some good examples of crayon work; the Munich and Boston art exhibitions are reviewed and attractively illustrated; there are some excellent pictures of Boule work, and one of a remarkable Henri Deux cabinet inlaid with ivory, and many practical auggestions for home decoration and furnishing. Price, 35 cents; \$4 a year.

The Hand-hook (in paper) is now offered free as a premium to every person remitting \$1 for one year's subscription to the JOURNAL. Or, handsomely bound in cloth, for 25 cents additional.

CRITICS WHO AGREE .- "That's what I call a finished sermon," said a lady to her husband, as they wended their way from church. "Yes," was the reply, "but do you know I thought it never would be."

THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL IS ONE OF the most attractive and interesting of our exchanges. It is most ably edited by D. T. Ames and B. F. Kelley-both of whom are peumen of great skill and experience, alike as artists and teachers. Their able and skillful condoct of the JOURNAL has certainly placed it a long way in advance of any other paper of its class, and even given to it a very high rank among the class periodicels of our times. Its editorials are powerful appeals for good, practical writing, while the practical lessons in writing and correspondence have been of great value to all classes, and specially so to teachers and young ladies and gentlemen who are seeking self-improvement at home or in the office. We know of no paper that is doing a more useful work than the JOURNAL, and it really ought to find a place in every home, school, and counting-room in the land. It consists of eixteen pages elegantly illustrated, and fine typography. Mailed one year, with valuable premium for \$1; single copies, ten cents, from the office of publication, 205 Broadway, New York .-American Counting-room.

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Charity at the Lime-kiln Club.

"Da Secretary will read de follerin" communicashun," said the President as the meeting opened:

BRO. GABDNEB-Several of your friends desire to know how you stand on the ques-tion of charity this fall. Does the club propose to donate anything to local charity this winter?

Respectively, Four Friends.

"As to de fust query," said the President, as he drew himself up, "de answers dat I have heretofore given mus' stand for de answer now. De charity of Detroit has hred a race of beggars who will oebber leave It has added to de loaferism an' eacouraged de idleness, au' gineral shiftless-It has said to de heads of families : 'Idie de summer away an' you shall be supported duria' de wiater!' Go ask de Poo' Superistendent if de same persons doan, return y'ar after y'ar ? Ask him if men an women have not come to look upon a poofond as deir right, an, if dey donn' demand deir allowance, instead of asking for it? Charity filled de kentry wid tramps. When charity tried to undo its work de tramps began to burn barns an' murder women an chill'eo. Charity has eacouraged a drove of 500 beggar chill'en to march up an' down chery resident street. It has wasted its tears upon brutes of men au' its prayers upon hardened women, au' its money has gove to feed people so vile an' wicked dat State's Prison ached to receive 'em.

As to the second query, dar am a poo' ole man libin' nex' doah to Sir Isaac Walpole. Who has paid his rent for months past † Charity † No, gem'len; charity neber h'ars of anybody but a bold-feced beggar. Our friend, heah, Sir Isaac, has not only kept de roof ober de ole man's head, but has furnished him many a meal to est.

"Up on Grove Street, near de cabin of Waydowa Bebee, am a poo' ole woman dat has gone blind. Brudder Bebee an' odder members has chipped in to take car' of her, an' whateber she has had de pas' summer or has now am due to deir kindness. Town charity basn't diskibered her yet.

"Up on Scott Street, clus to de cabin of Whalebone Howker, dar was a death de odder day an' two chill'en war' left alone in de world. Charity left 'em alone in de house uutil de laudlord turned 'em into de street : den charity walked off an' Bradder Howker took de orphans home an' will keep 'em frew

"Up my way dar' am a sick man who wants medicines-a hoy wid a broken leg who wents nourishin' foud-a woman who has had a long ran of fever widout her rent fallin' behind or her chill'en goin' hungry. Let de cry of distress come to Pickles Smith Judge Cadaver, Samuel Shin, Rev. Penstook or any odder member who kie spare from his purse or bis table, an' it am promptly answered. We know our nayburs an' we am naburly. We found no hospitale, establish no beggar's headquarters, an' issue no call for odder cities to send in deir paupers to be supported, but our anyhur finds us at his sick-bed, an' misfortune finds our purse open. He who has charity in hie heart need uot ge huntin' fur de poo' to relieve an' fur reporters to puff deir gifts. Charity dat rides aroun' town on a fo'-boss wagin will see a workin' man starve au' feed a loafer who has spent half his sammer in de saloons. Let us drap de subjick an' proceed to biziness." -- Detroit Free Press.

Send Sr Bills.

We wish our patrons to hear in mind that ic payment for subscriptions we do not desire postage-stamps, and that they should be sent only for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar bill is much more convenient and safe to remit than the same amount in 1, 2 or 3 cent stamps. The actual risk of remitting money is slight-if properly directed, not one miscarriage will occur in one thousand Incluse the hills, and where letters containing money are sealed in presence of the postmaster, we will assume all the risk.

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THE PENMANS ART JOURNAL

"Mr." and "Esq."

But now comes another of our anomalies, one which greatly puzzles European cont nentals, and which is not always fully grasped even by our American kinefolk. This is the nature of the Esquire. A class of people are habitually called plain "Mr." in ordinary talk, who would be greatly offounded if their letters were so addressed. am not speaking of those who claim a higher adjective description : I mean those who are spoken of as "Mr. A. B." but who, in any formal description, from the address of a letter upward, must be described as "A. B., Esq." In itself Esquire, like Knight, is a title, if not of office, of something very like office; and it would not have been wonderful if it had been usual to cal man "Knight A" and "Esquire B" Bit "Knight A." seems never to have been in use; and " Esquire," or rather "Squire B" can harfly be said to have ever been in polite use. Mon like Hampden, who would have ranked as nobles any where out of the British kingdoms, were simply "Mr. Hampden," and the like.

To be sure "Mr." was then more of a distinct title than it is now. I have seen somewhere in the early records of a New-England colony an order, in which, among other pains and penalties decreed against a certain man, it is forbidlen to speak of him any longer as " Mr." Possibly, though used to be spoken of as "Mr.," he did not hold the technical rank of "Esquire." For Esquire is a technical rank, as much as Earl or Knight: and one odd thing is that when the word, in a contracted shape, is put hefore a name, it means something different from that technical rank. Many people put " Esq." after their names, not by mere as sumption or conventionality, but of perfect right, to whom no living soul would ever think of tacking on "Squire" before their think of theking on "Squire" before their names. "Squire A." marks a position which, if not strictly official, certainly comes very near to it, a position which is not held by all who are described as esquires even by strict formal right. But the thing that most puzzles the foreigner ie the presence of the distinctive title after the name, or rather its absence before the name. He is ready to write "Mr. A. B, Esq."; it is hard to persuade him to write "A. B. Esq." with nothing before the A. B. And no wonder, for it is a description elt gether without parallel among continental descrip-We are so used to it that we hardly think of its singularity. It fails to do, at least it seems as if it were going to fail to du, the very thing which titles are invented to do. "Lord," "Sir," "Mr.," stand as guardians before the name, to show that the mere name is not going to be used. But the hamo of the esquire stands hare, withont any protection. We do in fact call him by his mere came, though we stick on his description afterward. "Esquire" has no feminine; otherwise it would be curious to see whether a woman's name could be allowed to stand unsheltered in the same way-How singular our treatment of the esquire is seen at ouce if we faucy a like treatment of the rank next above him. We speak of of the rank next above him. We speak or a man as "Mr. A B." and we address our letters to him as "A B., Esq." It would be an exact parallel, if we spoke of a man "Sir A. B ," and addressed our letters to him as A. B., Knight .- Longman's Maga-

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(I) "In any rational theory of education everything should lead up to character

(2) "The task of ethical education is so delicate and fine that the wisest may well hesitate over it."

(3) "Morality must be learned in school, as in actual life, amid secular activities.

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(6) "Habits are the moulds into which plastic spirit is to be run, shaping it into noble character."

(7) In our impatience for intellectual results we are sacrificing character upon the altar of knowledge."

(8) " For all this work of moral education, the first step forward is the securing of a proper preparation for the speciality of character-culture in our normal schools. We must educate our educators."- Visitor and Teacher.

There is no such thing as a miracle in the universe. Miracles are born of ignorance, lack of reason, and a belief in them is rank superstition .- Student's Journal.

The Counsel Supposes a Case.

It was an ingenious witness that turned the laugh upon the genial County Attorney at court, recently. The case was the Philip Atkins case

" Now, sir," said the County Attorney, holding up a gold chain, "what would you have thought if you had seen such a chain as that around the respondent's neck for "Well, I can't say. I didn't see any such

" Well, if you had?"

"I can't say; never see any such chain on Atkins's neck."

"Yes," replied the attorney; "but let us suppose a case. Suppose, for instance, that you had seen this chain around Philip Atkins's neck; what would you have thought, knowing Atkins as you do?"

The court room was very quiet. The witness drawled perceptibly as he replied: "Well, I suppose it I had seen it I should have thought that he had a gold chain around his neek." The Judge relapsed, and the andience exploded, and the prosecution lost the point .- Lewiston Journal.

POOR PEOPLE.-The United States is paying interest this year to W. H. Vanderbilt on \$37,000,000 of bonds, instead of fifty millions last year; to Mrs. A. T. Stewart, \$30,000,000; to J. Gould on \$13, 000,000 registered bonds and a large amount of coupon bonds. Flood, of California, has \$15,000,000, and there are half a dozen holders who have about ten millions each. Moses Taylor, of New York, has \$5,000, 000, and D O. Mills, \$4,000,000. The Rothschilds are said to have \$400,000,000. Baroness Burdett Courts Bartlett has \$20,-000,000; the Dake of Sutherland, \$5,000, 000; and Sir Thomas Brassey, \$5,000,000.

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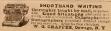
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Front position at deak. Correct mailion of an

COPY I is a movement exercise, which may be profitably traced lightly, with the dry pen, and then practiced freely with ink, forming and joining the letters throughout the combination with combined movements and making the compound sweeps left and right with forearm movement. Put vim into this exercise, and continue until you can execute it easily and well. Observe that the loops are the same in width as thu small o's, and on the same slant.

COPY 2 requires study before practice. Ruled slant lines before the page, and headlines, each an i-space above the base line, will assist in securing correct slant and hight. Again, study the relation between short and extended letters: See how the first and second strokes of i and its dot apply in j; how the third, fourth and fifth strokes in a form also the part of y; how the first four strokes of a apply in g; how the first and second strokes of n apply in z, and the o, lengthened to 21 spaces, forms the lower half of f. Also, see in the monogram how all extended letters, both above and below the ruled line, depend upon the loop as their principal stem. Observe that j has no shade, that y, g, z and f are each

slightly shaded on their second on their second etrokes. Make a an, boon, c can delen all the strokes of the letters with prompt NUN movements, watched by a t tink, w us. we we y my critical eye

quick to detect faults. A fault most common in writing the lower loop letters is, slanting the loop too much. often the case, this fault be the result of turning the hand over to the right, nr, hecause the third and fourth fingers are not drawn back under the middle of the hand away from the first and second fingers, to allow them unobstructed play in making descending strokes, the only remedy is to correct the position-to thus remove the cause of the defect.

COPY 3, gives word-practice on the let-ters jest taught. Other words giving such practice may also be written. Such words as the following : just, justice ; yours truly ; faith, faithful; amaze, amazing; good, gaodness, etc.

Be careful that you do not make your loops too long below the ruled line-must exceed two i spaces-or they will interfere with the short letters on the line below; which is a serious fault, one that gives writing a confused, tangled appear-

Copy 4 teaches figures, signs and punctuation marks:

The figures are of even greater importauce than the letters, because they are so often employed to show important results. They should always be unmistakable. If a letter in a word is uncertain, its character may be determined by its connection; but it is not so with figures-they are independent characters.

The figure 1, if commenced on the left with a short oblique streke, as is often seen, is liable to be mistaken for a seven or a nine; and a naught, 0, made with its right

i join. Se kin. blie. o on

side shortened, is hable to be mistaken for

The copy shows all the figures, except the 6, to be one and one-half times the i-space in hight. It shows the 6 to be half a space higher, and the 7 and 9 to be half a space longer below the line.

Analyze the figures, naming their constituent elements-the straight line, right curve, and left curve; also, study forms and proportions, and observe that each has a slight shade.

Learning to make the figures correctly may be greatly facilitated by placing trausparent-paper or tracing-linen over the copy, and writing upon that, guided by the correct forms beneath. Then the pupil may write the figures upon his transparent-paper away from the copy, and correct by placing them over the copy and amending them to conform to it.

COPY 5. THE FIGURES IN SQUARES. Practice in writing the figures in squares has been found excellent for the purpose of



securing proper hight, spacing, and vertical columns. Draw a square four medium ruled apaces in hight, which is just one and onehalf inches. Be careful to have the four

sides equal. Divide the square by vertical and horizontal lines into fourths, then into sixteenths, then into sixty-fourths, according to model. With pen and ink write in the figures like the copy. The hight of all, except the 6, should be three-fourths the hight of the squares. The 6 should be the fell hight of a square, and the 7 and 9 extend helow base line one-fourth of a

COPY 6. LETTERS SIMPLIFIED. "To save time is to lengthen life," some one has truly said. In this copy we show how the labor of writing may be materially diminished and much valuable time saved to the writer. This is done, mainly, by omitting the first upward stroke in upper loop letters, and in other letters that have top angular joinings at the beginning of words, as in a, b, c, d, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, o, p, t, u, w; also, by omitting the last curve from lower loop letters occurring at the end of words, and from short letters where their essential character is not affected thereby, as in f, g, o, e, y, z, final in copy.

The final d in and, r in her, p in peep, t in tint, in copy, are modified in form to secure greater simplicity. In the figures a saving of strokes is made in the 2, 3, 5, 7; and 8 is somewhat simplified by beginning with a shorter left curve, descending and completing with the usual compound curve.

Thus you have, in a untshell, the method by which time and labor can be readily saved in writing the small letters and figures Stedy and practice will soon put you in possession of the art thus simplified.

In lessons to follow we shall teach tho capitals.

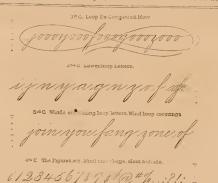
> Letter-Writing. ARTICLE I. BY D. T. AMES

"Letters from absent friends extinguish fear, Unite division, and draw distance near; Their magic force each silent wish conveys And wafts embodied thought a thousand ways,

To be able to write a letter-elegant and appropriate-in all the numerous depart ments of correspondence, is a most desirable and useful accomplishment to either lady or gentleman. A letter reflects largely the character and attainments of its aethor. One slovenly, carcless or awkward in his writing is very likely to be so in other things, while the degree and quality of his mind as well as education, refinement, and even amiability of character, are sure to he made manifest in any extended correspond-

Not only is such an accomplishment a most potent agency for opening avenues to employment and success in a business point of view, but it is a most pleasing and fruitful source of friendly and social enjoyment

It is now a somewhat pregong. Wher. valent costom in our large cities, with merchants, professional men and others, who



experienced man of business, the astnte lawyer, or other professionals, reads in these communications, almost unerringly, the talent, attaioments and general character of their authors. Such letters reveal-first, as a matter of observation, the artistic skill and literary attaiuments of the writer; second, by inference, his general taste and judgment. The inference drawn from all the attendant circumstances from the selection of writing-materials to the superscription and affixing of the post-

age-stamp. Perhaps there are one hundred applicants for a position; one is chosen; just why, he will not know; while nicety-nine will be left to wonder why their application was unsuccessful. Some were bad writers, some were bad spellers; one made a fatal revelation of his lack of good taste and judgment by selecting a large-sized letter or foolscap sheet of paper, which he folded many times and awkwardly to go into a very smallsized envelope, upon which the superscription was so located as to leave po place for n postage-stamp upon the upper right-hand corner, where it should be; it was therefore placed at the lower left-hand corner, and head downwards. The post-office clerk, from force of habit, of course strikes with his canceling-stamp upon the envelope where the postage-stamp should be, thus disfiguring the superscription. Another wrote, with red ink, a large sprawling hand; while another covered three pages with awkward, ungrammatical composition, where half a page properly composed would have sufficed. One touched off his writing with a profusion of flourishes and other superfluities; nuother waited long for a respouse that could not be given from his omission to name the street and number of his residence. And so to the end of the list, each writer has, through faults of omission and commission, or the excellencies of his communication proved, or disproved, to the satisfaction of a would-be employer, his capability and fitness to render satisfactory service, and has accordingly gained or failed to gain place and favor.

In view of the great importance of this subject, and its very intimate relation to good penmanship, we have deemed it a fitting theme for a series of articles or lesson: iu a penman's paper; and especially so it view of the fact that thousands of this jourual's readers are yet pupils in our public or private schools, and are, therefore, favorably circumstanced to profit most fully by such a course. It will be our carnest endeavor to render the articles as interesting and practical as possible. They will be accompanied with numerous illustrations and examples, photo engraved from carefully-prepared peu-and-ink copy, illustrative of every de-

partment of correspondence.

In our next article we shall present the subject in its general aspect, treating upon those things which are essential to all departments of letter-writing-such as the selection of material, style of composition, and method of arrangement of the several parts of a letter, superscription, etc., with parts of a proper illustrations.

The "Hand-book" (in paper) is mailed free to every person remitting \$1.00 for a subscription or renewal to the JOURNAL for one year, or, for \$1.25, the book bandsomely bound in cloth. Price of the book, by mail, io cloth, \$1; in paper, 75 cents. Liberal discount to teachers and agents

For \$2 the JOURNAL will be mailed one year; also, a copy each of the "Standard Practical Penmauship" and the "Handhook of Artistic Penmanship" (in paper covers; 25 cents extra in cloth). Price each, separate, \$1.

Society to Encourage Studies at Home. BY MARY E. MARTIN

The state of the s

To some, the hearing of this society may be an oft-told tale; and if any one is ready to cry out " piper's news," we do not mind. for we are not writing to you. But when the JOURNAL is whirled away from the great throbbing city-whirled on and on, over hill and valley, until it finds its way to some home where a tired mother sits with that overflowing, never-ending, basket of mending before ber .- as she tears the wrapper from the paper that has still about it the atmosphere of the printing-room, and as she says, desperately, "I will read it, if the mending is never done"-mon ami, we are writing to you. Writing, because we cannot come in and tell you that you, who were sought out in marriage heeause you were so bright and intelligent, and now, cut off by so many cares, feel yourself growing rusty-that this need not We write to tell you that there is a society that you may join, and, without leaving your home, come in contact with the most intellectual, the most cultured ladies of our country; have their direction in any branch of study that you may choose to take up; have an interchange of thought that, perhaps, the conventionalities of life might prevent, even if you were in the ious above all things for a finished education at Vassar or some other college, we offer to you in this society all and more than any university course could give you. There is no reason why everything should look so dark before you, your heart's dssire can be obtained. To some young person who has seen her dream of an education slip away in the hand-to-hand struggle of a "bread winner," make life brighter for yourself by joining this society; you will bless the day you did.

It was the English society of a similar name, in 1873, that gave the idea to the originators of this society; yet our American society has been worked upon a plan much improved. The Euglish society at that time only reached out to the wealthy classes; the society in America has always held out its hands to all. The object of this society is to induce ladies to form the habit of devoting some part of every day to study of a systematic and thorough kind. It takes up all branches not elementary. A student may take up a course of history, science, art, English, German, or French, literatureeither or all, as she may wish. After a student writes for admission to this society, and selects a course, her name is at once seat to the teacher who has charge of that course, and at once enters upon a study that is delightful, and finds a friend and advisor in her instructor. Their plan is to have the student read or study a certain amount each day; on the next morning, before opening the book, write from memory all that has been studied the day before. At first one may be rather chagrined to find out what a sieve their memory will be; but it would be a stupid being who could go through a winter's study without this plan giving them n well-trained memory. Each student is required to make an abstract of every book read, and a printed examination-list is sent, which, on bonor, the student must pass with out reference to the book.

This society has just gone beyond its first decade; during all that time Miss A. E. Ticknor, No. 9 Park Street, Boston, Mass., has been the secretary, to whom all applications should be made. This society has a monthly, quarterly, and yearly meeting. To the yearly meeting, at the home of the secretary, all students are invited. Covering the ground of thirty-nine States and some territories, the number of attendants must be small; but at a meeting on the first Thursday in June, 1882, there were present ninety-eight students, sixty-six ladies of the committee and associate-instructors. June of the present year, sixty-two students and fifty-four ladies, who carry on the instruction. The cociety has new a Lending Library of over 1,400 volumes. It speaks well for the students that, although the meils are constantly circulating these books, only five bave been lost through carelessness of students.

As high as nine bundred students have been enrolled for one year; yet in the very unture of the work this number must somstimes vary. Fifteen per cent. of this number have been professional teachers-many of them trained in normal schools. A very gratifying thought is, that a large proportion of the number of students have been married ladies, showing that with advancing years there is no desire to stop the growth of the mind. In the much discussed question of the higher education of women, could there be anything better than this sheltered way of obtaining instruction?

This whole work is a labor of love, being entirely free, except an entrance-fee of three dollars to cover postage, etc. We mention our owe connection with the society only because we know that to tell of a thing lived brings a matter more vividly before the mind than a simple statement of facts. The benefit we derive from the society is only the testimony of one; while each mail carries to Miss Tickpor the glad tidings of how much she is doing for all.

It was in the very early years of the existence of this society that we found ourselves the centre of church-work in a small Western town. Circumstances which we could not control had placed us there; and as far as we could see into the future, there we were likely to remain-very likely to remain-shut up in this narrow space-fifteen hundred miles from every relative, from all early associations; cut off from all companionship that was congenial. may say we bad our work that should have filled all of our craving nature. That is true; but human nature is so organized that one may have the highest work them, and carry every duty out with faithful minuteness, and yet long with unutterable longing, as we did, for intellectual society and for daily contact with congenial people We had come from a honge of unusual refinement-we had no recollection of ever having a pointed question asked as before this time; yet the people we were now with took such an interest (f) in us that the time was not long before the very sight of an interrogation point would make us wince. So it seemed like reaching an oasis in the desert that one rainy drizzly day, as we stood near a window looking out on the long stretch of wooden sidewalk and at the frantic struggles of the horses to pull through the mud of the road that scemed bottomless, a new magazine was placed in our hands. Almost the first thing that met our eye was a paregraph about this society. It was just what we needed. We joined, taking up the Art course; and the lovelyminded lady whom we had for correspondent little knew how she and her letters were filling up the blank places of our lives. We took up such works as Kugler, Lubke and Winkleman. What did it matter now if our manifold duties on some days would keep us from opening a book until the night was far advanced? When the time came, no maiden ever flew with quicker step or happier heart to meet her lover than we to some room where we could shut ourselves up with our books. Often and often the "wee sum hours" would had us just finishing our allotted task, and as we closed our books and looked into the fire before us, in deep reverie, we saw no visions like "Ik Marvel," but before us would rise up, in grand procession, the paintings of Ra phael, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vioci,

The grand, noble woman, who is the sole representative of this society, has no need of a tribute; she stands as priestess to the many women who, year after year, come She stands as Vesta, the emblem of life-nonrishing warmth, whose statue was at the entrance of every dwelling. She, like Vesta of old, has kindled, and is maintaining, a fire that will never go | old and new address.

out. If the time comes when "Woman's Suffrage " is a fact, and not a question, she, in this invisible leaven that has been at work for ten years in our land, will have done more to fit women intellectually than all the orations from political platform, or inflammable books that could be written.

Men of Many Millions.

OUR ASTORS AND VANDERBILLS COM-PARED WITH ROMAN ACROBATS. We occasionally read interesting accounts of the wealth and extravagaot expenditures

of our railway kings, bonauza kings, and other finencial kings. There is a certain fuscination in these descriptions of inqueness possessions and the personal characteristics and traits of those who control them. That Vanderbilt pays a small fortune for a pic-ture; that Mrs. Astor wears diamonds worth \$200,000, and that Mrs. Mackey gives a dinner at a cost of \$25,000, are facts which to the popular mind have a peculiar charm. And undoubtedly there is an impression in some quarters that the amassing of coormous wealth and the attendant extravagances are things of comparatively modero growth. How far this impression is from the truth may be seen by a glance at history, which in this respect is really comforting to us poor devils of the present Pythes, or Pythius, the Lydian lord of Celienie, was worth \$16,000 000. Cyrus returned from the conquest of Asia with \$500,000,000. Darius, during his reign, had an income of \$14,500,000 a year. votive off-rings of Crossus to the Delphian god amounted to \$4,000,000. Alexander's daily meal cost \$1,700. He paid the debts of his soldiers, amounting to at least \$10,-000,000, and made a present of \$2,500,000 to the Thessalians. The obsequies of Hephastian are said to have cost \$1,500. 000. Aristotle's investigations in natural history involved an expense of \$1,000,000. Alexander left behind him a treasure of \$50,000,000. The wealth of his satraps was extraordinary. One of them, Harpalus, accumulated \$5,000,000. A festival of Ptolemy Philadelphus did not cost less than \$2,239,000. The treasure of this king amounted to \$375,000,000. There was immense wealth among the Romans. The landed estate of Crassis was valued at \$8, 500,000, and his house cost \$400,000. Careillus Isidorus lost much, still left \$5,-235,000. Demetrins, a freedman of Pompey, was worth \$4,000,000. Lentulus, the augur, possessed no less than \$17,000,000. Clodius paid \$610,000 for his house, and he once swallowed a pearl worth \$40,000. Autony squandered altogether \$735,000,-000. Tiberius left, at his death, \$118,120,-

himself, leaving a few hundred thousands Tacitus informs us that Nero gave away in presents to his friends, \$97,500 000. The dresses of Lollia Paulina, the rival of Agrip pina, were valued at \$1,664,480. This did not include her jewels. She were at one suppor \$1,666,500 worth of jewels, and it was a plain citizen's supper. She was worth altogether \$200,000 000. The luxury of Pappar, heloved by Nero, was at least equal to that of Lollia. Pallas, the lover of Agrippopa, left an estate in lauds valued at \$15. 000,000, and this was only a small part of bis immense fortune. The villa was burned by his slaves out of revenge for some injury - Cincinnati Star.

000, and Caligula spent it all in less than a

year. The extravagant Caligula paid \$150,-

000 for one supper. Speaking of suppers,

one meal cost Heliogabalus \$100,000, and

the supper of Lucullus at the Apollo cost

spend \$40,000 in five days. Seneca had a

fortune of \$17,500,000. Apisius was worth

about \$5,000,000, and after he had spent io

his kitchen and otherwise squandered sums

to the amount of \$4,166,000, he poisoned

Pegellus, a singer, could and did

Subscribers wishing to have their address changed, should be careful to give both the

Fifty-seven Years in Harness.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF PROF. A. R. DENION.

By J. P. Cowles, M.D., Camden, Maine.

The task of preparing a sketch of Prof. Dunton's life and labors, as a pen-artist, has been assigned to me, and documents placed at my disposal from which to gather the facts. The most difficult part of this work is to so abbreviate the life-long stepy of an active pioneer as to bring it within the proper limits of a nonthly periodical like the Journata.

Alvin Robbus Duoton was born in Hope Waldo (now Knox) County, Maine, in 1813—consequently he is severaly years of use, well preserved, and as active as ever in the prosecution of his life-work as a pennoan and pen-artist. His father, Abner Dunton, was a well to do farmer, and Alvian was brought up as a tiller of the soil.

At a very early period in life Prof. Dunton exhibited a rare fondness for the use of the pen. In those early days when the goosequill was the pen in use. Alvin would go into the schoolroom with a handful of these quills, which he had previously prepared for use, and, seated at his desk, commence to try them; when one was found which made a mark to suit, he would commence to write, and never seem to tire of this exercise, but continue to write the entire day with the most joyous satisfaction. He had paid so much attention to writing, and had nequired such an excellent style, that at the age of thirteen years he so far surpassed the teachers of his district-school that he was employed to write the copies in the writing books and make the pens It should be remembered that at that early day the present style of copy-books were not in use; but trachers wrote at the head of each page a copy, as a guide for the pnpil to write from; consequently, at every change of teacher the style of writing was changed. But Prof. Dunton would never follow anyone's style; therefore never had a teacher in penmanship.

As he became more interested in the art he became dissatisfied with the styles then in use - the most prominent of which were the old English round heavy hand and the sharp angular style. He discarded the first as being impracticable for rapid writing, and the second because in rapid execution it became unintelligible. Being thus left without a guide, he built up a system which was essentially and truly his owna style which fell between the two extremes of the old, thus producing at that early age practically the same hand he writes to-day, and which appears in all his published works. The writer has had an opportunity to examine some of Dunton's early penmanship, and the only difference observable in his style as it was, compared with what it is to day, is that a greater degree of elegance is observed in the formation of some of the capital letters - this improvement appearing mostly in the shading and turns of the stems.

As has already been intimated, Professor Dunton commenced his active enterer as a pennan and pen-artist at the age of thirteen years; hat it was not until 1835 that he commenced teaching the art as a profession, being then twenty-two years of age. At this time he opened his first selned at Hales Mills, Mass. From this hergiuoning he traveled through the New England, some of the Western, Middle, and Southern States, teaching what he considered a very great improvement on the old styles of pennanship, and also upon the manner of teaching it.

In 1841, or thereabouts, he commenced visiting the various schools, in the interest of peemanship, which led to the discovery that the pupils were writing as many different styles as there were teachers, with but few, if any, good writers among them, while the manner of teaching was in no

y calculated to inspire the pupil with a eye for the art. He therefore conceived the idea of uniformity of style as a necessity

an improved mode of imparting instruction as an accompanying necessity, and took upon himself the task to bring about this very desirable result-to accomplish which everywhere he went he formed classes and writing organizations. In teaching these classes and organizations, he established consisted in every pupil using the same kind of ink, the same kind of pen, paper. and all taking the sunc position at the desk, pens all held in the same number then, in a uniform movement as a military drill, at the word of command the pens were earried to the inkstand; on a second order they took ink, and on a third brought the pens back in position for writing. The first movement he taught was the armmovement; then, arm and finger combined. In this exercise the whole class were required to make the movements in concert with a regularity similar to beating time for music. This practice was continued until it became familiar, thus giving the

to general good penmanship, together with an improved mode of imparting instruction—schools and to private classes, with marked

> As an illustration of Prof. Dunton's perfeet penmanship, the following circumstance is related: In 1840 an Englishman. by the name of Bristow, was teaching penmanship in Boston, Mass., who placed in the Mechanics Fair specimens of his penmanship. When Professor Dunton saw them, he placed in the Institute some spe-cimens of his own executior. Mr. Bristow discovering them, went to the judges and represented that Prof Dunton was perpetrating a fraud upon them, in that the spe cincers of writing entered as his own were copper plate; adding, that it was out of the power of man to execute, with the pen, work of such excellence. The judges called upon the professor, and repeated what Mr. Bristow had said. Prof. Dunton's reply was: "I'll show you that it can be done Thereupon he took pen and paper and exeented, in the presence of the judges, finer specimens than those he had placed on ex

Thomas Sherwin, Esq., of Boston, who was headmaster of the Boya High School in that eity for thirty-five years. The portroits of Mr. Sherwin, Dr. Ledbrop, who was chairman of the high school for twenty old years, and John D. Phillbrick, Esq., who was superintendent many years, are worked in the eap-piece with the pen, almong the specimens still in his own possession is a peture of himself, worked entirely with a pen, which is searedy inferior, in any particular, to a photograph. Heals, faces, flowers, wreaths, fmits, and all kinds of ornamental work have been, and are still, executed by him, which work is equal, in every purticular, to the finest and most delicate seed-engraving

As a teacher of plain, fancy, and ornamental penmanshin, Prof. Dunton has been a success from first to last. He has not only formed classes of his own in nearly all of the New England States, most of the Middle and Southern, and many of the Western, States; but in nearly all of these he has been employed in the institutes and colleges as a professor of pennanship, to teach this beautiful art. When conducting a private class or a public school his manner is such and he throws so much enthu siasm into his work that it is a very dull head, indeed, that does not improve. It has been the writer's privilege and pleasure to examine and criticise many specimens of pen-work which have been executed by pupils while under his instruction, and they are always of a superior order of workman-

But I cannot do justice to the subject of this sketch without making mention of the professor's ability as an expert or detective of disputed signatures. In fact, anything and everything which comes mader tho touch of a pen or penell he is familiar with. As an expert on disputed paper he rarely, if ever, makes mistakes. He comes to cooclusions, as to the genuineness or otherwise of signatures submitted to him, without any regard to which side of the case he is employed by, or what conclus one others may have arrived at.

onces may have arrived at.

For many years past Professor Dontou's
teaching has been confined to advanced
students and to teachers of the ort, although he has taught a few classes in his
native and surrounding towns, and while
these lines are being peaned he is in Boston, giving instruction to teachers and to
the schools. Without electrating anything
from others who have done a noble work
in the same field of lubor, it may truly be
said that Prof. A. R. Duuton has been the
great pioneer of permanship in the East as
Prof. P. R. Spencer has been in the West,



pupils an easy, free, and graceful movement of the pen. At the opening of each session, it was the professor's custom to spend a short time in reviving the previous lesson; then the students were carried through the various movements in a progressive order, until they were all attained. Whether this plan of teaching was ever practiced before him he known not; but if it had been he was not aware of it; consequently, so far as he is concerned, the plan was entirely original with binnself.

Wherever he went his manner of teaching and his style of writing was recognized and adopted as the most practical of any that had preceded him; for instead of its making a few good writers, all who continued to practice acquired a good, easy, and rapid style of penmanship.

In order to more thoroughly perfect this plan of uniformaty in teaching and writing, and in ord r to give it a wider field for enlitivation than he alone could cover, he published, in 1813, in New Orleans, La, a series of copies intended for four buoks: two for the use of ladies, and two for gentlence. Since that year Prof. A. R. Dunton, and pupils taught by him, have introduced the Dautonian System of Penmanship into the schools of many of the States,

hibition. The result was that Prof. Dunton received a medal as the first premium

for off hand and commercial penmanship. Prof. Dunton's career as a penman has not been confined entirely to serip pennanship, but very considerably to that of a pen-artist, in which capacity he will rate second to none. Among his noted works of this type may be mentioned a piece, in communication of the opening or completion of the Union Pacific R.R., executed in 1866 or '67, and presented to Dr. Duran, who was then president of the road. This piece was 4x5 feet in size, and for the plauning and execution of which Professor Dunton received \$1,000. Another of his masterpieces was one designed and executed for Harrison De Silver, of Philadelphia, a photograph copy of which the writer has in his possession, and is finer than any steel engraved work he ever examined. In this piece is a portrait of Mr. De Silver, which is in every respect as fine and perfeet as a photograph, and yet it was exe ented entirely with a steel-pen. His last effort of this kind has just been completed, and considering that he is now seventy years of age, is very remarkable, for it is fully equal to any of his previous works. This is a commemorative piece in honor of

Reliable, Standard, and Complete.

On the occasion of delivering an educational address, President Garfield very aptly designated the Spenceriau as "that system of penmanship which has become the pride of our country and model of our schools."

Its latest complete American edition, propared for the JOHNAL by the Spencerian Brothers, is a reliable and popular publication for self-instruction.

It is not sold to the book-trade, but mailed direct to students, accountants, merchants, bankers, lawyers, and professional men generally, on receipt of \$1.

The work embraces a comprehensive course, in plain styles of writing, and gives their direct application in business forms, correspondence, hook-keeping, etc., etc.

If not found superior to other styled selfiostructors in writing, the purchase price will be refunded.

Fact.

Lorle d of a of printers' link, A fulle type - deployed, Make our mereliant princes And all their big parade.

Little bits of straginess—
Discarding produce ink—
Busts the man of business,
And sees his credit sink

-London Paper and Printing Teades Journal

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLAY, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

Columbia College has 1,857 students.

The Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., last year corolled 861, and gradoated

Most devocity wished for: "A schoolhouse on every hill-top and no saloon in the valley."

The sales of Webster's spelling-book, from its first publication to date, aggregate 75,000,000 copies.

The Freshman Class at Amherst numbers 65; at Smith College, 70; at Yale, 70, and at Harvard, 185.

By a recent decision of the University of Homhay, women are hereafter to be admitted to the learned professions in India.

Cornell claims that she employs the only professor in the United States who devotes his time exclusively to American history.

Cornell University has made arrangements to give instruction by direct correspondence between instructor and instructed. St. Paul's School, Garden City, is believed

to be the finest educational structure in the world. It has accommodation for 500 papils. A large river, hitherto unknown to geo-

The Iodiaus say it is more than 1,500 miles to its source.

There were fifty candidates for the medical degrees of the College of Physicians of Public, the other day, of whom two were girls. One of these, a daughter of the late Dr. Keecaly, excelled all other competitors.

In the Greek language every letter stands for a uniber. G stands for 3, L for 30, A for 1, D for 4, S for 200, T for 309, O (short) for 70, N for 50, and E (loog) for 8. The sum of these numbers is 666, which is the mystical number assigned in the Apocalypee to the Beast.

Prof. Cohn, of Breslau, believes that slates lead to short-sightedness, and would substitute pea and tuk, or an artificial white slate with black peocil, manufactured in Pilsen. Black or white is proved by experiment to stand out most clearly to the eye. The Zurich School Board forbids slates. They are noisy, and invite dirty habits in erasure.

A writer in the North American Review says that "out of one hundred boys and girls who go to the primary schools only about fairy go any further up the educational graule. About thirty advance as far as the grammar schools, while not more than three of the criginal one hundred who began at the bottom of the hadder ever reach the top and octor the high schools.

The following are the amounts from the Peahody fund distributed in the several States in the past year for public schools, normal schools and colleges, teachers' iostitutes, Nazhville scholarships, etc., Alahama, \$5.755; Arkansas, \$4,950; Florida, \$2,925; Georgia, \$5,950; Louisiana, \$2,125; Messisspini, \$4,400; North Carolina, \$8,350; South Carolina, \$4,225; Tencesses, \$12,000; Texas, \$13,000; Virginia, \$4,125; West Virginia, \$3,100. Total, \$71,175. One hundred Normal scholarships have been established in the Nashville University.

The Keutucky superintendent of schools furnishes these statements: Of every one bundred of the State's population, fifteen cannot read. Of every one hundred whites over ten years old, fifteen cannot write. Of every one hundred negroes over ten years of age, fifteen cannot write. Of every one hundred negroes over ten years of age, fifteen cannot write. Of every one hundred negro one retwenty-one years old, seventeen cannot write. Of every one hundred negro men over twenty-one years old, seventeen cannot write. The whole number of men over twenty-one years who cannot write forms an array of 70.201.

A recent circular of the Bureau of Education shows that of sixty principal countries, Ireland heads the list, with an average of twenty per cent. of her population of 5,159,820 attending school. The United States comes second with a percentage of nineteen and three-fifth of a population of 50,155,783. The cext in line is Germany with fifteen and nine-teenths of a population of 15,149,172. Eogland and Wales are below even Switzerland. Rossia sends but one and one-half per cent. of her population of 78,500,000 to school.

The state of the s

France speads \$5 for war every time she speeds thirty five cents for education! That is a great deal worse than Prussia, where \$5.19 is for war against \$2.20 for education. But little Switzerland makes the heat showing among European powers, where \$4.84 is expended for public defence, against \$4.14 for educating the people. Russia is worse than France, the figures being six ceots for education to \$5.08 for war, and no other nation stands in as unenviable light. No wonder that absolution can be sustained in Russia.

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

[In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.]

A. B. in a lady's diploma—" after bachelors."—Educational Record.

A Boston girl was recently asked a question in Greek and she did not understand it.

The following is extracted from a smart boy's composition on "Babies": "The mother's heart gives 4th joy at the baby's 1st 2th."

A little girl being asked on the first day of school how she biked her new tescher, replied: "I don't like her; she is just as sauey to me as my mother."

A woman placed four pounds of cold meat and eight slices of bread before a tramp. At the cod of twenty minutes how much was left !—Detroit Free Press.

A primary teacher who asked one of her pupils the difference between goose and geese received this answer: "One geese is a goose and a whole lot of gooses is geese."

Jack: "Look here, Bill! if one of them Harristocrats was to tell you to mind your P's and I's what would you tell him?

P's and I's what would you tell him?

Bill: "Well, I should tell him to mind his I's."

If a generous but ugly hoy give his younger brother "60" for stealing one of his apples, and that night the apples give him "sixty" 2, how many apples did the younger brother receive?—Danbury News.

The editor of an Iowa paper offers to send his photograph to any female teacher who will seed him the news from her township; another Iowa editor advises the teachcrs to take up the offer, as the picture will do to seare bad schoolhoys.

Scene in a chemistry recitation. Professor: Mr. —, please give the non-atomic list. Mr. —: Mercury, cadmium, zinc, aod —aud—[faint whisper from fellow-student, "barrium"] Mr. —, triumphantly: "Bay rum."—Roanoke Collegions

In a San Francisco school the other day the question, "Who was the father of his country I" was answered by one-half the children, ""George Washington." The other half yelled, "Deonis Kearney." This shows that Kearney's influence is declining.

A housewife sold a coat to a peddler for a vase worth nice cents, a pair of boots for a china dog worth siz ceats, and a vest for a glass bottle worth four ceats; how much did she receive for all, and how much over 89 clear profit did the peddler make?— Detroit Free Press.

Noah Webster was a celebrated author. He was a quick and ready writer, and in one of his inspired moments he dashed off a dictionary. He took it to several publishers, but they shied at it, eaying the style was dull, dry, turgid, hard and uninteresting, and, besides that, he used too many high words. But at last Noah succeeded and the immortal work is in daily use propping up babies at the dinner table.

An Austin young lady, who has enjoyed the advantages of a classical education at a Northern female college, happened to be at bome when her aged graudmother was stricken down with a fatal lilenses. The entire family gathered around the death-bed of the old lady, who, in a feeble voice, said: "Good-by to you all, I am gwine ter per out."

"Grandmother!" exclaimed the young lady, in a tragic tone of voice, "please don't say that. Don't say you are goine to peg out. Say you are going to expire or that you coutemplate approaching dissolution. It sounds so much hetter."—Texas Siftings.

Here is a hoy's composition on Fall: This is fall, because it falls on this season of the year. Leaves fall too, as well as thermometers and the price of straw hats. Old topers, who sign the pledge in summer, are liable to fall when a fall of cider-making opens, for straws show which way cider Husking corn is one of the pleasures of fall, but pleasure isn't good for boys, I of an, but pleasure 1851 good for boys, I don't think. Old men want a bittle fon; let them hosk. A husky old man can go through a good deal of corn sometimes. Digging taters is another of our fall amuse-The way I like to dig taters is to wait till they are baked picely, and then dig them out of their skins. Most winter schools are open in fall. The best winter school I ever went to didn't open until spring, and the first day it opened the teacher took sick and the schoolhouse was locked up for the seasop. Once in a while we have a very severe fall, but nothing like the fall of Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden. Summer is misnamed. It should he called Pride, for doesn't pride go hefore

Scholarly Penmanship. By Paul Pastnor.

The complaint that comes from the long suffering compositor and proof-reader of the illegibility of the so-called "scholarly" style of peumanship should have, it would seem, some recognition at the hands of those against whom it is directed. That the complaint is well founded and just every body knows who is at all familiar with the style of handwriting adopted by almost all scholars and men of letters. It is a style which grows, naturally enough, out of meutal preoccupation and the rapid and engressing flow of thought. Business mer and ordinary correspondents, a part at least of whose attention can ensily, and without detriment to the work in hand, he devoted to the mechanical part of their writings, do not suffer the same disability. And, in fact, it is part of the necessity of business and all record writings to be attractive in form. But scholars and writers must concentrate attention and energy upon the thought which they are pursuing-often to the en tire exclusion of every other present matter; and thus, while it is true they do form certain definite style by practice, still it is uot apt to be a careful and precise and beautiful style of penmauship. They have uecossarily grown into the habit of ahridged and rapid penmanship, to sait the requirements of prolonged composition; and the fault is apt to grow worse with time, and very much worse with success in literary work, so that at last, with many of them, penmanship comes to be little more than a convenience for jotting down their private impressions in mystic characters known only to themselves. Some writers have to have at the case their trained inter-

preters-compositors who by long famili-

arity with the manuscripts have come to be

nearly as well acquainted with their peculi-

arities and suggestions as the writers them-

selves. This was true of the great editor,

Horace Greeley, and is still true of hundreds of the editorial brotherhood who will never be known to fame.

Admitting that this style of penmanship is a fault, and a recognized fault, the question arises, Can it he corrected? and if so, how?

Many writers, driven to desperation by the complaints of their publishers, and the mangled condition of their productions when finally gotten into print, have attempted to cut the gordian knot by the use of the newly invented type-writer, or caligraph. But, in spite of protestations to the contrary, the fact remains that difficult composition cannot be carried on while strumming upon the staring key-hoard of this machine. It is entirely out of harmony with the genius of thinking. One who composes as an artist paints, putting words together like bits of color, must see what he is doing ; must see what has gone before, what is the connection, and how every sentence reads and fits in with the one before and after. No leading writer, so far as I know, composes his best productions by the aid of the type-writer. This solution of the problem, then, is not practicable. How shall the difficulty be overcome? answer, it can be overcome only by willingness on the part of scholars and men ef letters to cultivate, systematically and earnestly, the art of pennonship. I do not believe that any style is so irrevocably formed that it cannot be changed by, say, six months of faithful practice in accordance with the best models. Of course, it would be best that every scholar, every student, every person who intends to follow a profession when the pen must be constantly used, should form a good style of penmno ship while young-though this is very seldom done; but still, it is never too late to improve, even to change altogether, one's handwriting. It would be somewhat of an embarrassment at first, no doubt, to have to give a large share of one's attention to the merely mechanical part of the task; but the habit would soon be formed, and, once formed, would be invaluable to the writer. Besides, there is an undoubted satisfaction in seeing fair thoughts put by the hand into fair form. There should be something of the pride of the artist in a handsome manuscript. It is to be hoped that many of our scholars, and coostant contributors to the periodical press, whose handwriting is now a trial to the prodreader and the editor, and a discouragement to the compositor, will learn wisdom from the vexations to which they are in turn subjected, and make some definite effort to form a legible and agreeable style of penmanship.

THE LIBRARIES OF ECROPE.-Viennu 577 libraries, containing altogether 5,500,000 volumes, without counting mapuscripts. Next to Austria is France, which boasts five hundred libraries, containing 4,350,000 volumes; and next, Prossia, about four hundred libraries and above 2,500,000 Great Britaio is reported as baying only two hundred libraries, but they contain nearly a quarter of a million more printed hooks than Prussia. The largest is that of Paris, with over two million volumes; the British Museum comes second, long way behind, with one million; Munich third, with 800,000; then Berlin, with seven hundred thousand; Dresden with five hundred thousand; the Vicena has only thirty thousand printed books, but is very rich in valuable minuscripts, the total of which is twenty-five thousand. The most celebrated and largest of the university libraries are the Bodleinn, at Oxford, and that of Heidelberg, each possessing about five hundred thousand volumes. -Scholar's Companion.

Remember, you can get the JOURNA* trass one year, and a 75-cent book free, for \$, or a \$1 book and the JOURNAL for \$1.21 Do your friends a favor by telling them.

A Condemned Sentinel.

A cold, stormy night, in the mouth of March, 1807, Marshal Lefebvre, with twenty-seven thousand French troops, had invested Dantzie. The city was garrisoned by seventeen thousand Russian and Prossian soldiers; and these, together with twenty or thirty thousand well-armed citizens, presented nearly double the force which could be brought to the assault. So there was the utmost need of vigilance on the part of the senticels; for a desperate sortic from the garrison, made unawares, might prove calamitons.

At midnight Jerome Dubois was placed upon one of the most important posts in the advanced line of pickets, it being upon a narrow strip of land raised above the marshy flat, called the Peninsula of Neh-For more than an hour he paced his roug. lonesome beat without hearing anything more than the mosning of the wind and the driving of the rain. At length, however, another sound broke upon his ear. stopped and listened, and presently he called, "Who's there?"

The only answer was a mosning sound. He called again, and this time he heard something like the cry of a child; and pretty soon the object cause towards him out from the darkness. With a quick, emphatic movement, he brought his musket to the charge, and ordered the intruder to halt.

'Mercy!" exclaimed a childish voice. "Don't shoot me! I am Natalie. Don't you know me ?

"Heavens!" cried Jerome, elevating the muzzle of his piece, "is it you, dear child ?"

"Yes; and you are good, Jerome. Oh, you will come and help memma? Come, she is dying."

It was certainly Natalie, a little girl only eight years old, daughter of Lisette Vail-Lisette was the wife of Pierre Vaillant, a sergeant in Jerome's own regiment, and was in the army in capacity of nurse. "Why, how is this, my child?" said Je-

rome, taking the little one by the arm. "What is it about your mother? "Oh, good Jerome, you can hear her

Hark!" The sentiuel bent his ear, but could hear

only the wind and the rain. "Mamma is in the dreadful mud," said

the child, "and is dying. She is not far away. Oh, I can hear her crying!"

By degrees Jerome gathered from Natalie that her father had taken her out with him in the morning, and that in the evening when the storm came on, her mother came after her. The sergeaut had offered to seed a man back to camp with his wife; but she preferred to return alone, feeling sure that she should meet with ne trouble The way, however, had become dark and uncertain, and she had lost the path, and wandered off to the edge of the morass, where she had sunk in the soft mud.

"Oh, good Jerome," cried the little one seizing the man's hand, "can't you hea She will die if yeu do not come aud

At that moment the sentinel fancied he heard the wail of the unfortunate woman. What should he do ! Lisette, the good, the beautiful, the tender-hearted Lisette, was in mortal dauger, and it was in his power to save her. It was not in his heart to withstand the pleadings of the child. He could go and rescue the nurse, and return to his post without detection. At all events, he could not resist the childish pleader.

"Give me your hand, Natalie. I'll go with you."

With a cry of joy the child sprung to the soldier's side; and when she had secured his hand she hurried him along towards the place where she had left her mother. eemed a long distance to Jerome, and once he stopped as though he would turn back. He did not fear death; but he feared dishonor. "Hark!" uttered the child.

The soldier listened, and plainly heard the voice of the suffering woman calling for help. He besitated no longer. On he

hastened, through the storm, and found Lisette sonk to her armpits in the soft me rass. Fortunately a tuft of long grass had been within her reach, by which means she had held her head above the fatal mad. It was no easy matter to extricate her from the miry pit, as the workman had to be very careful that he did not himself lese his footing. At length, however, she was drawn forth, and Jerome led her towards his post.

"Who comes there?" called a voice from the gloom. Heavens!" gasped Jerome, stopping

and trembling from head to foot. 'Who comes there?" repeated the voice Jerome heard the click of a musket-lock and he knew that another sentinel had been

stationed at the post he left. The relief had come while he had been absent. "Friend, with the constersigu!"

swered to the last call of the new sentinel. He was ordered to advance, and when he had given the countersign he found himself in the presence of the officer of the guard. lo a few hurried words he told his story; and had the officer been alone he migh have allowed the matter to rest where it was; but there were others present, and when ordered to give up his musket he oheyed without a murmur, and silently accompanied the officer to the camp, where he was put in irons.

On the following morning Jerome Du-

The time fixed for the execution of Ducoise was the morning succeeding the day of his trial. The result of the interview with Marshal Lefebvre was made known to him, and he was not at all disappointed He blamed no one, and was only he had not died upon the battle-field.

"I have tried to be a good soldier," he said to his captain. "I feel that I have done no crime that should leave a stain upon my name.'

The captain took his hand and assured

him that his name should be held in respect. Towards evening Pierre Valliant, with his wife and child, were admitted to see the prisoner. This was a visit which Jerome would gladly have dispensed with, as his feelings were already wrought up to a pitch that almost unmanned him; but he braced binoself for the interview, and would have stood it like a hero, hed not little Natalie. in the eagerness of her love and gratitude. thrown herself upon his bosom and offered to die in his stead. This tipped the briming cup, and his tears flowed freely.

Pierre and Lisette knew not what to say They wept, and they prayed, and they would have willingly died for the noble fellow who had been thus condemned.

Later in the evening came a companion who, if he lived, would at some time return to Jerome's howhood home. First, the condemued thought of his widowed mother, and

The above cut was photo-engraved from n original pen-and-ink flourish executed by Prof. P. R. Spencer, of the Cleveland (O.) Business College.

bois was brought before a court-martial under charge of having deserted his post. He confessed that he was guilty, and then permission was granted him to tell his own

This he did in a few words; but the court could do nothing but to pass sentence of death; but the members thereof all signed a petition praying that Jerome Dubois might be pardoued; and this petition was sent to the general of the brigade, and through him to the general of the division, by whom it was indorsed and sent up to the

Lefebvre was kind and generous to his soldiers, almost to a fault; but he could not overlook so grave an error as the one which had been committed by Dubois. The orders given to the sentiael had been very simple; and foremost of every necessity was the order forbidding him to leave his post until properly relieved. To a certain extent the safety of the whole army rested upon the shoulders of each individual sentiuel, and especially upon those who at night were posted nearest the lines of the enemy

am sorry," said the gray-haired old warrior, as he folded up the petition and handed it back to the officer who presented it. "I am sore that man meant ne wrong, and yet a great wrong was done. He knew what he was doing—he ran the risk
—he was detected—he was tried and condemned. He must suffer."

They asked Lefebvre if he would see the condemned.

'No, no," the marshal cried, quickly. "Should I see him, and listen to one-half his story, I might pardon him: and that must not be done. Let him die, that thoosands may be saved."

he sent her a message of love and devetion. Then he thought of a brother and sister. And finally he thought of one-a brighteyed maid-whose vine-clad cot stood upon the hanks of the Seine-one whom he had loved with a love such as only great hearts ean feel.

"Oh, my dear friend!" he cried, bewing his head upon his clasped hands, "you need not tell them a talsehood; but if the thing is possible, let them believe that I fell in

His companion promised that he would do all he could; and if the truth could not be kept back, it should be so faithfully told that the name of Jerome Dubois should not bear dishonor in the minds of these who had loved him in the other days.

Morning came, dull and gloomy, with driving elect and snow; and at an early hour Jerome Duhois was led forth to meet his fate. The place of execution had been fixed upon a low, barren spot towards the sea; and thither his division was being marched to wituess the fearful punishment They had gained not more than half the distance when the sound of some strange commotion broke upon the wintry sir; and very shortly an aid-de-camp came dash ing to the eide of the general of brigade, with the cry:

"A sortie! A sortie! The enemy are out in force. Let this thing be stayed. The marshal directs that you face about and advance upon the peninsula!"

In an instant all was changed in that division; and the brigadier-general, who had temporary command, thundered forth bis orders for his countermarch.-The gloom was dissipated; and with glad hearte the soldier turned from the thoughts of the execution of a brave comrade to thoughts of

meeting the enemy.
"What shall we do with the prisoner?" saked the sergeant who had charge of the

"Lead him back to the camp," replied the captain.

The direction was very simple, but the execution thereof was not to be so easy; for hardly had the words escaped the captain's lips when a soundron of Prussion cavalry came dashing directly towards them. The division was quickly formed into four hollow squares, while the guard that held charge of the prisoner found themselves obliged to flee.

"In heaven's name," cried Jerome, "cut my bonds and let me die like a soldier!"

The sergeaut quickly cut the cord that bound the prisoner's elbows behind him, and then dashed towards the point where his own company was stationed. The rattle of musketry had commenced, and the Prossians were vainly endeavoring to break the squares of French troops. Jerome Dubois looked about him for some weapon with which to arm himself; and presently he saw a Prussiau officer, not far off, reeling in his saddle as though he had been wounded. With a quick bound he reached the spot, pulled the dying officer from his seat, and leaped into the empty saddle.

Dubeis was fully resolved that he would eell his life on that day-sell it on behelf of France-and sell it as dearly as possible. But he was not needed where he was. knew that the Prussiane could not break those hellow squares; so he rode away, thinking to join the French cavalry, with whom he could rush into the deepest dauger. Supposing that the heaviest fighting must be upon the Nehrung, he rode his horse in that direction; and when he reached it he found that he had not been mistaken. Upon a slight eminence towards Hagelberg the enemy had planted a battery of heavy guns, supported by two regiments of infantry; and already with shot and shell im-mense damage had been done.

Marshel Lefebvre rode up shortly after this battery had opened, and very quickly made up his mind that it must be taken at all hazards.

"Take that battery," he said to a colonel of cavalry, "and the battle is ours."

Dubois heard the order and eaw the necessity. Here was danger enough, surely; and, determined to be the first at the fatal hattery, he kept as near to the leader as he dared. Half the distance had been gained, when from the hill came a storm of iron that plowed into the ranks of the Freuch. The colonel fell, his body literally torn in pieces by a shell that exploded close against his bosom.

The point upon the pecinsula now reached by the head of the assaulting column was not mere than a hundred yards wide; and it was literally a path of death, as the fire of twelve heavy guus was turned upon it. The colonel had fallen, and very soon three other officers went down, leaving the advance without a commissioned leader The way was becoming blocked up with dead men and dead borses; and the head of the column stopped and wavered.

Marshal Lefebvre, from his elevated place saw this, and his heart throbbed painfully. If that column was routed, and the Russian infantry charged over the peninsula, the result might be calamitous.

But—see! A mag in the uniform of

French private, mounted upon a powerful horse, caparisoned in the trappings of a Prussian staff officer, with his head bare, and a bright sabre ewinging in his hand, rushes to the front, and urges the column forward. His words are fiery, and his look is donntless

"For Frence and for Lefebvre!" the strange horseman cries, waving his sword aloft, and pointing towards the battery "The marshal will weep if we lose the day!"

The brave troopers, thus led by one who feared not to dash forward where the THE PENMANS (SI ART JOURNAL)

shot fell the thickest, gave an answering shot, and pressed on, caring little for the pain of death so long as they had a living leader to follow. Hoping that he might take the battery, and yet courting death, Jereme Dubois spurred on; finally, the troop came upon the battery with irresistible

It was not in the power of the calloners to withstand the shock, and the Russian infantry that came to their support were swept away like chaff. The battery was quickly equitord; and when the guas had been turned upon those who-had shortly before been their masters, the furture of the day was decided. The Russians and the Prusians—horse, foot and dragoons—such as were not taken prisoners, made the best of their way back into Dantzie, having lost much more than they had gained.

Jerome Dubois returned to the guardhouse, and gave binnelf up to the officer in charge. First, a surgeou was called to dress several slight wounds which he had received. Next, his colonel was called to see what should he done with him. The colonel applied to the general of brigade, and the general of brigade applied to the general of division, and the general of division applied to Marshal Lefebrus.

"What shall we do with Jerome Duhois?"

"God bless bim!" cried the general-veteran, who had heard the whole stary. "Pil pardou him to-day, and to-morrow Pil promote him."

And Jerone Dubois, in time, went himself to see the loved ones in France, and whom he went he wore the nonform of a cantain.

A Letter and Reply.

PROF. C. H. PETRCE. -, Oct. 4th, 1883.

Keokuk, lowa. Dear Sir.—I am at present teaching peamuschip in the public schools at this place, and so it is my first experience in graded schools, and knowing that you have bard considerably experience in this line, would like to intrude on your good nature by asking your opinion on a few points periatining to this kind of work.

First. At what age do you think advisable to begin the use of pen and nick 1 Second, to begin the use of pen and nick 2 Second. What is the best way to interest beginners t Third. I have some troubts to keep them at everk. Fourth. At what age do you think it practicable to begin the use of muscular or combined movement 1 Some of my papils think they can never learn to write with unscalar movement. Fifth. The teachers before use have used a variety of methods in teaching some using copy-books for all ; others, for only a part of the school. I prefer them for the lower grades only; what think you? I not too much trouble plesse answer me,

If not too much trouble please answer me, and greatly oblige, Yours, very truly.

Most certainly I will answer, not only to oblige you, but every reader of the Jour-

I confess that I cannot tell just what I wish through this medium, yet am willing to make the attempt, and possibly prevent others from groping in the dark. I virtually have answered all these questions during the past two years, yet am willing to tell my story again and again.

First —At what age do you think it advisable to begin the use of the pen and ink? Ans. Crtainly not as soon as is usually the rule. Blots, cauths, tracks, scratches, scrawls and hirrodlyphics can all be avoided. To attempt to rerite with ink too soon is to attempt an impossibility; i.e., if sok and pen are used too early the very poor results usually attained must be expected—that is, blots, danks, etc., are the necessary effect of blind stupidity in the use of pen and ink before the proper time.

use of pou and tak before the proper time. If other branches of an English education were as poorly tought as penmanship, the cry would go up. "Cursed be the schools of our country!"

As it is, what is learned in penmanship by nine-tenths of the children in our public schools is due to their perceptive (aculties, and a force of necessity in writing the general lessons of the school. The teache are not to blame for any progress made, nor are they to be censured for an almost total ind fference in the subject taught. As soon as a pupil can do the work of programme with a lead-pencil and double-lined book or paper, reasonably well, tolerably well, with a degree of satisfaction, the with double-haed paper begin the use of ink (and pen, similar to 404 Gillott), and review the identical work with closer criticism The age plays no part in the enswer to the original question whatever. If the person taught were 969 years old, and in no way knew more about the subject-matter than a child with equal muscular development, I would most assuredly counsel th use of a lead-pencil for two reasons: first, to avoid blots, daubs, etc., which invariably produce discouragement to a beginner second, to increase the chances of success by lessening the labor attempted.

A child can neither hold a pen nor peucil correctly. A peucil held incorrectly will write much better than a pen held incorrectly.

The outural weakness of the force-linger of a child, together with the use of short slate peacils five-sixths of the time, is cause enough for the general imperfect holding of the per. While we concede the fact that correct peaholding by the average child is impossible, it can be vestly improved by the use of covered slate-peacils that will not break when let fall.

It is beyond reason and good sense to expect a child to do the work usually assigned at all creditably with a chort, blunt slate-pencil. The precision with which advantage is taken in the proper presentation of general subjects taught, and particularly with the classics, to accomplish the very best results and highest aims, is absolute proof of the weakness and slipshod manner with which this subject is treated.

Carelessness generally is proven by eeing the niserable results. All through the period of the child's use of the long slate and lead peacil the finger will be growing stronger while the work will have been progressing, and in due course of time the adoption of pen and ink will be the prize gaused for having accomplished certain reoults.

The use of peo and ink indiscriminately with any class, simply because they should know how to use them, or because they are old enough and ought to know how, is argument ton weak to be countenanced by the nutellicent.

With the proper training from the begieuing (which is sir years), the child can hegin the use of pen and ink at uine years, and it is not objectionable to begin later. The finney argument, that "the somer the better," is uttered only by the ignorant, whose general opinious are valueless to progress. It is not proper—it is not right, it is not justice to the pupil to go from slatependit to pen, ink and paper. Impossibilities abould not be attempted

Impossibilities should not be attempted with grown persons, much less with children. If the olid has no expression in the matter, it is but justice to exercise the proper judgment in its behalf.

An experience worthy of consideration hays down the law thus: Use slate-pencils (covered) and reled slates until fair execution is reached in Nos. 1, 2, 3, in Programme "A"; then, as a prize for certain proficiency, allow only those the use of lead-pencils and double-roled books who attain certain results.

The various steps are as follows:
(1) The use of slate (double-ruled) and eucil.

(2) The use of paper (double-ruled) and lead pencil
(3) The use of paper (double-ruled)

(4) The use of paper (single line) and

(5) The use of paper (single line) and ine pen.

The use of the tools employed has always

The use of the tools employed has always two to discuss this been a secondary consideration. I deem it of the JOURNAL.)

even more essential than the proper classification of the subject-matter. They undoubtedly should go band in hand, and one should not be sacrificed at the expense of the other.

In conclusion, to the answer of this question permit me to say, Don't be in too big a hurry to have pupils begin the use of peu

Second.—What is the best way to interest beginners! By introducing the simplest possible work, and never attempting to go beyond the power of each individual to perform. Individual advancement is the only true advancement; Individual instruction is the only true instruction. Class instruction is necessary, and often more effective, not only for beginners, but any set of pupils.

This question has been asked by every teacher in the profession, end will continue to be asked as long as the error committed is on the part of the teacher. Rapid strides have been made in teaching numbers, reading, etc., but writing is yet pursued in the old besten track, yielding the usual results: poor writing, on the part of the pupil, and indifference and disgust on the part of the teacher. If necessary, I stand ready to prove that carelessuess, indifference, and poor results, on the part of the pupils, are indirectly the faults of the teacher, and directly the fault of the general made of procedure that has for its base class instruction and general advancement.

Any set of children, with the proper materials, and a systematic course of instruction properly applied to individual needs, supplemented with class explanations and drill, each advanced upon his own merit, cannot fail to win the highest possible results.

Beginners are as easily interested as any other class. Apply the proper reneedy, and the care must follow as the result of law. Children taught how to make figures (the digits) , properly need comparatively little instruction in the formation of letters.

Children became interested the moment they are convined of the practicability of any work. The figures are practical: they are used thousands of times every work, and the better they are formed the more accustomed will the eye become to points of beauty, and the hand perform that which good taste demands.

Third.—"I have some trouble to keep them at work." You always will have, so long as class instruction is made the main spring, and work given beyond the calibre of a majority in the class, the guide for advancement.

Fourth .- "At what age is it practicable to begin the use of muscular or combined movement? Some of my pupils think they can never learn to write with muscular movement." When the proper preparation has been made I think it practicable to begin the use of muscular (fore arm) and combined (forearm and fluger) movement, at ages ranging from twelve to fifteen years. Fifteen, the rule -- twolve, the exception. But if the proper preparation has not been made I most assuredly would agree with the children that they cannot, with any satisfaction, do the work required. Never has no meaning, coming, as it usually dues, from school-children.

I question the advisability of teaching "Movement" (as usually defined) in our public schools when the pupils are not directly instructed by a special teacher, or where but two lessons of one-half hour each are given each week by a special teacher. Considerable time must be given movement to gain any tangible results. If the time cannot be given, why attempt an impossibility? Even should it be possible to devote one-half hour to the writing-exerons each day, under the guidance of a special or expert teacher, I question the advisability of teaching movement at all indiscriminately, as is too often attempted.

(REMARK. I will volunteer to be one of two to discuss this question in the columns of the JOURNAL.) Fifth.—"The teachers before me have used a variety of methods." I ask, Why? Let this also be discussed. Hes out some plan yet been discovered that will prove the Balun of Giedad? I adactases yet upon the face of the mighty deep? I las no way yet been defined that will serve as a model? One idea in this matter, viz., teaching movements, will defeat all results possible to

be conceived.

The average graduate in peamauship of a business college is mable to take charge of the peamanship department of a city school. This accounts for so much theory, and so little common sense in the general treatment of this subject. Half views are worthless, and a long as a excellent hand-writing is the principal requisite for a position, so long will these and bundreds of other questions be asked as to all points pertaining to the most successful treatment of the subject.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD CLERK. -A good clerk must be thoroughly alive to the intrinsic value of the wares he has to sell, must not only be thoroughly conversant with what they are composed of, bow they are manufactured and all about them, but he must be convinced in his own mind that the goods he has to dispose of cannot be excelled in quality for the price by any other store in the town. He must have implicit faith in the house he is selling for, that they and they only, are the parties who can supply the wants of a customer to advantage. Must be a good judge of human nature, know when and how to take a customer; in fact, with the good clerk human nature must be a study. Have a joke for the joking customer, a 'augh for the laughing oustomer, a story for the talking customer, as well as occasionally put on the sedative to please the thinking customer. In short, he must be everybody's baby, take and give him whatever happens to come uppermost. He must never take rebuffs nukindly, but assume that everything is well meant, nor permit his temper to get ruffled with a customer, no matter how great the provocation. He must start out in the morning with a determination to sell goods irrespective of how much patience and labor it may require; must avoid anything approaching low and vulgar language. He must be high-toned, obliging, courteous, atraightforward, and never think it a trouble to show goods, and feel confident at all times that he is doing the very best that is possible to do by his customers, as well as endeavor to persuade them that he has done so .- American Gracer.

The Penman's Art Journal, edited and published by D. T. Ames, 205 Broadway, New York, no a sixteen-page folio journal devoted to the interests of good penmaoship. Its typographical upperance is extremely neat, and it is bandsonnely li-lustrated with portraits and views and hoe examples of ealigraphy by American penmen. In addition to the interesting and pithy tenns of general news of the craft it contains writing-lesson with novel illustrative diagrams.—London Paper und Printing Trades Journal.

TOBACCO.—"Where did 'baccy come from, Corny?" inquired Mary.
"Why, from 'Meriky; where else?" he

replied—"that sent us the first pitaty.
Long life to it for both, say I."
"What sort of a place is that I were

"What sort of a place is that, I won-der?"

"Meriky, is it." They tell me its mighty suscable, Moll, darlin." I'm told that you might roll England through it, au' it would hardly make a dist in the ground. There's fresh-water oceans inside of it that you might thround Ireland in and save Pather Muthew a wonderful sight of trouble; au' as for Scothard, you might stick it in a coreer of one of their forests, and you'd never be able to find it out except, it may be, by the small of whisky. If I had only a thrifte of money, I'd go au' seek my fortin."

The Three-cent Stamp.

- Ocad-by, old stamp, it is mady Inck.
 That ends our friendship so,
 When others talled you gramply stuck.
 Rut now you're got to go.
 No bre's a flood of borest teers.
 And lure's an bonest sighGood by, old friend of many years—
 Good by, old stamp good by '
- Your life has been a varied one Your ties has need a variety one, With curious phases frought— Semestimes a check, sometimes a dun Your daily coming brought, States to a waiting lover's face. Tears to a mother's eye,
- Or joy or pain to every place-Good by, old stamp, good by
- You bravely toiled, and better men Will youch for what I say. Albhough you have been linkel, 'twas when Your face turned 'toiler way: 'Twas offee in a lox you got (As you will not deep)—
- For going through the male, I wal-Good-by, old stamp, good-by!
- Ah, in your last expiring breach."

 The tale of years is heard—

 The sound of voices bushed in death,
- A mother's dying words,
 A mother's dying words,
 A mother's answer, and and sweet,
 A wife's regretful aigh.
 The patter of a buby's in-t--Goodsby, old stansp, good by
- What wooder, then, that at this time.
 When you and I must part,
 I should aspire to speak in rhyme.
 The promplings of my beart,
 Ge, lide with all those near resident
 That live when others die.—
 You've nobly secret you purpose he
- on've nobly served your purpose here-Good-by, old stamp, good by '

The Garfield Memorial.

AN INTERESTING ROOM IN THE CLEVE LAND HOME.

It is known by every one that the General was the recipient of a large number of tokens of esteem and respect during his illness, and that Mrs. Garfield received many marks of condolence after the spirit of the sufferer had taken its flight. It was understood that Mrs. Garfield had sot apart a room in her recently purchased home exclusively for these many tributes.

For the purpose of viewing these articles and enumerating them for the benefit of the public, a reporter called last week at the Garfield residence on Prospect Street and was received by Harry Garfield, who ushered him into the memorial-room. This is on the second floor at the top of the stairs on the right. Mrs. Garfield stated that she had not yet completed her arrangements in regard to the room, and a very large number of articles were yet stored away which she has not had time to unpack and place in

position. The room at present contains a large number of resolutions adopted at the death of the President by the various societies to which the General belonged, by military organizations, city councils, and meetings citizens in different places throughout this and other countries, which were sent to Mrs. Garfield as tokens of esteem for the man whom all loved and honored, and to demonstrate in that manner the sorrow felt at the loss of one who but a short time hefore had moved so majestically among them. The greater part of these resolutions are heautifully designed and placed in massive frames of gilt and black. Those seut from cities across the ocean are very claborate, and furvish lasting and beautiful mumentoes of a sorrowing world. The walls of the room are thickly covered with the framed resolutions, and three marbleton tables occupy the centre. Upon these are placed the more artistic souvenirs in rich and delicate cases. These are all very beautiful and attractive. The first among them to be mentioned is the tribute of the citizens of Belfast, Ireland. It is placed in a case of rich, dark wood, upon which on four sides are four silver shields. Upon a silver plate in the centre is cograved, "From the citizens of Belfast, Ireland, to Mrs. Garfield." Inside the case is a volume bound in black leather, with a monogram of the General's initials upon the cover. The volume contains the printed resolutions of condolence adopted by the citizens of the above-mentioned place at a public meeting held soon after the news of the President's death had reached them.

Equally as heautiful is the token of respect from Kingston-upon-Hull. The actions of a citizens' meeting, held there in September, 1881, are printed and inclosed in a binding of heavy black velvet. Upon the cover is a monogram of J A. G. Accompanying this is a poem, each line of which is written upon a scroll. The ends of the scroll are so shaped es to form a letter, the whole spelling "United States of America," and the first letter of each line of the poem forms "President Garheld."

Occupying a table by itself is a large bandsome case containing the marks of revereuce from the New York Mining Stock Exchange. The resolution adopted by that body may be read through the plate of thick glass, which is encircled with a hand of sil-

In a large album, with dark Russia binding and gold clasp, is printed on the first page, "Resolutions of respect tendered to the family of James A. Garfield by the American and sympathizing friends in Santiago, Chih." The resolutious cover some halfdezen pages, and are followed by a long list of signatures.

The poem which is engraved upon the monument at Racine, Wis., was sent to Mrs. Garfield worked in red letters on a piece of heavy white silk, together with the American and British flags and a aprig of evergreen, by Mrs H. S. Duraud, Racine

An excerpta from the minutes of a special meeting of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, held September 20th, 1881, in respect to the dead President, is very handsomely printed and nuclosed in a black Russia leather case, upon which is the monogram J. A. G.

The Grand Lodge of Iowa Masons enclosed their expressions of sympathy in a hook with flexible covers upon which is printed; "A memorial presented to Mrs. Garfield from the Grand Lodge of Iowa.2

Upon opening a rich wine-colored velvet cabinet may be seen a letter from the Mayor of Boston, as follows: "In behalf of the City of Bostou I ask you to accept the accompanying volumes. They contain the official tribute paid by our citizens to the memory of your late husband, and express their admiration and esteem; Samuel A. Green, Mayor," and a copy of Mrs. Garfield's reply: "The beautiful volumes forwarded by you in hehalf of the City of Boston are received. The tribute to the memory of General Garfield, as an expression of love felt by him in the old family, is to us most precious. We return to the citizens whom you represent our very sincere thanks." The volumes are bound in rare wood, and coetain a steel engraving of the late President and the action of the city government in reference to the national he-

The tribute of the Law Class of ISS1 of the National University of Washington occupies au entire table, it being a very large volume, containing the resolution adopted by the Class on October 30th, 1881. On the cover of the book is printed, " Tribute by law students."

Of the framed resolutions, those adopted by the Cleveland City Council occupy a onspicuous position on the north wall of the room, and form a most beautiful and appropriate memeuto.

Beneath it is hung the resolutions of Columbia Arch Chapter No. 1, of Wash-This is probably the most highly embellished design which adorns the walls The frame is of chony, and the resolutions and the members of the committee are worked in black on a white silk Masonic apron. The latter is ornamented with heavy gold fringe and cardinal ribbon.-Cleveland Herald

A tack points beavenward when it means the most mischief. It has many human imitators.

When to Subscribe.

For several reasons it is desirable, that, so far as is practicable, subscriptions should begin with the year, yet it is entirely optional with the subscriber as to when his subscription shall commence. Those who may be specially interested in the very practical and valuable course of lessons just closed by Prof. H. C. Spencer may secure all the numbers of the Journal containing these lessons, except that of January, 1883,-fifteen numbers in all-for \$1.25; single numbers, 10 cents.

BEAUTIFUL ANSWERS .- A pupil of the Abhe Sicord gave the following extraordi-

"What is gratitude ?"-" Gratitude is

the memory of the heart."
"What is hopef"—"Hope is the blossom of happiness."

"What is the difference between hope and desire ?"—"Desire is a tree in leaf, hope a tree in flower, and enjoyment is a

tree with fruit." "What is etersity ?"-" A day without yesterday or to-morrow, a line that has no

end." "What is time ? "-" A line that has two ends-a path which begins in the cradle and ends in the tomb.'

"What is God f"-" The necessary being, the sum of eternity, the mechanist of nature, the eye of justice, the watchmaker of the universe, the soul of the world.

A writer of poetical puff paragraphs lately seut an offer to a stylographic peu maunfacturer to invent for him a rhyming advertisement. The reply he received was prompt

"Is it simply a jose, that you ask us to buy
A pig in a puke! Of such bargains we're shy
We may as well add as you don't seem to kno
That besides making pens, we keep our own p

Writing in the Public Schools. BY ARTHUR OFHLER.

The trials and difficulties of the writingteacher in our public schools are many and of a varying nature. In fact, they are but little understood by Boards of Education, or the public in general. One reason may be, that writing-teachers, as a class, are as tightly shut up within themselves as a clain, which fact has often been a source of wonder to me. They most assuredly need very little to mind the sneers of the average professional penman, or teacher of penman-ship in more advanced institutious having material of corresponding age; for, were some of the latter placed in the former's positious and circumstances, a large number of them might possibly cut a rather sorry figure. I make this statement with due deference to their respective methods and theories, and cheerfully acknowledge that among the professionals with whom I have had the pleasure of becoming acquainted there is not one from whom I did not learn something. I do, however, emphatically say that it is very easy to ridicule the teaching of peumanship in the public schools, and quite a different thing under existing circumstances -to do, oh! so much That a better day is dawning better. seems positive to my mind, and if the teachers of this branch, be they special or regular, would only interchange views through the JOURNAL, it would certainly hasten the day and result in positive good.

I have used the following programme for some time with excellent results. The same is based upon the Peircerian plan of individual criticism. Actual trad in the class-room convinces me that good figures, presented in their order of simplicity, hefore letters, is the thing for the schoolroom. The strong point in the individual plan of criticism is, that the teacher can show each pupil wherein he failed in any effort, and not, as is usually done, simply tell him "it is wrong "-a fact of which he very likely was as well aware as his teacher.

Careless Writing will always prevent progress."

- POINTS TO BE GAINED, 1. Form.
 - 2. Arrangement.
 - 3. Speed in single figures
- 1. Promiscuous figures 5. Speed in promisenous figures.

ARTHUR OERLER, Teacher.

PROGRAMME 1. Figures-1-0-6-4-8-5-3-9-2-7

- " from 1 to 100.
- 4. Short letters: -i-
- 5. Words from short letters: in, wine, own, omen, voice, woven, sorrow, roses, wear, ex-
- 6. Semi-extended letters: t—d—p—q.
 7. Words from same: tent, tow, dipper,
- S. Extended or loop letters: b-k-l-b-i
- -y-g-z-f.
 9. Words from same: yes, join, gave, that, all, of, thought, pretend, awkward.

CAPITALS.

- 10. Direct oval letters: O, E, D. C.
- 11. Words from same: Oscar, Olivia, Edith, Edgar, David, Dover, Cyrus, Carrie
- 12, Reversed oval letters X, W. Q. Z, V U. Y. I. J. 13. Words from same: Xingu, Webster, Quaker, Zachary, Vicksburg, Utica, Yankton,
- Isnac, Jessie 14. Capital stem letters A, N. M. T, F. H,
- K. S. L. G. P. B. R. 15. Words from same: Almira, Alfred, Nathan, Mark, Thomas, Felix, Helen, Hugh,
- Keckuk, Syduey, Sophia, Lewis, Lottie, Gertrude, Galesburg, Pedes, Patrick, Betsey, Buffalo, Ralph, Rockford.
 - "Be mindful of the little things."

More may follow on the above at some future time. Meanwhile I shall be ready to explain anything not clear on the above programme, and again appeal to my brethreu in the public schools to exchange ideas, for I feel sure the editors of the JOURNAL will gladly place a little space at their disposal.

How to Write for the Press.

It would be a great favor to editors and printers should those who write for the press observe the following rules. They are ressonable, and correspondents will regard them as such :

- (1) Write with black ink, on white paper, wide-ruled.
- (2) Make the pages small one-fourth that of a foolscap sheet.
- (3) Leave the second page of earh loaf blank. (4) Give to the written page an ample
- margin all round. (5) Number the pages in the order of
- their succession.
- (6) Write in plain, bold hand, with less respect to heauty.
- (7) Use no abbreviations which are not to be put in print.
- (8) Punctuate the manuscript as it should be printed,
- (9) For italics, underscore one line; for small capitals, two; capitals, three
- (10) Never interline without the caret to show its place.
- (11) Take special care with every letter in proper names. (12) Review every word to be sure that
- uone is illegible. (13) Put directions to the printer at the head of the first page.
- (14) Never write a private letter to the editor on the prioter's copy, but always on a separate sheet .- Normal Teacher.

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We hope to render the JOURNAL auditionally interesting and attractive to secure, not only the patronage all those who are interested in skillful writing or teaching but their samest and active co-operation as correspondent and agents, yet, knowing that the laborar is worth of his hirs, we ofter the following

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New York, November, 1883.

Our Next Course of Lessons.



E auticipate presenting, in the January number, to the patrons of the JOURNAL tha first of a series of ingenious, interesting and effect-

ive lessons in pracical writing, by Mr. A. H. Hiuman, of Worcester, Mass. Mr. Hiuman has been for over twenty years an earnest and independent student and teacher of penumathip, and, as the result of long research and original thicking, has developed a host of novel ideas and methods of illustrating and teaching penumanship.

Having had a large experience in teaching permanship in the leading business colleges, city and county public schools, as wel as the organization and instruction of

classes, the coming course of lessons will be nonsually productive of rare and practical ideas, of great value to learners as well as teachers. In view of the value of these lessons it is our purpose to spars no pains or expense in furnishing illustrations liber ally. We are confident that those who know Mr. Hinman, and his methods of teaching practical writing, will look forward to the coming course as of many times the value of a year's subscription to the Journal. To teachers and friends of the JOURNAL We can give the most positive assurance that for practical value and interest to lovers of penmanship the Jour-NAL for the coming year will be greatly superior to the past, and fully maintain its position as the chief of penmen's papers.

Good Writing and Bad Spelling.



HE accusation
of being bad
spellers is often
laid at the doors
of good writers.
But on occasions when valuable time has
been wasted.

and our patience harassed and exhausted in the often vain endeavor to decipher the hieroglyphie scrawls of pessibly seme would-be defamer of the orthegraphy of good writers, we have been prompted to exclaim: O scrawls! O anythinge! Glorious mantle of uncertainty! Under thy ægis how futile are accusations of false orthography! for who can determine? Tis au å, e, i, o, u, x, y, z, or anything fancy can conjure; and apart from context is as meaningless as are the broken threads of a last year's cobweb." That good writers often spell badly we admit; but that they do so more frequently than do any other class of persons we dishelieve; but errors in plain writing are more noticeable from the distinctness of the letters. In fact, we believe that, as a rule, good writers would be found to he better spellers than are bad and awkward writers; for the eame qualities of mind and habit that lead one to ecquire and maintain a good, plain style of writing, will tend to preduce excellence in other attainments. Yet one, if not the chief, requisite fer good spelling is a retentive memory; goed judgment, and the highest order of reflective faculties, which pewerfully aid in other attainments, are of little, if any, avail in spelling, se that it often occurs that men of great mental power, and of large and varied attainments, are bad spellers. A person with a very retentive memory, though otherwise weak-minded, may be a superior speller, while another endewed with extraordinary judgment and great reasoning power, yet pessessed of a less reteutive memory, may be an inferior speller. We well remember when a lad, and attending a district school in a rural town of New England, of two boys who were so weak-minded as to never outgrow the care of a goardian, and who never comprehended the first principles of arithmetic, grammar, or composition, and yet would be the last to go down at a spellingsahoal.

The King Club

For this mouth comes from W. P. Worm-wood, of the Western Normal College and Commercial Institute at Shenandosh, Iowa, and unmbers twenty-five. The Queen Clab numbers fourteen, and was sent by A. W. Woods, of the Springfield (Ill.) Business College.

The last observations indicate that we are distant from the sun about 92,700,000 miles. These are the figures obtained as near as may be from the observations of the last Venus transits.

A Noted and Interesting Case of Forgery.



THE PENMANS (FI) ART JOURNAL

ROBABLY no legal controverop has arisen in this coontry, during the last decade, in which the gennineness of hendwriting has been called in question, that has attracted more attention

than did the "Lewis Will Case," which was a few years since tried in Jersey City,

In 1877 there died in Hoboken, N. J., a wealthy hachelor, leaving a will which, sifter the payment of a few small legacies, conveyed his entire estate of more than a million of dollars to the United States Government, to be applied to the payment of the national debt. But when the will was presented for probate, a pretended wildow appeared as a contestant, and who subsequently presented a marriage certificate, which she alleged to have been written by e (then deceased) justice of the peace who performed the marriage coremony between her and Mr. Lewis. Experts were called

who pronounced this certificate a forgery. In the December number of the JOURNAL will be given a full history of this case, its origin, trial, and disposition, illustrated with plates showing the writing of the forged certificate: also, that of two other certificates, made up by the experts, respectively, from letters and words cut from the writing of the forger, and that of the justice of the peace who was alleged to have written the certificate. These made-up certificates, when compared with the alleged marriage certificate, proved it to be in the handwriting of the forger, and not of the alleged justice of the peace. The history of the trial, and the handwriting exhibits, will be very interesting. Single copies of the Journal will be mailed for ten cents.

Why Good Professional Writers are not Good Business Writers.



No Tis asked by a correspondent, Why are good protessional writers as of frequently bad husiness writers! Writing that is at all accurate in its construction, requires to the thoughtfully and carefully executed, and persons who write thus soon establish a cratian rate of speed, at which they

rate style of professional and their hands soon become habituated to that certain style and rate of speed; and if from any emergency the hand is forced to accelerate its motions much beyond its accustomed speed, it breaks, as it were, and not heing able under the pressure to perform in its wonted way, it is forced to adopt a new mode of action, which requires to be mastered by practice as much as did the former one, and, until it is so mastered, all the motions of the hand are more or less awkward, and produce, correspondingly, imperfect and erratic forms. A hand that has been trained by long practice to write well thirty words a minute, if forced to record fifty words, might be able to do little more than to make the veriest scrawls, like a horse that trots safely and gracefully at 2.25, if forced another second, breaks and goes into the most awkward motions.

It is one thing to have a hand trained and habituated to a certain style and speed to produce accurate and artistic writing, and quite another to have it trained for business writing; and it is not often that a hand can, at the same time, execute a delicate and beautiful professional, and a really good and rapid business, band—each style roquiring a certain kind of training and practice prouliar to itself.

Good Writing Not a Gift.



ANY persons entertain the theory that all treally skilled writers are so because of some special gift, and that only a favored few can

excel. That there is a wide diversity of natural endowment, and that those most fortunate in this respect will most excel, is too ehvious to admit of questien; but that this is more true of writing than of most other attainments we have not the elightest helief. That anyone specially excels in any direction is most frequently due te some circumstance that has tended to direct attention to, and awaken an interest in, that special direction. Circumstances bring a man into the association of artists, and he naturally becomes interested in art, pursues its study and practice, and excels. Others, from similar or other causes, have their attention directed to mechanics, architecture, chemistry, law, medicine, or other profession, and excel according to their ability.

sion, and excel according to their shillty.

One of the most conspicuous elements of success in any department of knowledge or discovery is stick-to-litiveness; and this is specially true of writing. Its acquisition requires both patient study and practice—study, to acquire a correct mental conception of that in which good writing consists; and practice, to import the manual desterity for its execution.

Initial Letters.



EAUTIFUL initial lettere constitute an important is feature in all artistic pen-werk. On this and the next page we present several, which are contained in the new alphabets pre-

sented in "Ames's New Compandium of Practical and Artistic Penmanship."

Dickens on Flourished Writing.



MONG the many masterly delineations of personal peculiarities so often met with in the works of Dickons, we note the following from his "Little Dorrit":

"In his epistolary communication, as in his dialogues and discourses, Mr. Dorrit surrounded his subject with flucrishees, as writing-masters embellish copy-books and ciphering-books: where the titles of the elementary rules of arithmetic diverge into swams, eagles, griffins, and other caligraphic recreations, and where the capital letters go out of their minds and bodies in ecatacies of pen and ink."

An English writing-master once published an arithmetic, the pages of which were extravagandly illustrated with all manner of such flourishes as are described by Dickens, and to which he alludes in the above quotation.

THE PENMANS THE ART JOURNAL

AO13 CDEFGHHJKLTEN 1-0 P2 R S J U V W X Y 3

Abbreviated Capitals.



UMEROUS part of authors teachere of writing. originate a viated capiness writing.

mirably adapted for that purpose. The same constitute a part of the department of practical writing in "Ames's New Compendium of Practical and Artistic Penmanship"-now ready to mail to any address

Why so many Bad Writers?



ROBABLY no other attaiument is subject to so many ridiculous notions as the acquisition of what may be termed a good bandwriting. We are constantly met with the remark that good writing is a gift-"To some

it comes perfectly natural"; while "others never can learn to write well." To us this is sheer nonsense. We believe that any person possessed of average common sense and a good hand can learn to write, with fair facility, a legible style of writing, can acquire a practical knowledge of nrithmetic, grammar, geography, or other branch of education.

The chief difficulty of the masses in learning to write has been the indifference manifested by teachers and school officers respecting the instruction of writing in our public schools. In all other hranches. teachers recognize the necessity of, and school-boards demand a certain standard of, qualification; but the instruction of writing is left to take eare of itself-the teacher ecarcely conceiving it as among his necessary qualifications, while his employers have not deemed it of sufficient importance to question his capability either to practice or teach writing in a creditable manner. This being the fact, is it any wonder that pupils should be indifferent, and at length come themselves to regard it as of slight importance whether or not they write a

A teacher who himself is a good writer, and is alive to the value and importance of good writing, will seldom fail of awakening an interest in, and securing, that earnest study and practice of writing which will secure to his pupils a good handwriting.

The Common-sense Binder.

This convenient receptacle for holding and preserving the JOURNAL should be in session of every subscriber. It is to all intents and purposes a complete binder, and will contain all the numbers for four years

Many life hooks are bound in calf .- Ex.

Home Study and Improvement.



N another page will be found an article upon the above subjeet, by Mary E. Martin, that deserves the thoughtful at-

tention of all, and especially the female, resders of the JOURNAL. persons realize how much of valuable information, and how many useful and gratifying attainments may be sequired by a systematic, iodustrions, and judicious employment of time at home; and it is a pleasure to note the organized effort now heing made to initiate and encourage home education and improvements. It is an obvious fact that with most ladies

all educational, and even literary, improvement ceases with their schooldays, or at best with merriage. Domestie affairs, or light, useless resiling absorbs their time, and very soon the brilliant and scholarly schoolgirl, who has been the pier, if not the superior, of her male classmate, is quite distanced, and is, comparatively, his inferior in nearly all departments of human know-The young men, hy their more practical and extended range of observation, not only utilize, but continually through life add to their school attainmenta; while the young lady, in her limited ephere of thought and observation, seldom finds occasion even to recall her former studies-to say nothing of extending them. Hence any movement looking to the encouragement of original or continued effort for salvancing the standard for home culture of ladies we hid God-speed.



EPORT of the United States Commissioner of Education, for 1881, has just been received. contains much valuable information respecting the educational systems

of this country and the world, and their

The number of teachers employed in public schools in the States and Territories s 289,159. Salaries for men range from \$25.45 in South Carolina to \$99.50 in Nevada; for women, from \$16.84 in Vermont to \$74.76 in Nevada. Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee, New Mexico, and Wyoming make no distinction of sex in reporting salaries. lowest salary reported in these is \$22.25, in North Carolina; the highest \$60.23, in Wyoming. In the New England States the excess of the selsries of men above those of women ranges from \$10.86 te \$47 05; in the Middle Atlantic States from \$3.93 to \$18.39; in the Southern Atlantic States from 97 cente to \$20; in the Northern Central States from \$4 to \$11.20; in the Southern Central States from \$5 to \$6.44; in the States of the Pacific slope from \$10.54 to \$24.74; in the Territories from \$7 to \$29.86. West Virginia reports average salaries for women in excess of those for men by 74 cents.

The total amount expended for school purposes is \$85,111,442. The amount expeuded for each pupil ranges from \$1.71 in North Carolina to \$21.43 in Colorado.

having 62,435 students and 4,361 instruc-

Of scientific schools there are 85, having 12,709 students and 1,019 instructors; 144 schools of theology having 4,693 students and 624 instructors; 47 law schools having 3,227 students and 229 instructors; I26 schools of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy, having 14,536 students and 1,746 instructors; of commercial and husiness colleges there are 202, having 34,414 students and 794 instructors; 57 institutions for the deaf and dumb, with 6,740 students and 431 instructors; schools for the blind number 30, and have 2,148 students and 593 instructors.

Our Canadian Agent.

J. B. McKay, of Kingston, Ontario, is duly authorized to not as sgent for the JOURNAL in Canada.

College Currency.



OME two years since we were United States authorities that the designs for heen printing

tioual bank notes as to he a violation of tha U. S. statute, and calling upon us to desist from printing the same, and to surrender our plates and stock of currency on hand for destruction, which we did. We then prepared new designs for currency, which submitted to the then United States attorney for this city, who pronounced them, in his judgment, unobjectionable, and so we clearly believe them to be; but it seems that the solicitor of the United States Treasnry thought otherwise, and, accordingly, caused us to be notified, a few months since, that we must discontinue the printing and sale of currency from these plates, as it was deemed by him to be in violation of the United States statute.

In order that there should in future be no question respecting the legality of currency we might offer for sale we have prepared a a set of designs which we have submitted, through Mr. James L. Brooks, chief of the Secret Service Division of the United States Treasury at Washington, D. C., to the United States Solicitor, who returns the designs, with the following communication:

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

SECRET-SERVICE DIVISION. OFFICE OF CHIEF, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23d, 1883. Mr. D. T. AMES,

Broadway, N. Y. City.

Sir :- I have submitted your three designs for notes, for college use, to J. H. Rohinson, Assistant-solicitor of the Tressury, and be finds no objection thereto, provided they are printed in carbon, on a white ground, with plain backs.

In modifying or changing the designs in any anner, you must avoid imitating geometric lathe work ; also svoid the use of the following words in the notes, to wit: "President,"
'Cashier," "currency," "dollars," "cents,"
'money," "Bank," "Pay on demand."

thing bearing resemblance, in whole or in part, to any currency authorized by Congress, or issued by the General Governm

I recognize your earnest desire to conform

protection of the queducated in financial mat should they fall into dishonest hands, be used or of the United States Treasury

Respectfully, JAMES J. BROOKS, Chief

From the above communication it will be observed that it is the purpose of the United States Treasury officials to tolerate nothing in the form of college script that bears the remotest resemblance to actual money; and it has been with no little perplexity and study that we have been enn bled to prepare designs having any fair degree of artistic merit, and yet be within the rules laid down by the United States Solicitor. We believe, however, that we have succeeded in originating an unobjectionable style of currency which will admirably serve the purpose, while it will possess considerable artistic merit, and, under the circumstances, prove highly acceptable for all

Perfect drawings for photo-engraving will be completed, and plates engraved, a that duplicate cuts or currency may be supplied by the middle of December. The currency will be printed on bank-note paper, in the unit denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 100, 500, and 1,000; of the fraetional denominations, 1, 5, 10, 25, and 50. This corrency will be constantly kept in stock, and furnished at a price to defy competition, and will be made as attractive as is possible under the severe, but proper, restrictions set forth in the above letter of Mr. Brooks.





HRISTMAS number of the Journal will be the most attractive interesting sued. It will certaiuly be worth of a year's sub-

interested in peamaoship. Single copies, 10 cents. As a medium for advertising it will be specially valuable, as we goarantee a circulation of over 30,000 sixteen-page copies, · limited number of select advertisements will be accepted at the regular rates, as given on the first column of the preced-

Back Numbers of the "Journal."

Every mail brings inquiries respecting hack numbers. The following we can send, and no others: All numbers of 1878; all for 1879, except Mny and November; for 1880, copies for months of January, February, April, May, June, August and December only remain; all numbers for 1881, and all for 1882, except June. It will be noted that while Spencer's writing lessons began with May, the second lesson was in the July number, so that the series the June number. Only a few copies of several of the numbers mentioned shove remain, so that persons desiring all or any part of them should order quickly. All the 51 numbers, back of 1883, will be mailed for \$4.00, or any of the numbers at 19 cents





The above cut is photo sugraved from pen-and-inic copy, executed at the effice of the JOURNAL, and constitutes a part of a page of Ames's new "Compendium of Practical and Artistic Penmanship." This work is now in the hands of the binder, and nearly ready to mail. It will be the most comprehensive and practical guide, in Practical and Article Pennaudip. "This work is now in the hands of the binder, and nearly result to mail. It will be the most comprehensive and practical guide, in the entire range of the pennauds art, ever issued. The work will comprise a complete course of instruction in Plain Writing, a fill course of Off-hand Plourishing, upward of forty standard and ornate alphabets, and over twenty 11x 14 plates of commercial designs, engrossed resolutions, ordinates, title pages, etc., etc., in short, it will contain numerous examples of every species of work in the line of a professional pensartist. The price of the work, post-paid, is \$5; mailed free, as a premium, to the sender of a cloth at twelve subscribers to the "Journal." We hereby agree that, should anyone, on receipt of the book, be dissatisfied with it, they shall be at liberty to return it, and we will refund to them the full amount paid.

Autograph Exchangers.

In accordance with a suggestion in the last number, the following named persons have signified their willingness or desire to exchange autographs, upon the Peircerian plan, as set forth in the August number of the JOURNAL

- C. C. Cochran, Central High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- J. M. Shepherd, La Grange, Mo
- C. J. Wolcott, Sherman, N. Y. R. H Maring, Columbus (Ohio) Business College.
- Wilson M. Tylor, Marshall Seminary, Easton, N. Y.
- J. W. Brose, Keokuk, Iowa
- J. W. Tisher, Brunswick, Me O. J. Hill, Dryden, N. Y.
- L. H. Shaver, Cave Springs, Va
- W. D. Strong, Ottumwa, Iowa. J. H. W. York, Wondstock, Ontario.
- Charles Hills, 234 11th Street, Philadelphia
- W. E. Ernst, Sherwood, Michigan,
- E. C. Bosworth, Business University, Roch-
- ester, N. Y.
- D. C. Griffiths, Waxahachie, Texas. C. W. Slocum, Chilheothe, Ohio



And School Items.

- T. B Bass is teaching writing classes in
- T. P. Uluck is teaching writing in the public achools of Cedar Falls, Iowa. Mr. Pluck is a Denman of rare skill.

The Bryant, Stratton & Sadler Business College, Baltimore, Md., held its Nineteeuth Anniversary Exercises on the 3d inst.

The Chrittenden College of Philadelphia, Pa , conducted by Prof. Groesbec, is ecjoying more than its usual degree of prospecity.

The Delaware (Ohio) Gazette pays G. W. Michael a high compliment for his successful work as a teacher of writing, at Oberlin, Ohio.

In the October number of the JOURNAL we mentioned J. B. Campbell as a teacher of writing, at the Greenwich (Conn) Academy, which

was a mistake, as he is principal of the Bay View Business College, East Greenwich, R. I. Fred. F. Judd, who, for some time past, has

been in charge of the Commercial Department of the Jennings College, at Aurora, Ill., has a position in Souder's Chicago Business College. His brother, H. S. Judd, succeeds him at Au-

H. W. Flickinger's Writing Academy, lately opened in Association Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., is already full to overflowing, and the Proles-sor is looking for new and more spacious quarters. Such is the inconvenience of welldeserved popularity.

The Writing Department of the Oberlin (Obin) College, in charge of Urish McKee, has lately occupied new and commoditins rooms in the Royce Block, Nos. 13 and 13} College Street. The fine specimens of improvement made by pupils in this department are indica-tive of good instruction.

The Vincennes (Ind.) Commercial says

The Increases (Ind.) Commercial says

"W. L. Berman has entered dino a co-partmerchip with Prob. W. E. Shaw, in the management of the Vineware Hamister College. The
most of the Vineware Register College. The
most of the Vineware Register College. The
second of the College College College College
commendation quarters, corpur Second and Base
secon Streats, over Marker's dang store. Prof.
Beeman is a fine penmua and comes here
highly recommended as an exp-inered teacher
of commercial branches, and will be a valuable
sequention to the faculty."

During a late visit to the City of Brotherly Love we had the pleasure of a visit to the Bryant & Stratton Business College, conducted by J. E. Soulé, which we found in the enjoyment of an unprecedented tide of prosperity. The college-rooms have lately been larged and relitted in the most convenient and elegant style.

S W. Christie, who, for the past eight years, has had charge of the Banking and Offi partments of the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is about to establish a businers college at Lock Haven, Pa. nushees conege at Look Haven, La. M., Christic is the author of a guide-book for stu-dents, which has proved an invaluable aid to beginners. Says the Ponglikeepsie News

"It is no more than hare justice to say that no member of the faculty has contributed more than Mr. Christe to elevate the Eastman Cod-than Mr. Christe to elevate the Eastman Cod-actional inctitutions of the country. All who had the good fortune to meet him is either professional or social life during his residence in this city will unite with no in wishing him that revoral in him we sphere which his tal-ents and industry deserve.

Baylies' Commercial College, at Dubuque, Iowa, held its Twenty-fifth Anniversary in October. The Milwankee Sentinel says:

October. The Milwankee Sentinet says:

"The consonius was celebrated with much suchusiasm, the large Opera Home, according to a Dubunge paper, bring crowded with the silte of that city. The first uddress was deleved by the Mayor, followed by C. Baylies, the founder of the cultege. Mr. Baylies, in his of the cultege was energied it conducting a similar enterprise in this city, some twenty, five years and. R. C. Spencer was the next of the culter o

five years. In closing he thanked the ladies and gentlemen of Dubuque and the citizens of Lowa for their manifest appreciation of Mr. Baylies' efforta"



[Persons sending specimens for notice in this column should ever that the packages con-taining the same are postage paid in full at letter rates. A large proportion of these pack-ages come short paid for some ranging from three cents upward, which, of course, we are obliged to pay. This is securely a desirable consideration for a gratuitum notice.]

Specimens of pentnanship worthy of mention have been received as follows

- C. H. Peirce, Keokuk, Iowa, a letter.
- M. W. Cobb, Painsville, Ohio, a letter. J. W. Fisher, Brunswick, Me., a letter.
- J B McKay, Kingston, Ontario, a letter. Carrie L. M. Cord, Hampton, Ia., a letter.
- A. M. Hearne, Los Angeles, Cal., a letter.
- C. L. Smith, Port Collins, Colorado, a letter.
- N. E. Ware, Sharon, Ga., a letter and flourished bird.
- H. W. Shaylor, Portland, Me , an elegantlywritten letter
 - C. J. Wolcott, Sherman, N. Y., a letter and W. L. Bowman, Lynn, Mass, a letter and
- card specimens. W. E. Ernst, Sherwood, Mich., a letter and

flourished quill. Fred, F. Judd. of Souder's Chicago Business College, 267 West Madison Street, a letter.

- R. H. Maring, Columbus (Ohio) Business
- J. W. Patton, of Gaskell's Jersey City Busi ness College, a letter
- A. W. Woods, of the Springfield (Ill.) Business College, a letter
- W. Heron, Jr., Manchester (N. H.) Business College, a letter
- W. H. Carrier, of the College of Commerce, Adrian, Mich., a letter.
- C. E. Gregg, Lamont, Mich., a letter and specimen of floorishing.
- J. M. Holmes, Wilkins Run, Ohio, a letter and flourished specimen A. F. Peck, artist penman, Dallas, Texas, a
- letter and a set of capitals C. W. Tallaian, Hillsdale, Mich., a letter
- and specimens of flourishing R. S. Bonsall, of the Carpenter's B. & S.
- Cullege, St. Louis, Mo., a letter Charles Hills, Philadelphia, Pa., a letter
- and a package of elegantly-written copy-slips. T. W. Brose, Peirce's Business College, Ken-
- kuk, Iowa, a letter and specimens of flourish ing. C. N. Craudle, Penmanship Department
- the Western Normal College, at Bushnell, Ill., O. J. Hill, dry-goods merchant, Dryden.
- N. Y., a letter and good specimens of lusiness writing. J. F. Stubblefield, penman at the Ohio Com-
- mercial College, at Hamilton, a letter and card-W. P. Wormwood, of Western Normal Col-
- ege and Commercial Institute, Shenandoab, Iowa, a letter G. W. Ware, South West City, Mo., 8 letter
- and specimens of lettering and drawing, all very creditable. S. C. Williams, special teacher of penman
- ship and book keeping in the Lockport (N. Y.) public schools, a fetter.
- W. C. Gilbert, Oswego, N. Y., a photograph f an engraved set of resolutions, the lettering of which is quite creditable.
- W. O. Haworth, New Market, Tenn., specimen of flourishing executed with the left-hand He says: "The JOURNAL aids me greatly; it is the best penman's paper published."
- J. H. W. York, Woodstock, Ontario, a letter. Mr. York says: "Though I have never met Prof. Spencer, it seems like parting from an old friend and intimate acquaintance when the JOURNAL. Your paper is doing a grand work in popularizing penmanship.

Handy with his Pen.

" No, sir, I wouldn't have believed that this could be done with a common pen.'

"It looks like engraving, not writing." "So that's what they call a professional

"Well, I'll be darned." It was on West Madison near Halsted street, and a group of men, women and children stood around a "professional card-writer," who exhibited not the slightest emotion on hearing all these encomiums bestowed upon himself. One woman, done up in frowsy, nickel-store finery, and with a most diabolical east in her eyes, put her face almost up to the busy penman's and asked him if he would like her order and collect his pay at her house. The man was annoyed.

"Which one of your eyes did you look at me with, ma'ur?" he said with imperturhe said with imperturhable sang froid. The crowd roared, the woman slunk off, very much offended, and in half a minute there was nobody around

"Rather curious profession that of yours, is it not?" said the reporter as he be conversation with the men of the skillful

"Well, yes, so it is," he admitted; "but it has its ups and downs, its advantages and its disadvantages, like any other calling. You want me to give you some details about the kind of life we professional cardwriters lead ! So ba it. There are not many in this city-uot many in the whole country, for that matter. There are only two perambulating card-penmen in Chicago just now. There are a few more professionals in the hotels-one at the Sherman House, one at the Commercial Hotel, and one at the Palmer. The man who used to he at the Grand Pacific has made a trip to San Francisco, together with the Knights Templar, and he is coining money like dirt there. I understand. Interesting incidents i Oh, certainly, if I could only call them to mind. You see, I am a regular graduate,

and I took to this life just for a starter; I've been on the road just one year, and I'll get out of the business pretty soon, I'll tell you why. One makes big money and has a good enough time traveling all over the country. One easily makes acquaintancesand very nice ones, too, sometimes-but this migratory, vagabond life is apt to spoil a man for any serious pursuit if too long indulged in. I had a desire to see this great country of ours, and by following this profession I have my wish gratified. But it is not all fun, let me assure you. Since May 1st, this year, I have written not less thau 52,000 cards. I keep an account, and this is the truth. I had a partner with me. He used to take orders for me, and that's the way we do in winter. After September, when the fairs are all done, we retire from the open air. Two work together from that forth: one solicits orders by going through private and husiness houses, while the other one is at home and does the work Oh, it pays well enough! There is my See, I stayed in Detroit four cash-book weeks, and earned \$115; in Saginaw, one week, \$65. Bay City, one week, \$70; Grand Rapids, ten days, \$90; Kalamazoo, one week, \$55; Pittsburgh, three weeks, \$172; and Chicago, five weeks, \$260. That's doing well enough, isn't it? And yet my prices are not high. They range between twenty cents and sixty cents per dozen. That's according to the quality of the eard, not the writing. The writing is all the same, no matter what style is sired. It seems funny, though some days one makes \$10, and even \$15; and then again there are days one doesn't earn his salt, and everybody passes by. That's rather discouraging, you say. So it is, but one soon gets over that feeling and learns to take things, as they come."

"And do you make no one place your particular home?

'No, sir, I follow the old Latin proverb, "Ubi heae, ibi patria." You see, I haveu't quite forgotton my college training. There are funny characteristics, though, about every place ons comes to, and one soon learns to take them into account. What impresses ms most about Chicago is the number of cross-eyed women. Why, it's horrid. A few days ago, there was a whole string of these queer-eyed hearties drawn up in front of my table here. I don't like 'em and I plainly show it. How do I proceed when I get to a new place? simply; I look up a much frequented thoroughfure, and then I obtain permission to put up my table and chair in front of some tore, or some new and unoccupied huilding. I spread out my samples on the table and then I'm ready."

"Tell me something of your customers." " Not much to tell. There are more men

than women. Respectable girls and women dislike to stop in front of my table and give orders, because a crowd collects at once and then every one can see their names. The way I fix them is to advise them to give me their order and to call around again after an hour or so for the cards. There are lots of women, though, in Chicago and everywhere else, who court notoriety instead of objecting to it."

"See, this is a style of card much in vogue with women generally. It's a beautiful card-hoard and is in shape of a slipper, with raised rim. We sell them at thirty cents a dozen. I leave Chicago Sunday or Monday morning, and am going to the fairs in the country. One makes more money there, because people go there to spend money and are more willing to pay good prices for our work. I have been very busy here the last few days. Last night I wrote 500 cards and was at work until eleven o'clock. But I made about \$20.

At the Sherman House another specimen of the genius " professional penman He was a very genteel young man. He said: "I am the only professional pen man permanently located in this city. I earn more money by engrossing resolutions, diplomas, etc., and by executing orders for resident stationers than by writing cards. It is not so easy as some people think to become a professional penman. One must be regular in one's habits, neither drink nor smoke, else the hand loses its firm yet light touch. Oue must be able to bave half a dozen styles at immediate command, besides writing fluently and rapidly a faultless business band. But it pays to be a professioual penman. I pay quite a high price here for the privilege of putting my stand in the hotel rotunda, but then I carned \$3,250 last year, as my books will show. Let us give you as idea of the profession here in the West. As yet little is known as to styles in cards and card-writing. In the East, they use a large-size card for the ladies, and a smaller one for the gentlemen. Here it is just the opposite. There is a paper published in the East on that subject that always contains valuable hims. The heveled cards are going out of atyle, either plain or gilt. What is just now the most tasty and fashionable thing in cards is a heavy, wedding Bristol-hoard and quite plain. As to the writing, there is no particular style in vogue just now. Of necessity, the writing must be next and plain, with no flourishes or other chirographic eccentricities. The particular style is a matter of taste, however. Ladies' script is out of date, too. But if no specific instruction is given me, I tollow no particular system of writing. Symmetry and natural taste in arranging the letters on the cards is all that is required. Yes, the angular system so long affected by the ladies, is rapidly disappearing, too. The trouble with that kind of writing was that it was not plain. One could not distinguish the small from the "n." My prices vary between fifty cents and \$1 per pack of tweuty-five cards; so you see they are just about what the better kind of printed cards cost.

"What do you know of your competitors in the streets f

"They are not competitors of mine. They have their customers and I have mine. Their hold, pretentions style of writing would not do for my customers. Mine have better taste, and want their cards just as plain as if they had written them themselves. One advantage of written cards is that they are not so monotonous as printed or engraved cards are. In writing a pack of cards, I can make use of six different styles of writing, and that is what many people like. Cards, wedding invitations all manner of other invitations to parties, etc., are all getting very fashionable in writing. In my opinion this evinces a better taste, for it shows an apprecia tion of handwork, which is always more individual and original than the mechanical work. It's just as men prefer hand-made shoes and clothes to machine-made ones The East is ahead of us, though, in this espect. A man I knew recently paid \$5,-000 to another man in Buston as a honus to him for the privilege to exercise professional card-writing in a certain store. That shows that penmanship has become a regular profession, and that it pays."

Writing-Ruler,

The Writing-Ruler has become a standard article with those who profess to have a suitable outfit for practical writing. It is to the writer what the chart and compass is to the mariner. The Writing-Ruler's a reliable penmanship chart and compass, sent by the JOURNAL on receipt of 30 cents.

Curious Facts of Natural

A single house-fly produces in one s-ason

Some female spiders produce nearly 2,000 eggs

Dr. Bright published a case of au egg

producing an insect eighty years after the egg must have been laid. A wasn's nest usually contains :5 000 or 16 000 cells.

The Atlautic Ocean is estimated at three miles, and the Pacific at four miles, deep. There are six or seven generations goats in a summer, and each gnat lays 250

aggs There are about 9,000 cells in a square foot of honeycomb; 5,000 bees weigh one

pound. A swarm of bees contains from 10,000 to 20,000 in a natural state, and from 30,000 to 40,000 in a hive.

The bones of birds are hollow, and billed with air instead of marrow.

Fish with four eyes are common in the seas of Surinam; two of them on horawhich grow on the tops of their heads.

Two thousand nine hundred silkworm produce oue pound of silk; but it would require 27,000 spiders, all female, to produce one pound of web.

Capt. Beaufort saw near Smyrna, in 1842, a cloud of locusts 46 miles long, and 300 yards deep, containing, as he calculated,

With a view to collect their webs for silk, 4,000 spulers were once obtained, but they soon killed each other. Manufactures and war never thrive together.

Spiders have four paps for spineing their threads, each pap having 1,000 holes, and the fine web itself the union of 4000 threads. No spider spins more than four webs, and when the fourth is destroyed they seize on the webs of others. A pound of cochineal contains 70,000

insects boiled to death, and from 600,000 to 700,000 pounds are aunually brought to Europe for scarlet and crimson dyes.

A queen-bee will lay eggs daily for 50 or (ii) days, and the eggs are hatched in three A single queen-bee has been stated to produce 100,000 bees in a season.

The quantity of water discharged into the sea by all the rivers in the world is estimated at 36 cubic miles in a day; hence it would take above 3,500 years to create a circuit of the whole ses through clouds and rivers.

River water contains about 28 grains of solid matter to every cubic foot. Hence such a river as the Khine carries to the every day 145,000 cubic feet of sand or

Mule-hills are curiously formed by an outer arch impervious to rain, and an internal platform with drains and covered ways on which the pair and young reside. The moles live on worms and roots, and bury themselves in any soil in a very few min

A Cipher.

A lady in England requested a "Cipher" of a well-known clorical gentleman, and recoived the following :

A 0 u 0, 10 thee,

Oh 0 no 0, but 0, 0 me,

Yet thy 0 my 0 once I forgo,

Till you do the 0 u 0 m.

(A cipher you may for I, sligh for thee;

Oh' sligh for no cipher, but, uh' sigh for me,

Yet thy sligh for no cipher, for once I formo

Till you decipher the cipher, you magh for so.)

The lady's reply is equally as witty

Remember, that if you renew, or send, your subscription to the Journal, with \$1, you will get a 75 ceut book free, or a \$1 book for 25 cents satra.

About Autographs.

Independently of the enriosity which attaches itself to the writing of all celebrated men, there is, perhaps, in the knowledge of autographs a new science; in fact, there is known to ue an expert amateur, who, by the simple examination of handwriting traced by a dozen people whom he has never seen, can, with a rere exactitude, give their characters, passions and habits with a truth and precision most startling.

There are no great collections of autograps in America. In Europe they exist, and are valued at fabulous prices, the most rare and curious being in France. the richest we may cite those of Madaine Lefevre, the late Baron Dubin, senator, and that of the gifted Count d'Armanon. It is the latter's collection to which we would most specially refer, the treasures being secured by a gentleman of New York, an enthusiastic amateur, who had to compete at the auction sale of these relics in Paris with such distinguished rivals as the Dake of St. Mark and many of the most celebrated collectors on the continent. As a part of the real treasures thus secured, we purpose describing simply an album of the Count d'Armanon. The bulk of the contributions to this elegant-we might almost add priceless-book were made between the years 1845 and 1848. The Count had an idea to create a treasure for himself and family, and strange indeed were the changes transferring it to New York. He said, in effect: "Ancient autographs are expensive, rare, and very difficult to find. I will make a collection of my contemporaries." And this album to-day, says the authority, Charon, is the richest of its nature to be found in the world."

The first part is of a religious character, most richly organiented with designs in water-colors, and the writing and signatures of the two Popes, Gregory XVI. and Pins IX., sixty-four cardinals and two hundred and sixty bishops and archbishops. The second part contains autographs, original poetry and thoughts, commencing with verses by the zenlous Count, addressed to his future contributors; and then on a strange pilgrimage through Fracec he went, knocking at every illustrious door, begging a line here, a thought, word or a signature there, and all the doors opened; the baryest was abundant. Authors, artists, ministers, diplomata, academicians were confounded and established on an equal footing in the immense polyglot panorama.

A white boy met a colored lad the other day and asked him what he had such a short nose for. "I spect's so it won't poke itself into other people's husicess."

Extra Copies of the "Journal"

Will be sent free to teachers and others who desire to make an effort to secure a club of subscribers.

The Grandeur of Nature.

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centuries bave rolled over them, and their lonely habitations and works remain as their monuments. They are swept away in the torrent of time; the waves of ages have settled over them, and art alone has preserved their memory. Great Nature, how sublime are all thy works!

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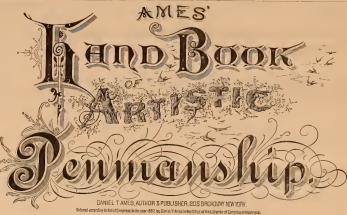
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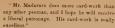
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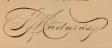




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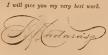
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THE DISPARAGEMENT OF MONEY .-How absurd does it seem to disparage money, as if it were something sinfel and dangerous. As well disparage mau-power, steam-power, or any other power. As a force money is weither hertful nor beneficial, neither bad nor good in itself. All depends on the way in which it is used or directed. Guupowder can blast a querry and bring forth stones with which a hospital may be built; but the same gunpowder in hands of the Russians or Turks can blow thousands of men into eternity in a single day. A rich man, if he he unselfish, has in his wealth the power of making his fellow-creatures less coarse, less depraved, and, as a consequence, less miserable. From the vantage-ground of high position he can fight a chivalrous battle for the afflicted and him that bath no helper. His good example will have far more effect than that of a poorer man. His influence, if directed to good and merciful objects, is as

THE PENDEN

powerful for good as that of the selfish rich man is for the reverse. "Nobady should be rich," said Goethe, "but those who understand it." But when a man owns gracefully and usefully, what good may be not do in the way of opening a path for others and giving them access to whatever civilizing agencies he may himself possess. Therefore we can understand how both re ligion and philanthropy may treat with re-"Put money in thy purse." May we not even say that it is the desire to "get on" and to become rich that prevents our sinking into harharism !- Chambers' Journal.

The negro's definition of bigotry is as good as that of Webster's Dictionary. "A bigot," says he, "why he is a man that knows too much for one man and not enough for two."

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A Chapter on First Things.

The oldest book known to be extent, which has the name of the place where it was printed, and that of the printer, together with the date of the year when it was executed, is a beautiful edition of the Psalms in Latin. It was issued at Mentz, by Faust & Schoeffer in 1457, just four hundred years ago. The most perfect copy known is that in the Imperial Library of Vienna. It is printed in folio on vellum, and is a superb specimen of printing. A second edition of the work was issued in 1429, under the patronage of the St. Albans and Benedictine Manks, which contained, probably, the first printed text of the Athanasian Creed.

The earliest printed book, containing text and engravings, is called the Histories of Joseph, Daniel, Judith and Esther, printed by Joseph Pfister at Bamberg, in 1462. It is among the rarest typographical curiosities in existence, there being only two known copies of it-one at the Royal Library at Paris, and another in the collection of Earl Spencer. The entire text of the Bible with similar embellishments appeared in 1473.

Guttenberg invented, and first used separate letters or movable types, in 1442. As early as 1423 he had printed with lines cut in wood, but this was only a small mechanical advance on what had been done for

The first engraving on wood, of which there is any record in Europe, is that of the ancient "Actions of Alexander." by two Cunios, exceuted in the year 1285 or 1286. The engravings are eight in number, and the size about nine inches by six.

Stereotype printing was introduced into London by Wilson in 1804.

The lirst tragedy in English was "Gorbodue, or Ferrex and Porrex," in 1561; and the first comedy, the "Supposes," in 1666. The first recorded novels are the Milesian

The first almanac in the English language was printed at Oxford in 1673.

The first printed music was in 1503. No

more than forty tunes had been published in any one book before 1594.

The first printing-press set up in America was "worked" at Cambridge, Mass, in

The first book printed in America was the "Bay Psalm Book," published at Cam-

The first books of Music published in America were issued in 1714 and 1721— the former by the Rev. John Tufts of Newbury, and the latter by the Rev. Thomas Walter, of Roxbury

The first paper-mill creeted in America was at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, which William Bradford, royal printer of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, purchased in 1728 In 1730, the second went into operation at Boston, the Legislature of Massachusetts granting aid.

The first newspaper printed in the New World was published in Boston, under date of September 25, 1620. A copy of this paper is preserved in the Colonial State Paper Office, London. It is about the size of a sheet of letter paper, and one of the pages is blank .- Boston Transcript.

Children should be taught to do right because it is right to do right, and not from any hope of reward or punishment. "Vir-tue is its own reward." This is a pretty good principle to govern grown people

It should be distinctly understood that the editors of the JOURNAL are not to be held as indursing anything autside of its editorial columns; all communications not objectionable in their character, nor devoid interest or merit, are received and published; if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell

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Astonishing Jugglery.

In Delhi, India, we saw the celebrated basket "trick," which is sometimes poorly imitated by professional jugglers in this country. A native produced a basket and a blanket, and after permitting us to see that they contained nothing, inverted the basket on the ground and covered it with the blanket. We raid no attention to his incantations, but kept our eyes fixed on the basket and the space around it, resolved that no boy should be snuggled into it or out of it without segging him. What made the trick still more wonderfol was the fact that the performer stood in a clear space, and we could look down upon him as he proceeded. He went through the customary act of thrusting a aword through the interstices of the backet, when the cries of a hoy were heard as if in mortal pain issuing from the basket. Turning it over, there was a boy apparently unburt and seemingly enjoying the fun. Restoring the hasket, with the blanket over it, to its former position, with the boy under it, the juggler went through the same incantations, and then running his aword under the blanket, tossed it away from him. Turning over the basket, no hoy was to be seen. So for as anything could be observed there was no possible place in which the little fellow could be concealed. Another feat quite astonishing we saw performed in the streets of Constantinople. An itinerant magician showed us a cane which had the appearance of being would and very knotty. This he tossed in the air as high as he could, and when it touched the ground it took the form of a live serpent, with blazing eyes and rapid movement. It looked like a dangerous specimen, and one which no man would like to approach. Catching up this monster the fellow coiled it round his neck and foudled it, while it writhed and exhibited the most venomous qualities. Throwing it up in the air it fell to the ground the same cane which we handled at our case .- Selected.

The Fixed Stars.

The stars are the laudmarks of the universe; and amid the endless and complicated fluctuations of our system, seem placed by its Creator as guides and records, not merely to elevate our minds by the contemplation of what is vast, but to teach us to direct our actions by what is immutable in his works. It is, indeed, hardly possible to over-appreciate their value in this point of view. Every well-determined star, from the moment its place is registered, becomes to the astronomer, the geographer, the navigator, the surveyor, a point of departure which can never deceive or fail himever, and in all places, of a delicacy so extreme as to be a test for every instrument yet invented by man, yet equally adapted to the most ordinary purposes; as available for regulating a town clock as for conducting a navy to the Indies; as effective for mapping down the intricacies of a petty barouy, as for adjusting the boundaries of transatlantic empires. When once its place has been thoroughly ascertained and carefully recorded, the brazen circle with which that useful work was done may moulder, the marble pillar totter oo its base, and the astronomer himself survive only in the gratitude of posterity; but the record remains, and transfuses all its own exactness into every determination which takes it for a ground-work, giving to inferior instrumeuts, cay, even to temporary contrivances, and to the observations of a few weeks or days, all the precision attained originally at the cost of so much time, labor and expense. -Selected.

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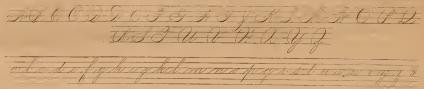
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NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1883

Vol. VII.-No. 12.



The douse cut represents the Standard Alphabets, with scale of proportions, as given in the department of Practical Penmanship in "Ames's New Compendina," photo-engraved from pen-and-ink copy executed at the office of the "Journal."

The Lewis Will Contest.

A CONSPIDACY AND DETERMINED FIGHT FOR OVER A MILLION OF DOLLARS ... A FORGED MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

It is probable that no legal contest in this country during the last decade, in which the genuineness of handwriting has been called in question, has attracted more attention than the " Lewis Will Case," which began in the courts of Jersey City, N. J., in 1877, and ended in the United States Court at Trenton, N. J., in March, 1880, with the conviction and imprisonment of six persons who, in various capacities, had been engaged in the conspiracy.

Joseph T. Lewis, a miserly old mulatto, died at Hoboken, N. J., in 1877, aged upward of eighty-seven years, leaving a will by which, after specifying several comparatively small legacies, he bequesthed the reeidue of his estate (amounting to over a million of dollars) to the United States, to be applied to the payment of the national So far as was knowe at the time of his decease he was a bachelor, and had no near relative in this country—he being a native of Jamaica, West Indies. Little has been made known of Mr. Lewis's life, or how be amassed his great fortune, except that he began life as an engineer, and afterward made shrewd and successful investments in Wall Street. From a sketch of his life, published in the New York Sun during the will contest, we abstract the following incidents illustrative of his eccentric habits of life:

trie habita of life:

He dressed in well-fitting clothes, and was scruplously neat. In one hand he carried a caue. Under his left arm was invariably a black unbrella on 56e days in winter, and a yellow one in undersite summer weather. A hower unably decked his mere weather. A hower unably decked his mere weather. A hower unably decked his mere weather, and a yellow one in the second of the control of the was a toystery to them all. His conversation showed that he but traveled in Europe and in South America. He displayed some National Academy of Designey to the was at no showed that he but traveled in Europe and in South America. He displayed some National Academy of Designey in the way of tickets. He was simple in his tastes and habits, but was not averse to letting it be known that he could be a gournmand on occasion. His options, shrewd and souther earthy was more than the country of the country and on occasion. Its options, shrewd and sourteness earthy we destroy and onever almost uniformly successful, because be was cared and methodical, and never speculated. He never bought real scate. His whole fortune at his death. never speculated. He never bought rea estate. His whole fortune at his death over a millien and a half of dellars, could be carried in his hat. Before the day ar-

rived for clipping his coupons, he had always provided for investing the proceeds, and he never kept money in a bank where it would not draw interest. He deeply it would not draw interest. He deeply sympathized with the Usion cause at the outbreak of the war and in the enaucipation of the slaves, and he said as he was the Government in his own way. This was to invest largely in Usited States honds as each hoaw was offered. These, and solid securities like gas stocks and New York Ceutral, were his chief investments. He offered to buy 4,000 shares of Ceutral in a lump from the old Commodore, whose death interrupted the negotiation.

About 120, Lawje moved to Holesca

About 1820 Lewis moved to Hohoken, and not long afterward got into several law suits, which he followed up with a pertina suits, which he followed up with a pertinacity and hitterness which illustrate his
ularacter. A may named Hubsenson, an
orgavacr, who had formerly been in his
employ, offended him on a Hobokon ferrybutt, and was accessed of cleaning in turn.
Hubsensann had him arrested on a Saturday
night, so that he could not find bail. The
county seat of Bergen County, from which
was in Hadelman he here set off,
was in Hadelman and the second of the
said by Gil Merritt, a free and easy Justice
in Hobokon, and it was executed by Conin Hobokon, and it was executed by Con-

Hudson County had not then been set off, was in Hackensack. The warrant was issued by Gil Merritt, a free and easy Justice in Hoboken, and it was executed by Constable liee Underbill. Nelson Chase, feanous through that Junel will case, was Hulsenson to the hole of the h

to offer him. Everybody to him second to be guided by violater motives. He kept Johns Benson, of Hobberg, on the poter-hooks for years. Benson was too poor to buy a house. Mr. Lewis loaned him the money, and got him to buy the one text to his. From that time Benson did almost a valet's service for him, going his errands, reading to him, and humoring all sorts of whims. Mr. Lewis's first will bequeathed some of money to his wife and children, of which fact he took care to let Joshus know. All at once he became supplicits of Benson, revoked the bequeats, and demanded the return of the money he loaned him. Indeed, the testimony in the will case leaves little doubt that the old man owe as kiptomatuse of the property stores or in patch her the matches in transcript stores or in patch her the matches in transcript. doubt that the old man was a kleptomaniae himself. He would pike by little articles in grocery stores or in neighbors' houses when opportunity offered. About his own house he was slipshed. At the basement window he would be seen reading his newspaper, wearing a white nightcap, covered by an old staw bla, and with an old daster over his eloulders. The boys threw dirt at the window and shoulder it. Hely cold dashed over till he sallied out and chased them away.

The old man was proud of his vigorous constitution, and attributed it to his temperate and product habits. Mr. James, of the

constitution, and attributed it to his temper-ate and prudent habits. Mr. James, of the Manhattan Bank building, who used to im-vest money for him, describes him as coming dancing into the office shortly before his death, at 87 years: "A.b.h! Eighty-seven last Tuesday," he cried. "Teeth, sound; firm on my legs; appetite good. Temperance!" and the old man chuckling, would elap his breast like a arowing cock.

Although, as we have said, Mr. Lewis had always been known to his friends and neighbors as a bachelor and without near relatives, greatly to the surprise of the executors of his will when that instrument was presented for probate, there appeared, as contestants, an alleged widow calling herself Jane H. Lewis, and one Thomas Lewis, who alleged himself to be a son, and two other persons, named John and Martin Cathcart, claiming to be nephews of the deceased millionaire. Then began a most determined and bitter contest of the will between the United States Government, as proponents, and the alleged widow and elatives, as contestants.

Among Lewis's papers left at the Manhattan Bank in New York, where he had for many years transacted his business and kept his papers and securities, were found letters revealing the names of relatives at Jamaica, W. I., and among them one addressed "My dear Sir," and signed "Joseph

Levy."
Mr. Lewis's will had been drawn in the office of ex-Attorney-General Gulchrist of Jersey City, and he was engaged on behalf of the executors to sustain it against these attacks. E. De R. Gillmore, a clerk in his

office, was despatched to Jamaica to investigate as to Mr. Lewis's relatives. The same steamer carried out John Cathcart, one of the alleged nephews, of New York, who had come from Ireland, but he and Mr. Gillmore were unknown to each other, Mr. Gillmore's first step on landing in Jamaica was to engage a lawyer named Nathan, who knew the Johnsons and Graces, named in Mr. Lewis's correspondence as relatives. He also directed Mr. Gillmore to a very old black woman, who was familiar with their early bistory. Gillmore and Nathan went together to see the old black woman. told the following story, as it was produced in court: Joseph Lewis's father, she said, was a Jew named Jacob Levy; his mother was Jane Wright, a mulatto woman, whose mother was a full-blooded negress, and with whom Levy had lived, but whom he did not marry. Levy took his boy to New York, so that nobody could discover his parentage, and changed his name to Lewis, and after keeping him at school a while, hound him apprentice to an eugraver. The old woman said she was told about this last circumstance by Charles James, another illegitimate child of Jane Wright by another I ther; she had also heard that Frances Grace and Magdalene Johnson had been receiving money regularly from this longabsent half-brother in New York.

After listening to the story of the old black woman, which he took down in writing, and making a careful search of the records of marriage, Mr. Gillmore satisfied himself that there were no legal heirs of Mr. Lewis in the West India Islands, and also that the reputed pephews of New York bore no relationship to him

THE WIDOW

While Mr. Gillmore was thus purening his quest in South America the putative widow was pressing her claims before Master-in-Chancery See, in Jersey City, to whom the Chancellor had referred the matter, to take testimony. The executors said that they had never heard of the millionaire's marriage; but she told her story with miunteness and confidence, and produced a genuine-looking

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

to verify it. This purported to have been drawn Nov. 18, 1858, by Ethridge M. Fish, who was well known to have been a Justice of the Peace in Hoboken many years ago George R. Bradford, whos name appeared on the certificate as a witness to the ceremony, went upon the stand, and testified that he had duly witnessed THE PENMINS TO MET JOURNAL

the marriaga certificate. One Schmidt, who claimed to have been a commission merchant at 181 Pearl Street, swore that he had been in Mr. Lewis's house in 1859, and had heen there introduced to this lady by Mr. Lewis as his wife. Eliph Caldwell, a lawyer in New York swore, that he slee had frequently visited Mr. Lewis at his house, and had seen Mrs. Lewis at his proceedings for a thorece on behalf of Mrs. Lewis, a thick was a gainst Joseph L. Lewis, which were speedily settled by the parties in his office.

The alleged widow seemed to make a strong case. Indeed, Mr. R. W. Russell, counsel for Jamaica claimants, admitted, and evidently with perfect sincerity, that he was convinced her standing could not be shaken and that he believed her to be an estimable woman. "When she first met the old man," he said, "he was more than seventy years of age, and she was about twenty He was twenty years younger in appearance and was as erect and agile as a man in the prime of life. To conscal the evidence of the trace of negro blood in his veius he shaved off his kinky hair and wore a wig The dark tint in his cheeks he artfully coa cealed by a few touches of rouge. courted Miss Hastings, who was handsome attractive, and well educated, most assiduously. She came of noted families in England on both her father's and her mother's side. She was left an orphan at an early age, but she grew up with a strong pride in her accestry, and her great ambition was to visit England. She once rejected Lewis's offer of marriage, but he persisted in his suit. He concealed from her his doubtful parentage, and represented that he, too, was of an old English family He told her that he had visited England and had been presented at Court. Finally when he offered to take Miss Hastings to England in search of her ancestors, and to devote himself and his fortune to the gratification of her wishes, she agreed to marry him. Why, he even made her believe that he possessed literary tastes. He used to copy poetry out of books, and pass it off on

her as his original composition.

"They lived together," Mr. Russell continued, "for six mouths, and theu she weat away from him, a broken-hearted woman. Lo regard to his treatment of her, more will give you an idea of her life. The cold man cause into her room one day and found her in tears, with a packet of letters from her parents and their pictures before her. In a range, he weyel betters and pictures into her fire, raying, "These writings make you morthid."

PUZZLED.

The executors and their conusel were puzzled by this mysterious widow, who seemed to have sprang up from from the earth. She was tall, light complexioned, modestly dressed in black, about forty years of age, self-possessed, and evidently a woman of experience. She declined on the stand to give her residence, and the executors put de ectives on her track vaialy for a time. At last one succeeded, after she had led him through a puzzling chase on her way home after giving her testimony. He swore that she crossed to New York hy the Desbrosses Street ferry, then took a West street car to the Stateu Island ferry, which she crossed, and returned on the same boat; then visited the Astor House and a number of other places, fetching up at last in No. 11 St. Mark's place, which the detective ascertained to be a hearding-house. Her further movements were watched steadily. In the month of August it was declared that she made about thirty visits to pawnshops with small articles which she pawned in the name of Jane Holbrook. It was declared by the detectives that she was seen to associate with Marcus T. Sacia, who had been repeatedly charged with forgery. The Palisade Insurance Company of Jersey Cay did husiness for a time on hogos scorities, and Marcos Sacia's father, Charles Sacia, was indicted for his agency in it.

This is to Certify that

Foreph L. Lewis & Jane Hastings by me at the residence of Mr Joseph L. Lewis of Holoken, mider the Laws of the Story Ectividge Mr. Fish for the 18th and Jersey Ectividge Mr. Fish for the 18th ay of Sorone Milness George R. Bradford

In the above cut is a fac-simile representation of the written portion of the forged marriage certificate prouced by the pretended widow of Mr. Lewis. Around this certificate was an elaborately cograved border.

Joseph L. Dewis & Dans Masterys

In one (at the resolution of Mr forept to

Leun in the city of Holodon Jender Millours

(a) the plate of Many of Holodon of Mary Millours

(5) The plate of Many of Holodon of Mary Mary Mary Mary of Holodon of Mary of Holomban

Joseph L. Lewis & Same Hastings by me at the residue of Mr Joseph b. Lewis in the city of Holokon, under the Lans of the state of New Gensey, Ethnidge Mr. Fish on the 18th day of Asbents 3.P. 1858.

The above cuts represent, first, the certificate as manufactured by the expert from words and letters cut from Sacia's writing, and pasted upon cardboard, so us to represent a crificate as it would have appeared if written by Sacia, the alleged forger. The second out is the same, with the lines representing the patchwork removed.

Joseph L. Lewis & Jane Hustings Lower State of Mr. Joseph L. Lewis in this City of Hoboken under the Gaws

of the State of Here Reserve Christy M. Hust.

or In 18th day of Househor Fire

fough L. Lewis & June Hustings

by me at the midence of Mr. Joseph L.

Lewis in the City of Hoboken under the Laws

of the State of Sew Jersey Ethnidge M. Fish
on the 18th day of Isoember Jess

1858,

The shows cuts represent, first, the certificate as made-up from words and letters cut from the writing of Ethnidge M. Fish, the Justice of the Peace, who, it was alleged, performed the marriage ceremony, and wrote and eigent the marriage certificate. The second represents the same, with the times of the patchwork removed.



Acother associate, to whom, as alleged, she paid fortive visits, was one Dr. Park. The detectives said that, under pretence of writing an article on Joseph Lewis for Harper's Magazine, Dr. Park succeeded in gleaning from Joshun Benson of Hoboken the most miouto particulars of Mr. Lewis's life. This, the executors clained, might explain the widow's securing familiar kenwledge of the old man and his habits.

The alleged marriage certificate was shown to a son of Ethridge M. Fish, who awore that he believed the signature to be a forgery. His father, he said, was not a Justice of the Peace at the date of the certificate, Nov. 18th, 1858, but in 1858 or '59 went to Iowa. The exceutors sought intelligence of him there, and were told that he was dead, and that the man most likely to be engaged in the alleged forgery of his signature was Mark Sacia, who had been associated with him in Iowa in various transactions. Sacia had been employed in the office of the Recorder of Pocabontas County, and a large quantity of his writings were found there, including several county hooks. County officials who had long known both Sacia and Fish came on from Iows, bringing and identifying these writings as Sacia's, and after examining the marriage certificate swore that, in their opinion, it was written by Sacia. They had observed his intimacy with Fish in Iowa, and had seen him imitate Fish's signature by holding a paper against the window and tracing with a pencil. They swore that Sacia had eugaged in several colpable transactions in Iowa, and had finally fled the State, secreted in a dry goods box, to escape punishment for the forgery of Lyons County bonds.

It was ascertained, through the aid of the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving at Washington, D. C., Mr. Casillear, that the engraved blank upon which the alleged merriago certificate was written could not have been in existence at the time of the alleged date of the certificate in 1858, as the plate from which it was printed underwent very material alteration in 1862, and that, therefore, no such blanks could have existed until after that dats. Although this fact seemed conclusively proved, it was sought to overthrow it by the production of other marriage certificates of even a prior date, written upon a black printed from the same plate, and that, therefore, the testimony concerning the plate was insufficient to establish the forgery. In order to accomplish this a clergyman was offered to prove the register of St. Ambrose Church in New York, by which it appeared that certain persons had been married on the 28th of August, 1859, and this having been proved, two other marriage certificates were pro duced purporting to have been made in the venrs 1858 and 1859.

Frank Fleet was the person who was narried according to one of these certificates, and William Arnous was the witness. Frank Fleet, Arnoux, and Elijah J. Caldwell awer to the geuniences of those criticates, and to their knowledge of the circumstances of the unarriage, in positive terms, going into minute circumstances of the transactions to show that these certificates, precisely like that of Mrs. Lewis, were really made and sigued at about the same time as that which purported to be the marriage certificate of Jos ph and Jane H. Lewis.

It was, however, aubsequently proved conclusively that those certificates were also forgeries concerted for the special purpose of bolstering the original forgery. An expert upon bandwriting was new called by the proposents, who pronounced the marriage certificate a forgery, and ou comparing it with Lewis's writing declared his belief that the body of it was in Sacia's undiguised band. Comparing it with the writing of Fish, which had also been proved, he said the signature, "Ethridge M. Fish," appended to the certificate, was in Sacia's bandwriting and an initiation of the writing of Fish. He then set about making a com-

clusive demonstration of the correctness of his conclusions. To do which he caused a large quantity of the writing of both Sacia, and Fish to be photo-lithographed, and from these prieted copies he cut out words and parts of words corresponding to those of the forged marriage certificates, and arranged and pasted them upon a cerdboard in the same order as in the certificate-thus making up two certificates: one from the actual writing by Sacia, and another by Fish. These two certificates were then compared with the forged certificates, which made it at once apparent that the body of the same was in the almost undisguised writing of Sacia, while the signature was a close imitation of Fish's but likewise forged by Sacia. Fac-similes of these three certifi cates are herewith given, together with their form, as made up from the clippings from the writings of Sacia and Fish.

In the latter part of the year 1879 Frank Fleet, one of the parties to the marriage certificates produced in confirmation of the original certificate, became very ill and was apparently about to die, made a full confession that he had been persuaded to swear falsely as to these certificates. In the meantime the Government detectives, under the direction of Special Agent H. M. Bennett, of Newark, N. J., had fully satisfied themselves that these two marriage certificates were forced by the same person who had concocted the original conspiracy; and after the confession of Fleet, three of the persons who had proved those certificates were brought forward and examined on behalf of Government and thoroughly exposed the frand.

At this period of the case Mrs. Lewis found it necessary, as she afterward stated in her confession, to furnish some material evidence of the fact that she had lived with Mr. Lewis as his wife. She was urged to do so hy her counsel, who felt the force of the fact that thus far no article or relic remained as a memento or token of her married life. She stated with great minuteness how this was done. Mrs. Isahella Harper testified to the finding of an old pillow-case containing a considerable quantity of old laces, silk and other articles, which she alleged had been left by Mrs. Lewis in her bouse in 1862 at the time she hearded there; that Mrs. Lewis had used the pillow-case as a rag-bag, and in moving from the house had left it behind; that during the examination before the Master Mrs. Lewis had come to her house and learned of the fact of this pillow-case having been left by her with Mrs. Harper, and requested her to produce it before the Master and testify to the circumstances and to the fact that it had been there in her possession since 1862; that on being opened they found among the old articles in the bag two old yellow receipts for hoard signed by the daughter of Mrs. Harper, saying that they were receipts for the hoard of Mrs. Jane H. Lewis. The pillowcase was found to be marked "Joseph L. Lewis" in what was alleged to be his own

This piece of evidence was naturally decined very important on the part of the alleged widow, in contradiction to the overchining testimony adduced against her, as to the plate from which the marriage certif was made; but in her lats confession she explained fully that it was contrived under the direction of Dr. Park the chief conspirator, who sent her the pillow-case, aud who must have procured the name of Lewis to have been forged upon it. She thereupon put the old articles into it, and carried it to Mrs. Harper, and requested her to produce it before the Master, and testify to its having been there since 1862. This was ber last effort.

About this time it had been secretained that Mrs. Lewis, the alleged widow, had in 1874 personated a Mrs. Journel Hammond in proceedings for a divorce from a pretended bushad in order to blackmail a geutleman with whom she had been improperly intimate. District - Attorney Keasby went to Washington, D. C., in

order to secure the attendance of the gentleman in question to identify Mrs. Lewis as Mrs. Jennie Hammond. Mr. John R. Dos Passos, a lawyer of good character in New York, had been employed in this case on behalf of the gentleman in question, and had had several interviews with the socalled Jonie Hammond. He, together with the gentleman from Washington, came to the office of Mr. See in Jercy City and fully identified Mrs. Lewis as Jennie Hamdruly identified Mrs. Lewis as Jennie Ham-

Mr. Dos Passos and his brother and clerk were called as witnesses; produced letters written by the alleged widow while personating the character, and alleging that she was Mrs. Jennie Hammond, aed made the matter so clear that it was impossible for respectable counsel to continue longer to maintain ber elsims. Within a short time thereafter she filed a formal renunciation of her claim as widow, and her case was ended.

Further testimony was taken on behalf of the exceutors to establish the competency of Mr. Lewis and his capacity to make n will. This was proved by many bankers and others in New York who had known him during a long course of years. The will case was then closed.

Some conception of the length and persistency of this contest may be formed when it is stated that about three thousand pages of testimony were taken relative to the alleged marriage alone.

Immediately after the filing of her re-nunciation Mr. District - Attorney Keashey brought the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury then in session at Trenton, and obtained an indictment against nine persons, viz., Andrew J. Park, Jane H. Marcus T. Sacia, Henry T. Bassford, Frank Allison, George R. Bradford, Mary J. Russell, George N. Westbrook and Frances Helen Peabody. These were the persons whom Mr. Keasbey's long investigation into the details of this conspiracy had led him to believe were the contrivers of the plot. He had had conclusive evidence against many of them in his hands for many months, but had abstained from taking criminal proceedings in order to avoid the imputation that the United States were using criminal processes to affect a civil proceeding. As soon however, as the conspiracy was so thoroughly exposed through the evidence of Mr. Dos Passos and others as to induce the widow to abandon her claims Mr. Keasbey procured the indictments and caused the arrest simultaneously on the 1st of February of most of the persons implicated. He became satisfied that Dr. Audrew J. Park was the chief contriver of the plot and the origiuator of the whole claim within a few days after the death of Mr. Lewis; that he had known Mrs. Lewis for a long time before, and, taking advantage of the feet that her name was really Mrs. Lewis, hed persuaded ber to joic him in the execution of the conspiracy by personating the widow, and that he had almost immediately combined with Marcus T. Sacia, well known for his connection with forged writings, and had procured from him the forged marriage certificate which must have been executed a few days after the death of Mr. Lewis. The other persons accused were the tools of these conspirators.

Six of the conspirators were tried and convicted in the United States Court at Trenton, N. J., of conspiracy to defraud the Government out of the property bequeathed by Joseph L. Lewis to the United States viz., the pretended widow, Jane H. Lewis, who pleaded guilty and was used as a witness on the part of the Government, and Andrew J. Park, Marcus T. Sacia, George R. Bradford, Frank Allison and Henry T. Bassford, whose trial began on the 27th of February, 1880, and closed on the 10th of March, with a verdict against all, Bradford being recommended to the mercy of the court, Mrs. Lewis, in her confession, having alleged that Bradford really helieved that she was the widow and had lost her cartificate and consected to sign the forged one and to swear to its genuineness out of sympathy for her.

The court sentenced Sacia and Allison to two years' imprisonment, and to a pay fine of \$10,000 each; Bradford and Bassford to one year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$1,000 each. Park was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.

What I Saw in a Brooklyn School.

BY NELLIE B. ROBERTSON.

Sometimes I visit teachers and schools, and recently called to see one of the Brooklyn High schools and to note how practical
writing was being taught there. The
geutleman I net in charge of the classes is
a great eathwister respecting direct, easy
muchods of instruction, and has succeeded
in inspiring pupils with a genuine love for
good writing.

The position of the writers during the exercise was easy and graceful.

With the part of the exercise devoted, first, to slow, deliberate writing, followed by work at a high rate of speed, I was surprised and specially pleased.

The instructor placed his watch on the desk, and directed the class to make sixty short, sharting, atraight lines in sixty seconds. As he counted, in a pleasant voice, the strokes were made by regular, easy more ments.

After cautioning all to balance their hands lightly on the "ivory tips" of the third and fourth fingers, he led the excress in making lines with a count of 120; next they produced 180 lines in a minorte, and ficelly, in a hot contest of speed without being led by counting, many of the class produced 240, and some made over 300 lines in a minute.

An average of the work of the class was made on the last trial of speed, and found to be 261 lines in sixty seconds. They exeouted the capital alphabet in one minute, and afterwards in twenty-four seconds, and efter making the small alphabet slowly they increased their speed and produced it is eighteen seconds. The average time of writing signatures, by the class, proved to be four seconds.

An excellent drill, in the classes of the institution, is that of "translating" the numbers of the alphabet into letters and words. The class would make letters to correspond with the numbers called by the instructor.

The numbers 16, 5, 14, 13, 1, 14, 19, 8, 9, 16, were given, and the class readily united the letters corresponding to those numbers, and produced, in good style, the word pennanship.

word permaniship.
The pupils were admonished to avoid
spasmodicand irregular movements, whether
writing deliberately or rapidly, and in the
mental search through the alphahet for letters corresponding with numbers, praced to

think correctly of each form.

The spirit of unlingging interest among the students, and the exhibit of first and last specimens showing neutronsel progress, give indubitable proof of the excellence of the method of teaching practical penmanship in the school.

Combiecd tracing and writing books, also alphabets from the "Standard," are in use in the classes, and quite a number of the members are zealous constituents of the Pennan's Art Journal.

We wish our patrona to bear in mind that in payment for subscriptious we do not desire postage-stamps, and that they should he seut only for fractional parts of a dollar. A dollar hill is much more convenient and safe to remit than the same amount in 1, 2 or 3 cent stamps. The actual risk of remitting money is slight—if properly directed, not one miscarriage will occur in one thousand. Inclose the hills, and where letters containing money are scaled in presence of the postmaster, we will assume all the risk.

THE PENMANS TO ART JOURNAL

Biographical Sketch of A. H. Hinman.

By C. E. CADY, New York.

A. H. Himman was born at Camben, O. Ange 20th, 1812, and lived there, and in El. yria and Oberlin, till the age of ninetrem. He early manifested the ambition to become a leader, and in boyload excelled in running, jumping, skating, estimolog, and other athletic sports. The ability acquired in these directions hald the foundation for that bodily and neutal vigor which has been so processary for the work of his mattery years, and without which he could not have endorred the severe strain to which at times his labors have subjected him.

At the age of eighteen, being tantalized for his poor writing by his brother, A. H. formed a determination to excel him, and for that purpose took a course of lessons at P. R. Spencer & Sons' Writing Academy, in Oberlin. After completing the commercial course, and also a special course in penmanship, he was awarded a penmanship diploma by P. R. Spencer, Sr. months spent in teaching in Ohio, he migrated with his family to Illinois. In 1863, he took a position in Chicago as assistant book-keeper, at \$3 50 a week. His excellest writing, attracting the notice of lmsiness men, enabled him to secure another position at \$50 a month, which income was soon increased to \$75 by teaching in the night school of the Bryant & Stratton Business College.

In 1864, at the age of twenty, he was in chargs of the penmanship department of the St. Louis Bryant & Stratton College, where he remained three years, at the same time giving lessons in the Washington University, often teaching eight hundred pupils daily. Not liking so close confivement, he traveled one year, giving lessons in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. He then entered the employ of Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., publishers of the Spencerian System of Penmanship, being appointed special agent for the introduction their copy-hooks throughout the West. During a three years' engagement he was constantly giving lessons and lecturing to county, state and normal institutes or city schools, or discussing with boards of educa tion and teachers the merits of the system he represented. On the completion of his engagement with the Spencerian publishers, he received a highly complimentary letter, commending his ability and success in the work in which he had been engaged

At this time Mr. Himman entered the house of Covperthwait & Co., Philadelphia, as western agent for their publications, but soon withdrew from this work to accept the position of Superintendent of Writing and Drawing in the St. Louis Public Schools. With several hundred teachers and among thousand students, he put to text the different methods with which he had become familiar dorn ghis years of experience in the West. Careful observation in this field led to the helief that there are many ways of securing excellent results in writing which are not explained in the published system.

After spending two years in the St. Louis rehools, Mr. Himman accepted the position of teacher of premumship and cagrasser, formerly filled by Mr Flickinger, io the Union Business Coll ge, Pluhadelphia, at a salary of \$1000. The confinement and labor of this position leving ton severe, he established a Business College in Pottwille, Pa., which be conducted successfully for three years, then disposing of the callege to Mr. M. J. Goldsmith, one of his students who is now known as the fuser, paman in the South.

Again taking the held, Mr Himman taught writing-classes in various cities and towns of Pennsylvania and Michigan, in this work realizing the handsome income of \$100 to \$160 a week. Appearing before the first Pennen's Convention in New York, he received the highest praise, and a special rote of thanks of the Convention. Following is an extract from the report of the secretary of the Convention, published in the PEssaka's Aart JOUENAL: "MI. Himman displayed not only remarkable skill and facility in blackboard writing, but be developed the most thoroughly original, practical and effective method that was presented to the Convention for interesting the pupil, and at the some time enabling him to e tickise his own writing, and ase-train wherein it leaked the desired excellence."

Upon the recommendation of Mr. Pæckard and others, Mr. Hibbard, proprietor of the Boston Bryant & Stratton Commercial School, invited Mr. Huoman to take charge of the highest department of his institution. After an engagement of nearly two years, which resulted in winning from Mr. Hibland ne enthusiastic testimonial of Mr. Himnan's ability, he opened his present very prosperous Business College in Worcester.

Mr. Himman is well and widely knowe as one of the most companionable and liberalminded men in his profession. His willingbeing used more as a pastime than as an

Any sketch of this life would be incomplete without, at least, a reference to the amiable companion and belipmed who aliares its jays and sorrows, its labors and its successes. Mrs. II. is his inseparable companion, and at the Conventious her absence would instantly raise the question, "Himman, where is your better self!" The universal prayer of their multitude of friesals is for them a long continued and bappy his torother.

Position and Movement in Writing.

THE MIRBOR SUGGESTED AS AN AID.

By J. D. HOLCOMB.

All successful teachers of penmanship admit the axiomatic fact that correct position and casy movement lie at the foundation of good writing. Without these two essentials any high degree of proficiency in Many who consider themselves experts, and who are able to produce creditable work of a certain kind, have not a free lateral movement—a movement which, as is well known, is very essential to all easy, rapid, writing.

Various mechanical appliances, designed to seeme the proper position of the hand and pen and thus to lead to the acquisition of a free movement, have been invented. Many of them possess features of special merit, and some of them, as we know, bave been used in particular cases with excellent results; but, on the whole, none of them have rec ived the emphatic indersement which an invention of confessedly superior merit would elic t from the profession. There appears to be a great but rather unreasonable aversion to "harnessing up the hand" while learning to write. eral principles we believe it to be best to rely on reason and intelligent practice, rather than to resort to the indiscriminate use of mechanical aids, though their judicions use can be defeuded on scientific grounds.

The tendency of the times is to employ Object Teaching in all departments of school-work. The senses are the aveones through which we receive additions to our stock of positive know ledge. Hence it has come to be an accepted fact, if not an educational maxim, that if you multiply the occuses employed in receiving instruction, you multiply teaching-power in the same ratio.

In the current system of feaching the correct position of the hand, arm and pen—especially the former—the pupil depends largely upon the sense of feeling; he never sees the tips of the third and little fingers, the lower side of the wrist and the unusualnar arm-rest, while in position to write. Hence the fingers are often oneon-sciously cranupol, the proper arm-rest is not unitational, and the wrist is permitted to roll over to the right and touch the desk or paper, thus rendering a free unoveneed.

To overcome this serious difficulty which is caused in part, at least, by the too great reliance on one sense (the sense of feeling), we have very successfully employed a device which appeals to a second sease, the sense of sight. This device is not patented, or expensive, and it cannot possibly be injurious to these who use it. It consists simply of a mirror about three inches in width and six inches in length. It is placed on the desk is front of aed near to the writer, so that whee his hand is in correet writing position he can see the ends of his tingers, the lower part of his wrist, and arm-rest. This will materially aid him in securing complete control of their position and movement.

and movement.

As already stated, this device multiplies the seases usually employed in gaining a mastery of the arm and hand. It has already led many to correct erroseous habits in penholding and movement which to simplicit reliance on the sense of feeling had led them to believe were correct. Of course, after having once secured an easy position and movement, a peoman can easily tell when he falls into erroneous habits; but the learner to whom the mysteries of the art are maknown should be given the beacht of all possible aids.

"Seeing is believing" "When we see a thing we know it." For this reason we are of the opiniou that the mirror can be trofitably used in the manner suggested by all teachers of penanoship. Its utility thus far, hewever, has only been tested by us with a limited number of private pupils.

"Tall oaks from little accros grow"—
and the idea here advanced—so far as we
know, for the first time—may lead to substantial progress in our methods of teaching.

Will the professional readers of the JOURNAL thoroughly test the merit of the mirror for the purpose suggested, and report their conclusions through these colnues?



ness to communicate any information relative to his profession, his personal popularity and executive ability added to his special Buces for the position, secured him the chairmanship of the Penuncu's Section of the Business Educators' Association of America at its Christosti meeting in 1883, and in 1883 made him a member

of the Executive Committee of the Associa-

Mr. Himman has long been recognized as a ready and able writer on the subject of penumaship, and therefore a valuable contilutor to penusaship journals. He established the Penshan's Aut Journal, issuing the first two numbers while in Potesville, and has since contributed many interesting articles to its columns.

While this sketch seems to depict a life-largel devoted to the interest of pennan-ship, it is creatly to the credit of Mr. Illinman that he is not simply a writing "master," though he is a nonator of writing. Both his judgment and his taste lead him more in the direction of accounts, and in his college he delegates to others as much as possible the work of teaching writing, while he devotes his attention chiefly to accounts, giving a general supervision to the whole, bis skill us an artist-pennan

the graphic art is impossible. If they are not recognized or assumed to be fundamental, indispensable factors in the work, the off repeated unaxim—" Practice makes Perfect"—when applied to the art of writing, is not only misleading but positively uniture.

untrue.

Position and movement are very properly given a preminent position in every thorough course of systematic instruction in permanathip. However, judging by the results, as we must, there are grave defects in the prevailing methods of teaching there.

Somewhat extended and careful observation proves that a very large per cent of those who have not paid unusual intention to pennauship are mable to write for any great length of time with either case or rapidity, their position and inovement being at once forced and unustrum!. Many teachcra who are able to execute 's specimens' which evince a fair degree of skill, fail most signally when they come to practice business-writing. In preparing their small specimens and copies they can raise their pen and change their arm rest as often as they wish; but when they come to rapid writing, especially on long lines, they find that they are sailly deficient in movement.

Educational Notes.

[Communications for this Department may be addressed to B. F. KELLEY, 205 Broadway, New York. Brief educational items solicited.]

Eighty-seven is the largest class that eve entered Harvard.

Of the 167 students in the Texas univercity forty are women.

A school for Iedise children is to be

opened in Philadelphia.

Columbia College is to have its library

illuminated by electric light.

Of all the students that enter our American Colleges only one out of ten graduates.

-Niegora Index.
In the past eleven years Ysle has graduated 945 free traders and 341 protectionists.
-College Journal.

Phillips Excter Academy has, the Portamouth Chronicle says, a student who boards himself on fourteen cours a day.

At the University of St. Petersburgh, 500 students have matriculated this Fall, making the total in attendance 2,300.

Five women are candidates for the office of Superintendent of Public Schools in as many Nebraska counties, and all are regular party nominees.

There is a wise movement in Oakland, Cal., toward the establishment of a school of industrial arts, a gift of \$150,000 having been made for that purposs.

A copy of the "Life of Luther" was given to every scholar in the Protestant schools of Germany at the time of the Luther celebration, by order of the Minister of Public Instruction.

More than two hundred chartered aducational institutions in the United States, and Oxford, Cambridge, Durham and Loudou Universities have opened their doors to women.—College Journol.

Amherst College will hereafter give the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, open to graduates of three years' standing who take as additional course of two years in literature and science.—Cornell Sun.

Education is making rapid strides in the Argentine Republic. For the last year an attendance of over 44,000 pupils was reported to the public schools. Buenos Ayres atoms had 16,000 of these in 169 schools of three teachers each.

Out of 4,880,531 white persons between tee and fourteon years old in the Union, 579,194, or early twelve per cent, were nonble to write; of 834,655 colored persons of the same age, 552,771, or more than sixty-six per cent, were numble to write.

The school population is, for thirty-eight States, 15,661,113; for ten Territories, 213, 293; the number corolled is, for thirty eight States, 9,737,176; for ten Territories, 123,157; the number in daily average attendance is, for thirty-four Staces, 5,595,320; for uine Territories, 620,627.

The old William and Mary College of Virginia has finally closed its shors, after nearly two hundred years of service. At the beginning of the present year, but one student was enrolled as a member of the present college. It was shartered in 1803, and next to Harvard is the oldest college in the country.

The number of years that a student has to append at a medical institution before obtaining a degree is: 19 sweede, ten; Norway, eight; Deemark, seven; Belgium, Holland, Italy and Switzerland, six; Russia, Portugal, Austria and Hnogary, five; France, Eughand and Canada, four; United States, three or two; Spain, two.

Sir William Hamilton fureishes a notable example of youthful precedity. In his third year he read English admirably, and had learned the simple operations of arith metic; at four he took high rank at geography; in his fifth year, he could translate Hebrew, Greek and Latin, and rectin from Homer.

Milton, Dryden, and Collins. At eight be was a good scholar in Latin, Freuch and Italian, and at ten studied Arabic and Sanserit.

THE PENMANS DI ART JOURNAL

EDUCATIONAL FANCIES.

[In every instance where the source of any item used in this department is known, the proper credit is given. A like courtesy from others will be appreciated.]

The man continually adding up columns of figures will not last long. Whom the gods would destroy they first make 'em add.

A Freshman hesitates on the word "connoisseur." Professor: "What do you call a man that pretends to know everything ?" Freshman: "A professor."

A pretty Wiscousin schoolmarm, to eucourage promptness, promised to kiss the first scholar at school, and the big boys took to roosting on the feece all night.

A Freshman wrote to his father: "Dear Par—I wan: a little change." The paternal pareet replies: "Dear Charlie—Just wait for it. Time briegs change to everyhody."

A man pays thirty couts for three pounds of evaporated apples and gets a \$14 newepaper puff for seeding them to an orphae asylum. Does he gain or lose, and how much?

Pedagogue: "What is the meaning of the Latin verb ignosco? Tall Student (after all the others barve failed to give the correct definition): "I don't know." Pedagogue: "Right. Go up to the head."

Julia has five heave and Emily has three, while the old maid next door has none. How many beaux is all, and how many would he left if they should give the old maid half the crow.—Detroit Free Press.

"What is a lady's sphere?" asked the lady principal of a public school on examiuation day. And a little red-headed urchin in the coroer speaked: "Mice!" In the dreadful coefusion that followed the freekledfaced fred eacaped.

A PROPLEM.—Two females, each thirty years of age, are sitting on the sofa. Neither of them has a husband. One is worth \$200,000, and the other teaches a district school. Question: Which is the numerried lady and which is the old maid !—Rochester Post-Express.

While a tight-rope deser at a circus was going through his performance, a loy about twelve years old tureed to as acquaintance of the same ege, and remarked: "Tom, oloe't you wish you could do that?" "Yes, I do," sadly replied Tom, "but my folks make me go to school, and are determined that I shault meer be nehody."

A little boy is one of the city German schools, while engaged in the delightful excretes of deficing words, a few weeks since, made a mistake which was not at all a mistake. He said: "A deunagogue is a vessel that holds beer, wine gie, whisky, or any other ietoxicating liquor." He was probably thinking of demijohs, but he hit the truth just the same.

A sharp student was called up by the worthy professor of a celebrated college, and asked the question, "Can a mae see without eyes?" "Yes, sir," was the prompt reply. "How, sir," oried the astonished professor, "can a mae see without eyes? Pray, sir, how do you make that out?" "He can see with oue, sir," replied the ready-witted youth. And the whole class should with dd ght at the triumph over metaphysics.

"What's your name?" said a new teacher the first day of school, grabbing a trembling oulprit who had just discharged a 48 calibre spit-ball at a girl scross the aisle. "Alacadabra Swartout," replied the trembling youth.

The stern features of the irate pedagogue relaxed, and a look of pity stole into ballaudient orba

"That's all right," he said, sadly. "You school, to commerce and to social life, and

can go. You are punished enough. Nobody shall say I over raised my haed against a pupil suffering with a name like that."— Check.

The Art of Writing.

AS VIBWED AND TREATED BY THE FATHER OF SPENCERIAN PENMANSHIP.

By R. C. Spencer. III.

Surroueded by sed contending with the disadvantages of pioneer life under conditious existing seventy-five years ago in the forests of northere Ohio, there nothing to encourage and almost everything to discourage a boy from attempting to make improvements in the art of writing and methods of teaching. But notwith-Mountains showed unfailing devotion to the art that, while yot a mere child, had led him to wed the pen through love of letters and their noble uses to mackind. History, science and literature had, to a limited exteet by irregular means, begun to awaken in his active and receptive mind profounder regard for the art which he improved and beautified, and the profession which he honored and dignified, by many years of intelligent and philanthropic devotice as penman, teacher and author. His life at this early period even was an illustration of the trath and significance of the words of Bryant, in which he says:

"To him who is the love of Nature holds Communion with her visible forms, she speaks A various language;"

The expanding and impressible nature of the growing boy with a passion for the ert of writing was open to and full of that "love of Nature" which brought him into sympathetic communion not only with "her visible forms," but with ber invisible spirit. The forms and the soul of beauty about him ie forest, flower, flowing stream, the undulating waters of the lake, and the trailing vine, of which he gradually became con-scious, mingled in his fruitful mind with the art and uses of writing. All through his life this blending of early impressions of nature in a mind of decided poetic east with the practical work of his pen, his methods of teaching and authorship were apparent, and gave a charm of freshness and origicality that was unlike anything before knowe in his branch of art.

While the struggle for existence went on ie the forest, the soul eed genius of the boy were slowly ripening under the julluences of Nature for the mission of his life in improving, diffusing and honoring the ert of writing, which Mirabeau doclared to be "the greatest ieventice of the bumae mind"-'The common language of intelligence," and next to it the invention of money-"the common language of self-interest." The mystery of mind and the movings of thought giving birth to language spoken and written early culisted the interested attention of the hoy who had already come to regard the at of writing as " a secondary power of speech." The evolution of the mied, through the agency of language, was to his view inseparable from the pen on which permanent record depeeds, without which safe and sure

advance cannot be made. Wandering ie summer upon the smooth beech that fringed the woody shores of Lake Erie, with the forms and uses of writtee characters minglieg in his thought with the scenery about him, he wrote upon the sauds from the same impulse that led him to coevert the fly leaves of his mother's Bible to use in learning to write and impelled him to spend his first peeny for a sheet of writingpaper. But now he oo longer modeled his forms servilely after those that had been transmitted from earlier ages, but instead he iocorporated into the imagery of his illustrations in the sauds the lines and forms of usture which he saw and loved. In after years these beautified and graceful forms and movements, growing in his mind and heart end becoming a habit of muscular

to-day give character to the American handwriting and affect the chirography of Eogland and Continental Europe.

Want of Interest in Good Penmanship,

Mr. Editor:—In accordance with your notice to the effect that those having anything to say relative to pennauship might say it through the columns of the JOURNAL, I offer this article.

Pournanship may command a great interest from penneu, teachers, orgravers, card-writers, and those professionally eagaged in it, but with the majority of the prople goad writing is never appreciated, and is only lonked upon as uscless elegance. If a merchant cumplors a book heeper who writes a plain and elegant hand, he takes lattle interest in such as accomplishment; so that the writing is legible and answers his purpose—real elegance is of little account. Nor is it the besiness amar alone, but among all classes of people there are those who take helde interest in this beautiful art.

Why, the writer was actually a-tonished, quite recently, to hear a young man say that he had never heard of the PENAN'S ANT JOHNANCA; and what was more surprising was the fact that he was really a fair personan, had been a student at a large besiness college, and heen taught penumaship by a fanous professor of the art (one of the proprietors of the school 1), and this young nan was surprised to find that interest enough was taken in penumaship to sustain such a grand penuncu's paper. And many more such cases have come nuclear my own observation. There are very few pressus, however, who have not heard of Spenceriam, but even few of those know of its origin, or have beaud of a Spenceriam, in have been of a Suemer

One of the many trials with which a penman has to contend are the criticisms and opinious of some of these semi-interested parties whose conceit usually leads them into criticisms or compliments as extravagant and unfounded as are their own claims to a real knowledge of, and excellence in, the practice of the art They tell you that your skill is wonderful; you must have been a natural-born genius in the way of writing, and then flatter you and your attainment. Others affort to estrem lightly, or despise, anything like skilled writing, and speak disparagingly of those who acquire or practice it; but I believe the Jour-NAL is doing much to overcome all this by popularizing good writing, which it does both by its precept and example, as well by largely increasing the friends and practicers of good writing.

Baltimore, Md. W. A. WRIGHT.

Shaylor's Compendium.

In another column will be found an advertisement of this publication. It consists chiefly of plain, practical capies, asystematically arranged and well-sugraved, with a book of instructions—the whole being well adapted to aid the self-learner, and is well worth the price asked for it. Mailed for \$1, by II. W. Shaylor, Portland, Mr.

Standard and Complete.

On the occasion of delivering an educational address, President Garfield very apily designated the Spencerian as "that system of penmanship which has become the pride of our e-metry and model of our schools."

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Dimock's Wonderful Pen.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

By Paul Pastnor.

Dinock was a poor writing-master. He lived alone, away up in a top room of the largest and tallest tenement block in the very much nearer the stars than many a rich house-owner beneath, and vet, after all, farther from the tender and heautiful human lights of joy and love. Dimock was looely, poor and friendless, and, what is more, he was discontented. One can be happy almost anywhere if one is but conbut Dimock was not content. There was a great longing and a great restlessness in his heart. He had an aspiration - a strange aspiration, too, considering that he was now fifty years old, and ought to have settled upon his vocation for good and all. Dimock wanted to be an author. He loved to cherish the hope that his devotion to the pen might sometime ripen into the power to use it, with a master's hand, as the vehicle of beautiful thoughts and noble conceptions. He failed-poor mso !- to see that genius, and even talent, is from within, and not from without. He aspired to attain by the instrument alone, what the instrument can only express, after it has been already

And yet, hopelees as the aspiration really was, Dimock did not think it hopeles, and it gave him a world of comfort. He was always saying to himself, as he settled down hefere his seasory fire, after a hard day's work of copying, or teaching, or accounting: "Now, old fellow, cheer up! You will wot always he tied down to this sort of drudgery. One of these days you are going to wake up in the moraing and find yourself—as author. It will come—it will come at last. God never lets a man hope all his life in vain. Only dou't despair! You have had a bard climb of it, my hoy, bot the top of the hill is in sight. Keep up your corrogo—doo't fall owe!"

And yet, after all, it was hard for poor Dimock to go on hoping against hope. There were times when he felt well-nigh di couraged -times when the bitterness in his heart welled up and almost choked him. And the strangest thing of it all was that, although Dimock confidently believed that he was horn to be an author, he never made any beginnings in that direction ! His theory was that he was to wake up some morning all ready-made. There was to be no stage of preparatory discipline and labor, but only just a springing into full-fledged power-a being, and no becoming. This was Dimock's idea of the way authors come to be authors. They must know how to write, of course, and how to spell, and punctuate, and arrange; but as to knowing how to think, why, that is a different matter. That is something that they come upon by ordina-

This was Dinock's creed, and as it was about the only creed he had, he came to helieve io it with an extraordinary faith. He was a backelor, and he had a good deal of time to thisk about things; but the unor he thought, the more his mind uarrowed down to this one topic. It was, decidedly, his hobby.

Things were at about this pass when the first snow began to fly, in early December, and the ground became stony hard, and the wind acomed to have a great deal of bosiness in hand, especially up at the tops of the tenement-houses. For two or three weeks Dinnock had been at work ppop something that pleased him wonderfully.

It was the task of copying—deciphering, we might say-a volume of poems, writton, some in pencil on odd scraps of paper, some on the backs of letters, some on both sides of a sheet of note-paper, and all blurred and interlined and sadly defaced,and yet true poems, breathing a wonderfully delicate spirit and lyric aweetness. The hurried business man, and yet one who had found some time for study and reflection-had brought them to Dimock, and asked him if he thought he could have the patience to put them into shape. Dimock had eagerly assented—for was it not in the way of his own aspirations, and night not the task, somehow, bring him nearer to the realization of his own ideal! Tenderly and patiently he had worked at the little crumpled flowers of poezy, spreading out and smoothing each folded petal, and setting them all in order, and binding them up in a heautiful boquet of sentiment and aspectness.

It was on the night of the twelfth of December that Dimock finished his task, and worked out a lovely viguette for the "Finis" on the last sheet, and leased back in his chair, to think over what he had done and what it had done for him. He had enjoyed the task most dearly, and for the time it had seemed to him almost his own; the pomens, the creatures of his own soul, and all their heautiful sentiments the utterances of his own loogings. But now that the nearer, and he awe people hurrying to and fro in the streets, with happy faces, and bundles under their arms, and suspicious parcels sticking out from their pockets, he could excrety hear his localities and disappointment. None of these little takeus, uone of these beaming faces, were for him. The day would be to him like all other days, only that he would be swhler and more lonesome hecause of the joy of others.

ARI JOURNA

So he sorrowed at his work, and Christmas Eve found him toiling in his little attice from at a hage beap of dinuly-written law papers. Only his hard was busy at the task; his thoughts were far away. Ho was thinking of the dream of his young manhood—long since, sales faded into the dull atmosphere of a prossic past. Here was a little cottage, embowered in honeysuckles, and on the porch a fair young girl sitting with her hand in his, and a dainty little child'e germech the fluttered down at her child'e germech the fluttered down at her

room, and came in-hesitatingly, at first, and oh, so beautiful! "Is this Dimock ? she asked, looking down upon him with her warm, bright eyes. Dimock held out his arms, but she came no nearer. "I was seut," she said, softly, "to bring you this wonderful pen. It is a gift from someone who knew you in heaven, hefore you were horn! It will enable him who possesses it to write the sweetest songs and stories without the toil of the mind, but with all the joy and rapture of the feeling heart. Cherish it well-and remember this; the first unworthy motive, or impure thought, or unholy ambition that enters the write:'s heart, while he sits with this wonderful pen in his hand, destroys its virtue forever Now farewell, and may God bless you, and grant you many a happy Christmas Eve in

Dimock awoke with a start. Surely there had been somebody in the room—he



The above cuts were photo-engraved from pen-and-ink copy executed by Prof. A. H. Human, of the Worvester (Muss.) Business College.

In the January number of the "Journal" will be the first of a series of Issons in PLACTICAL WHITING, by Prof. Himman, and we are confident that all who accept his above invitation to join him in what he is pleased to call "a stroll amony points in pensuanship" will find a congenial and instructive companion. It will certainly pay you.

task was done, how much remained of it that was actually his? Could he ever reproduce or initiate those charming lyrisements have been been been considered by the country of the country

The weeks sped by, and Christmas time approached. Dimock had carried the volume of poems to their author, and had received a generous meed of thanks and reward. The ordinary dradgery of his work had been resumed, but with a still more and and downcast spirit than before. As the day of gladness drew nearer and feet. At the open window, the breeze was fluttering the leaves of a half open book, and a sheet of paper, partly written upon, lay on a desk near by. This was to have been Dimock's life—it was his boyish ideal!

The clock struck vice, and ho haid down his pea, and flung himself into his great easy-chair by the fire. Thoughts would come, and he did not try to keep them back. "Oh!" he sighed, "if I could but invect a wooderful peu, that needed but the hand to guide it, and woold write out my soul, that has no power to write itself!" And as he mused curiously upon this strange thought, and watched the coahs flashing in the little open stove, he fell saleep.

It was a strange dream for a man like Dimock to have in his sleep, though, heaven knows! it was not so strange to him, waking.

He dreamed that the very being whom he had seen on the porch of the little cottage, pushed open the door of his atticcould hear the steps on the stairs. He cought up his lamp and ran to the door, but a gust of air put the sickly flame out, and before he could kindle it again the sound of the steps had ceased, and away down on the lower floor he heard the cotry-door closs with a multiled sound.

But what is this? Dimock's hand trembled as he took up a little white package that lay on the table. Rapilly he unild it, and is? there lay a beautiful gold peu and holder, and a slip of paper that said: "God bless you, and grant you many a

and io! there lay a heautiful gold pee and bolder, and a slip of paper that said: "God blees you, and grant you many a happy Christmas Eve in the years to come!"

The quick tears aprang to Dimock's eyes, and a strange wonder took hold upon him. It seemes the title room. Dimock laid the pee duwn, and reversulty chapsed laid the pee duwn, and reversulty chapsed.

the recursor as it the very Prince of Peace whimself were in the little room. Dimock laid the pec down, and reverently clasped his hands.

"Dear Christ!" be prayed, "pardon this poor, cold, ungrateful heart of unied! Beckeforth! am all Thine; and whatever the princes." "I have been and hopping." "I have been a hoppin

piest."

The clock on the mantel struck twelve, and Christmas Day had begun.

Comments on "Ames's New Compendium of Artistic Penmanship,"

Americ New Composedium of Practical and Artistic remnantship makes a very bountful and valuable rolume; or up in the highest argis of discourance of a good beginbs hand can bereify be enagerated, and this beautiful volume or cleam out only the rendered later press for that purpose, but is very beautiful attemptions for the purpose, but is very beautiful attemptions for the art which Mr. Ames has taight to accountably for on many years, and it asked to be sent to accountably for on many years, and it asked to be sent to accountably for one bountful speculation, bank and of above how completely Mr. Americ is a mater of his further than the completely Mr. Americ is a mater of his further than the completely Mr. Americ is a mater of his further than the completely Mr. Americ is a mater of his further than the completely Mr. Americ is a mater of his further than the completely Mr. American is a mater of his further than the completely Mr. American is a mater of his further than the completely Mr. American is a material of his further than the completely Mr. American is a material further than the completely Mr. American is a material further than the completely Mr. American is a material further than the completely Mr. American is a material further than the completely Mr. American is a material further than the completely Mr. American is a material further than the complete of the comple

art can be brought who does not see this book. It seems very completely to fill up its province both in laying down the rules for writing and illustrating them, and is showing the perfection of beauty which he attained in

HE LENMANS

The is an elegant large work of just what is set forth in tertile page. The illustrations are fee suntee of per-productions. The surface work for the production of per-production of person with time are those which have been trained and toned ever by the engance? and. These speciments the saving been printed from photo-engraved or place-litting replaced from picture agreement of place-litting replaced places produced from artists per-positionists are too time evidences of what is the hands of the abilities.

the library, and the parlor. It is the work of true attails ment - American Counting-room.

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artist pennin in New York, and therefore represent the the various kinds of work, thely to be neight from the pen units, as well as the engineer and general damplets man. It exceeds in extent, variety and artist evolution man, we then in the peculiar displation of the use of penning as well as in the second of the second o

It is a valuable work upon pinetical and artistic p nanspip, and gives fine specimens of the penmen's art V. Y. Davly Star.

Pennien and artists have here specimes of almost very kind of work that can be done with the pen-onal lenable artistic power and remarkhible skill is shown all through the work-Publisher's Weekly.

It is remarkable for it

I think it far superior to any work of the kind yet published. It meets the wants at every live

I am delighted with it.
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work of the kind I have
ever seen — W. C. Sandy,
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I anticiput d, which was something excellent — G. G. Connon, Boston, Mass.

It contains as almost mental pentuauship. --Prof. A. H. Hinman, Worcester, Mass.

I consider your Con-pendium a valuable con-tribution to the list of tribution to the fast of permanelip publications; one which justly exhibits not only the author's talent, but the prevailing taste and genius of our limes—Prof. H. C. Spencer, Washington, D. K.

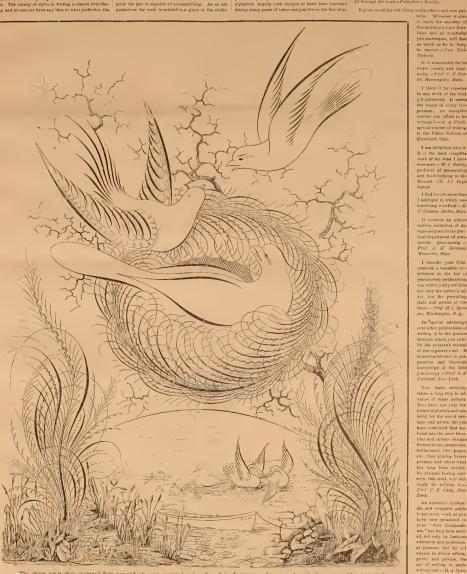
Its special advantage over other publications of writing is in the process through which you exhibit the promon's instead of the regravers art. It evinces great eare in pre-paration and thorough knowledge of the field

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Fork.

An authentic cyclopedia and complete guide in pen werk such as you have now presented in your. New Compendia man, I have now presented in your. New Compendia columina and professioned all pennen, but by all cleases in whose affairs, public and private, the art of writing is made subservent.—III. A. Span-cer.

In my judgment it is the best band-book for pen-artists that I have jet seen. C. C. Cochran, priceipal of Commercial Department of Central High School, Pittsburgh,



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NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1883

The Close of Vol. VII.

When, nearly seven years since, the first number of THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL was issued as a small four-paged sheet, without illustrations, its success was indeed problematical. In fact, after subscribing to the various penmen's papers which had been launched forth with great promises, to shortly find themselves the victims of misplaced confidence, the would-be patrons of such publications had come to doubt even the feasibility of the long and successful continuance of a penusu's paper, and more especially so since the then recent mergence of the most vigorous and promising of them all, the Penman's Gazette, into another paper, which shortly after suspended publication. It was but natural, under such circumstances, that any new venture in the line of peamen's papers should be viewed with doubt and patronized with cauriou. Such was the fact; subscriptions came in "lowly sud for short periods, many persons even remitting ten ceuts monthly, no doubt n the belief or fear that each issue would

be the last. This besitancy on the part of of its would-be patrons at first rendered the success of the JOURNAL difficult if not even doubtful; but as it has menth after month made its appearance, bearing upon its more numerons, attractive and interesting pages the anmistakable stamp of progress success, the confidence and esteem of its patrons has been won, and now, as it closes its seventh volume, with 30,000 sixteenpaged papers, printed and illustrated in a manner to entitle it to stand as a peer among the finest periodicels of the world, there can no longer remain a doubt that there is a field and mission open to a penman's paper.

Of the present issue not less than 10,000 copies will go into the hands of teachers and school officers, to whom they afford a stimulus and example for good instruction and efficient school-work: while other thousands go into homes and the hands of self-learners, where they are a constant source of inspiration and aid to the acquisition of good writing; and there is scarcely a professional penman in all the land, who aspires to the skillful mastery of his art, who does not look eagerly for the monthly visits of the JOURNAL, and find therein instruction and examples to aid and cheer him in his work. While it is true that the patronage of the JOURNAL comes chiefly from those who are more or less directly interested in writing as teachers, pupils or artists, yet upon its subscription lists are names of persons in nearly every occupation and position in life; so numerous and varied in that respect are its patrons that the JOURNAL can now scarcely be regarded as a class paper. As all classes write and are interested in good writing, so all classes are interested in, and are coming to be pairons of, the JOURNAL. Nor are its patrone limited to America, since copies are mailed to actual subscribers in nearly every civilized country on the globe.

While every number of the Journal in the future will contain abundant matter relating to its specialty, including a lesson in practical writing, there will also be carefully writtee essays upon topics of general interest, and a carefully selected miscelleny; and its patrons can be assured that no effort or expense on the part of its publishers will he spared to sustain it in a manner to do honor and the greatest service to all classes interested in any department of penmanship And it is believed that the facilities now at the command of the JOURNAL for conducting a penman's paper are quite beyond se within the reach of any other pub-

To the many earnest friends of the JOURNAL who have so materially aided in its grand success by contributing to enrich its solumns with practical and valuable thoughts, to embellish its pages with geme of art, or to extend the list of its patrons, we return our most sincere thanks.

The King and Lesser Clubs.

The King Club for this month numbers one hundred and eleven, and is sent by W. H. Patrick, penman at Sadler's Bryant and Strattou Business College, Baltimore, Md. The Queen unmbers one hundred, and is sent by J. B. McKay, Kingston, Canada. Mr. McKay is the recognized agent of the JOURNAL for Canada, and he is entering upon his work in a manner that is auspicious for success.

A club of thirty-three names is sent by A. B. Armstrong, Principal of the Portland (Oregon) Business College. A club of twenty five from Urish MrKee of the Penmanship Department of the Oberlia (Ohio) College. Daniel T. Morgan, of Oherlin, Ohio, sends a club of twelve. J. R. Long sends a club of thirteen from Danville, Ind. W. H. Johnson and W. T. Thomas, peumen iu Musselman's Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., send a club of forty names. R. S. Bonsall, penman at the Carpenter Bryant & Stratton Business College, St. Louis, souds a club of twentysix names. Messrs. Vernon and Immel send a club of eighteen names from their writing-classes at Gosben, Ind. G. S. Kimball. Principal of the Commercial Department of the Ohio Wesleyen University, a club of twenty-five names G. W. Hensley, of the Indianapolie Bryant & Stratton Business College, sends a club of twenty-one C. N. Crandle, Principal of the Penmanship Department of the Western Normal College at Bushsell, Ill., sends a club of twelve.

THE PENMANS TO ART JOURNAL

Clubs of lesser magnitude and single subscriptions have just poured in during the past month in numbers quite beyond any precedent for the season of the year, while applications for specimen copies of the JOURNAL by those who are organizing clubs are utterly without precedent. To the many earnest and active friends of the JOHENAL WE again return our thanks, and assure them that we shall spare no effort or expense to furnish them a penman's paper whose merits shall vindicate their highest hope and best commendation.

To the Patrons and Friends of the "Journal."



of the present issue we have taken the liberty of icclosing a blank for receiving the name and address of any pereon who may wish to become a subscriber to the Jour Will those NAL. who do not themselves wish to fill out and return the blank do us the favor of handing it to some one who will

In each number

be most likely to desire to do so, and also call the attention of their friends to the JOURNAL, and solicit their subscriptions to the same ?

TERMS AND PREMIUMS.

With the first number of the JOURNAL each subscriber who remits \$1 is entitled to receive, free, a choice of the following preminms

First. "Ames's Hand-book of Artistic Penmanship," which is a handsome work of thirty-two pages, giving examples for flourishing and lettering. Second. The Centennial Picture of Progress, 22x38, which is one of the most interesting and artistic pen-pictures ever executed, giving a pictorial representation of changes wrought in our country during the one buedred years following the declaration of independence. Third. The Bounding Stag, which is an elegant specimen of flourishing and lettering, 24x32 inches in size, and on fine heavy plate-paper. Fourth. The Spread Eagle-a beautifully flourished de sign, same size as Stag. Fifth The Garfield Memorial, which is an elaborate and beautiful specimen of artistic pen-work, 19x24. Sixth. The Lord's Prayer, same size as the Memorial, is an elegant and popular ped-picture. Seventh and Eighth. A Family Record, or Marriage Certificate. each 18x22. Also, very attractive and valuable publications.

To a club of two subscribers the Jour-NAL will be mailed one year for \$1.75, and to each subscriber a choice of the above named premiums.

To a club of five subscribers, for \$4.00, with a choice of the eight premiums. To a club of ten subscribers, for \$7.50. with a choice of premiums.

To a club of fifteen subscribers, for \$9.75. twenty-five 15 00 fifty and upward,

25.00 The above very low rates for clubs are offered chiefly to enable teachers to place the JOURNAL in the hands of their pupils and for the larger clubs we shall desire to send the premiums in a lot, by express, to the person who gets up the club for distribution to the subscribers.

Penmen's Papers.

The bringing into competition a swarm of aspirante to a similar enecess seems to he a penalty to be paid by every successful undertaking. Since the successful publication of the JOURNAL no less than six penmen's papers have been started, and another formerly published revived. Alfield, and if their publishers are not fully satisfied with the glory won they are nodoubtedly so with a rural penmen's paper as a means of speculating out of pocket

We are not led into making these remarks through any jealousy of these publications, for we most beartily wish them all success; for it is not their success that injures those that servive so much as their failure-each time one fails, more or lose persons lose small balances paid for sub scriptions, which lead them to be suspicious and cautions about patronizing other similar publications; and, besides, one vigorous, well-patronized and well-conducted penmen's paper is capable of doing vastly more for psumacship and its profession than a score of small papers whose influence at best is only local. The facilities afforded by New York for conducting any publication are so greatly superior to smaller towes that, other things being equal, a penmen's paper published in the Metropolis must be leader of its class. And we believe that any peasuan, pupil, or teacher, who takes penmen's paper can best afford to have the best one published, which we are determined shall be the JOURNAL.

Penmanship in Washington Public Schools.

Those who attended the meeting of the Business Educators' Association last July had the opportunity of seeing the re-markable specimene of writing theo on exhibition from the public echools of Washiugton, D. C. The specimens were from the schools of the eighth grade, the last before the High school, and were written under conditions that secured what may properly be called the current work of the pupils. The average age of pupile in that grade is not above tifteen years. The specimens were taken as follows: The examiners, upon entering a school, were to announce the theme upon which the pupils were to each write an essay, within a given number of minutes, in their presence, and at the expiration of the time the essays were all collected and placed in a package and sent to the office of the superintendent. Such specimens were taken in each of the eighth grade schools; no selections were made, but the work of entire classes was included.

The majority of the specimens showed excellence of form, clean strokes, regular size, slant, spacing and a fair degree of case in execution. The few who were not up to the mark were from pupils who had recently come to Washington from other schools.

The writing in the Washington schools is taught by the regular teachers, no special teacher of writing being employed. teachers are required to have a knowledge of the "Spencerian," and some degree of skill in writing upon the blackboard. Copy-books and charts are used, and at the stated examinations of schools the pupils are questioned in regard to the theory of penmanship.

The idea has been entertained by some of our professional teachers of writing that the use of a published system of writing in schools tends to diminish the demand for their services, but such is really not the case; the real master succeeds heat in a community where considerable is known of his art, and where, consequently, it is sppreciated.

In considering the merits of the Washington specimens it should be borne in mind that they were samples of composition as well; that the penmanship was shown in its true relation-that of servant to the

Business-Writing.

That writing which is most quickly read and most easily and rapidly written is, unquestionably, the best for basiness purposes. Respecting the style of writing best adapted for accorning these qualities there is a great diversity of opinion. In the present article, we shall endeavor briefly to point out some of those requisites, and offer a few hints for

There is, perhaps, no one criticism that more frequently confronts and annoys, not in say embarrasses, the professional teacher of writing, than that which informs him that that style which he practices and teaches is not what is employed in business. He is told that his writing is too exact, too nicely touched out with hair line and shade, and too ornate with flourishes and other artistic notions; the same objections are often urged against the finely engraved copies in the copy-books. We are not surprised that persons who look wholly to the result to be persons who now wholly to the result to be attained, regardless of the methods of its attainment, should thus think and speak. It is but natural, when one has for a life-time witnessed the exact and artistic copies used in the teaching of writing, and who has never once observed such writing in the counting-room should ask, why teach that sich is never seen or practiced in business

which is never seen or practices in teams. It is writing, in many respects, is the most peculiar of all human attainments. It has to do with nearly every faculty of the mind, as well as the nuscular skill of the hand it is all the ultimate excellence of and arm, and the ultimate excellence of one's writing depends upon a proper training of all the faculties of the mind and hand which are called into use in its execution First, the eye and judgment must be educated respecting form, size, proportion, distance, slope, etc.; scond, a correct taste must be sequired respecting grace of combination, and the general elegance of writing; and, third, the muscles of the hand and arm must be trained to the proper po-sition and movements for imparting the greatest accuracy and facility for executing

Now, in all departments of mental or physical culture it is a recognized principle that to be effective every effort must be directed to the attainment of a distinct and apecific purpose. The musician must practice for the mastery of the scale and the laws of barmony. The elecutionist must train his voice to precise and exact counciation. Neither the student of music, nor of elocution, in the tedious routine of their practice and discipline, present the char-acteristic of the skilled and accomplished musician or orator; in each the style and manner of the learner will differ as widely from the mature practitioner as will the style of writing in the school-room from that of the counting-room.

It is a generally conceded fact that the higher, more stable, and perfect, the object for emulation, the higher and better will be the attainment. This we believe to be true of the pupil of writing. Place before him as a copy, a high standard of perfection, the forms of which shall be at all times the same, and his efforts for its mastery will be productive of far better results than if he should vacillate in his practice between the more crude and ever varying forms that are more with in all writing executed with the pen, and especially that in the busines, world. It is true that many of our skilled masters write copies with a uniformity and perfection well high equal to those en-graved. Where this is the case, written copies may have the preference as a means

copies may have the preference as a means of greater inspiration to the pupils.

Such copies—artistic, and of uniform excellence—are uccessary for the proper disciplius of the eye, judgment, and taste, respecting the requisites of good writing, while the constant exercise of the hand imparis the constant exercise of the hand imparts accuracy and facility in their execution, which constitutes a basis for good writing, but as all practice while learning is done with more or less thought and care, the writing of the paiostaking learner most in-gritably present a set, formal appearance, of

\$1750 % Chicago Settember 20 1883 Six morths after date I promise to pay Penj. Thilley or order Over Thousand Given Sundred and Tifty Dollars walne reserved: 🛴 - Joel A. Barbow. \$22/5 Ju Multork October 15, 1883. At thru days sight pay to Charles Rollinson or order Owentry Two Downstred and Minery five Dollars (i S Peale & G. George J. Ames.) St Low Ma Due AS Simman ar ardir an demand for valuericived

ABBREVIATED WRITING AND CAPITALS FOR BUSINESS.

On I indeed Sinty Eight and In Dollars.

Writing for Business should be constructed in the plainest manner possible. It should be writtin with a free rapid movement of medium size, with little shade and no flourishes.

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18. S. Reale V.Co., Daniel J. Comes.

St. Louis Mis.

Ones.

Broadway - N. Y City. - Sir I have submitted your three designs for notes for college use to J. No. Novinson, ast. Solicitary of the Preasury and he finds no

which it can only be divested in the thoughtless or habitual practice of after life, when every hand, whatever may have been the schoolroom style, will gradually assume a peculiar personality which is as certainly and markedly distinctive as are the physinguomies of the various writers; but while the babitual writing of persons may greatly change from their style as learn ers, and, in most instances, degenerate as regards perfection of form, yet the real excellence of their hand will, as a rule. ever sustain a close relation to that with which they left the schoolroom. A careless, awkward, style will change in its awkwardness, while the easy, graceful, and excellent style will change in its case and gracefulness, for the same qualities of mind and practice which have secured a certain quality and style as learners, will continue their molding influence into the babitual or husiness writing of the man, imparting to it these corresponding qualities.

The difference, as it appears to us, hatween copy-book and schoolroom writing and that of the business world is much the same as is presented between the sharp jagged outline of a newly broken fragmen of rock, and that of the rounded and polished pebble. For the purpose of illustration, we berewith present several specimens (cuts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5,) in the standard style of writing as engraved and prioted in the copy-books, and give the same in a style changed after the manner that it should be in its adaptation to business (cuts 6 and 7). It will be observed that in this change the extended letters have shortened, and a tendency to adopt forms of letters that can be completed without raising the pen, while every line and motion of the hand that can be spared and not detract from the legibility of the writing has been

From this illustration the following inferences may be drawn:

First, that good husiness writing should he helow medium in size, and not occupy by its extended letters beyond two thirds or three-foorths of the space between the ruled line of the paper upon which it is written.

Second, should have very little shade, and be written with a pen of medium coarseness (not a stub pen), so as to give a clear,

strong, unshaded, line. Third, there should be clearly-defined

spaces between all words. Fourth, capitals, so far as may be, should be of a single and simple type, and be made with one continuous movement of the

Fifth, omit all unnecessary or flourished lines; even the oustomary, initial, and terminal lines may be omitted.

Sixth, all doubtful forms of letters should be avoided.

Finally, it is an obvious fact that the hand in writing can be carried over short spaces more speedily and with greater ease than over long ones; hence the more contracted the letters, and smaller the writing, the more rapidly and easily it will be written; and fine writing, while it is better in its appearance, is much more easily read than large, from the fact that there is a clearer space between the lines, and less interming ling of the loops and capitals.

As an illustration of the comparative labor and legibility of a small or medium hand and one very large, we have reproduced an exact fac-simils (cut 8) of a few lines of a letter lately received at this office from the U. S. Treasury Department at Washington. It will be seen that in the large writing the contracted letters occupy nearly one-half of the entire space between the ruled lines, while the capitals and looped letters, although dwarfed out of all proportion to the other letters, extend almost over the entire space - loping clear over and intersecting each other, thereby imparting to the page a massive and con fused appearance - much more tedious for the eye to follow and distinguish between lines and words then in the open and siry page as presented in finer writing, while the labor and tardiness of the execution of the large, as compared with the smaller, writing, is more than double.

THE PENMANS ART JOURNAL

By recaserement we find that in each stroke of the short letters in the large writing the pen passes over a space of threesixteenths of an inch, and in the loops and capitals three-eighths of an inch; by count we ascertain that there are about 120 strokes of the pen to a line upon an ordipary letter-sheet, giving an aggregate dis tance of about twenty-five juches that the pen must pass over in each line of writing, and on a page about fifty feet.

While in husiness-writing, as given above, the pen passes over a little more than one-sixtcenth of an inch of space to each stroke of the short letters, and foursixteeoths for loops and capitals, and that in covering a similar page would, moreover, only amount to about seventeen feet. And more than this; the long strokes of the pen are more wearisome, and sooner tire and exhaust the hand than do the short ones. It is this style of writing, written with the finger-movement, that produces the "writer's cramp," or per-paralysis. Small writing, written with the forearm or muscular movement, will not only fail to produce the cramp, but will, if adopted, relieve those who are already its victims.

Upon this subject we invite the opinion of our authors and teachers of practical writing, and, also, we should be pleased to receive specimens of what is regarded as good practical writing, and also specimens of "business writing." The distinction we would make between practical writing for instruction and husiness writing is: the former is thoughtful, careful, systematic, and adapted for securing the best results on the part of the learner; business writing is practical writing modified by the thoughtless or habitual practice of business, and lacks care and uniformity.

The Works of Chandler H. Peirce

One of the most zealous and skillful penmen of this niveteenth century is Chandler H. Peirce, of Keokuk, Iowa. While be takes a high position as a business educator, and conducts au educational business house in the enterprising city of Keckuk, he has no false modesty about his love for good writing. With persistent and notiring industry Mr. Peirce has become master of the art of writing in its whole structure, from founda tion to dome. He hides none of his genine and its outgrowth into practical and beautiful works, from business men nor any class of his patrons. All the world may know that he esteems and honors all branches of chirographic art-the art of all arts.

One of the recent achievements with the pen by Mr. Peirce is the development of over four bundred extended movement-exercises-all of them rapid, useful, and beautiful. It is probable, that no peuman has ever before produced such a great variety of valuable writing - exercises. His magic skill in producing the work-which, hound, comprises a large volume-we believe has er been surpassed.

Mr. Peirce certainly has achieved a very high standard of excellence in this handmade volume. He evidently believes in a stundard for writing to which all should approximate, and wastes no energy in trying to differentiate the natural differences and variations between writers' productions and the currect standard they should strive to The underlying principles of the chirographic art presupposes a standard of excellence to which they point and lead the

How to Remit Money.

The best and safest way is by Post-office Order, or a bank draft, on Naw York; next. by registered letter. For fractional parts of a dollar, send postage-stamps. Do not send personal checks, especially for small sums, oor Canadian postage-stamps

Writing-Lessons.

In the January issue of the JOURNAL Prof. A. H. Hinman will give the first of a series of lessons in practical writing. If we mistake not, this coprse of lessons will he of great practical value to all teachers and popils of writing, and specially so to those who are striving for self-improvement. Mr. Hioman has had a very large and very successful experience as a teacher of writing ; indeed, few teachers in the country have heen more popularly before the public during the past twenty years, and it is with the most positive assurance that we say to our readers that these lessons will alone be worth many times the price of a year's subscription.

Autograph Exchangers.

In accordance with a suggestion in the last number, the following-named persons have signified their willingness or desire to axchange autographs, upon the Peircerian plan, as set forth in the August number of the JOURNAL:

C. C. Cochran, Central High School, Pitts-

J. M. Shepherd, La Grange, Mo. C. J. Wolcott, Sherman, N. Y. R. H. Mariug, Columbus (Ohio) Business

College. Wilson M. Tylor, Marshall Seminary, Eas-

Wilson M. Tylor, Marshall Seton; N. Y.
J. W. Brose, Kackuk, Iowa.
J. W. Tisher, Brunswick, Me.
O. J. Hill, Dryden, N. Y.

O. J. Hit, Bryaco, N. I.
L. H. Shaver, Cave Springe, Va.
W. D. Strong, Ottomwa, Iowa.
J. H. W. York, Woodstuck, Ontario.
Charles Hills, 234 11th Street, Philadelphia.
W. E. Ernst, Sherwood, Michigan.
E. C. Bosworth, Business University, Roch-

ester, N. Y.
D. C. Griffiths, Waxabachie, Texas.
C. W. Slocun, Cbillicothe, Obio.
H. S. Taylor, Business College, Rochester,
N. Y.

N. Y. Westervelt, Woodstock, Ontario, H. K. Hostetter, Bor 1633, Sterling, Ill. C. W. Tullman, Hilbsdak, Mish. Randolph Appleby, Jr., Summit Ava., Jsrsey City, X. J. D. A. Welch, Medford, Wis. C. H. Kimming, 1022 Water St., Phila,

Pa. I. S. Preston, 104 Flathush Avs., Brooklyn,

G. W. Bixler, Shapesville, Ohio. W. R. Foster, Troy Grovs, Ill.
A. R. Kelley, care of Ritner's Bus. Col., St. Joseph, Mo.
W. L. Mace, Mound City Commercial College, St. Louis, Mo.

When to Subscribe,

While subscriptions are received at any time and for any period to suit subscribers, yet it is desirable that subscriptions begin with the year, and especially so now, as Prof. Hinman will then commence his series of practical lessons in writing; besides, this is a convenient occasion for both subscribere and publishers.

BOSTON, DEC. 3D, 1883.

Editor JOURNAL:- I was quite interested in the article given in last issue, headed "Handy with his Pen." I think, however, this (the concluding paragraph) the author did not intend to be read in Boston: "A man I knew recently paid \$5,000 to another man in Boston as a bonus to him for the privilege to exercise professional card-writing in a certain store." The above I pronounce pure, unadulterated fiction, not to call it by any etronger title, and I am not alone in this opinion. If the man is in this city and "certain store" found here let him give names, and some persons residing in B., and who consider themselves somewhat well-posted in regard to such matters pertaining to their business, I will give in.

I would suggest, however, that if betion was the basis of the article in question, the author might perhaps prove more antertaining if he should give to the readers of the JOURNAL some new adventures of "Baron Munchausen," "Sinbad," or "Aladdin." H. C. Kendall.



Answered.

[Under this head answers will be given to all questions—the replies to which will be of value or general interest to readers. Questions which are personal, or to which answers would be without general interest, will receive no at-tention. This will explain to many who pro-pound questions why no answers at given.]

J. M. II , Watkios Run, Ohio. - What is meant by cross hatch and stippling ! Ans. Cross batch is a tiot made by fine lives crossing each other, and stipple is a tint made with fine dots.

O. H. M., Warrington, Ind .- First, Which movement is best to teach in public schools, where permanship is considered to be a small accomplishment? Second. For the execution of systematic permanehip, which part is best adapted, gold or steel? Third. Why is systematic permanship mora assily executed when writing a familiar sentence, than when writing your own thoughts? Ans. i. The fore-arm or muscular movement should be taught at all times and in all places; in fact, it is the only movement that ever should be taught for practical writing; but unfortunately, in the class of achools mentioned by our correspondent are always to be found teachers utterly incompatent to teach writing, being themselves without knowledge or experience sufficient to instruct in the proper movements, either by precept or example. Of course in schools conducted by such teachers, or where too little time is allowed to the exercise, it is idle to mention anything but the finger movement, and even were the teacher qualified much time should be given. Ans. 2. A steel pen, because the points, being less round and smooth than are those of gold, cling more to the paper, thereby rendering their movements more completely subject to the control of the hand, enabling it to produce clearer angles and more perfectly defined characteristics through all the writing. Ans. 3. Because in transcribing a familiar sentence the mind is less diverted from the mechanical operation of the hand then when absorbed with

W. E. S., Washington, Kas.-I have great difficulty to keep the correct position of the pen. Can you suggest a remedy? Ans. Yes, a certain one; be sure your position is correct and then stick to it.

A. B., Elizabethtown, N. C.-Which is the correct way of holding the penby placing the thumb under the bolder opposits the first finger joint or at the side ! Second. Does it make any difference whether the holder be held above or below the knuckle joint? Third. How high should the wrist be above the paper while writing? Should the face of the nails (third and fourth fingers), touch the paper or the end of nails, and would it make any difference if the flesh of the fingers touch. Ans. 1. We prefer that the thumb he held at the side of the holder. Ans. 2. The holder should be beld back and below the knuckle joint except for finger movement, when it should be in front, as that position enables greater ease and freedom of action to the fingers. Ans. 3. The wrist should be only raised clear of the table, while the hand should rest upon the ends of the third and fourth finger pails

R. F. De L, Washington, D. C., asks if we will publish a lesson on pen-holding. Prof. Spencer, in the lessons just closed, has treated most fully that subject, and so, no doubt, will Prof. Himman in his course to begin io the January number. Mr. De L. will find a further answer to his question in an article entitled "Business Writing," on page eight of this issue.

R. J. H., St. Paul, Minn .- First. Why is it that a writer who can cover page after page in a good legible hand will, when hurried or in any way excited, write erabbed

some persons when desiring to write their very best, only succeed in writing their very worst? Third. Why is it, after neglecting to write for several days, the hand becomes stiff, and the letters cannot be freely formed? Ans. 1. A person has a normal rate of speed for writing as well as for speaking or walking, and so long as he is within that rate to which he is habituated, he writes, talks and walks gracefully, but when forced quite beyond this accustomed rate he is, as it were, forced into a new sphere of action to which he is all unaccustomed; his hand, tongue and limbs may thus pass beyond his control, and his pen make awkward motions, his tongue stammer, while his feet stumble. Ans. We do not admit this affirmation to be true, as a rule, though frequently it is! And when so, it is because the writer is not wholly the master of his hand, and his great anxiety to do his best so operates upon his nerves as to produce a restraint that deprives his hand of its habitual freedom of motion. Ans. 3. It is an obvious fact that constant exercise of any of the human faculties is necessary to their highest and hest efforts, and this is no more true in the skillful use of the pen than in any other attainment. The musician, the athlete and the artisan find constant practice no less indispensable to their successful performance than does the pen-



And School Items.

- J. F. Fish has opened a penmanship school at Mt. Gilead, Ohio.
- 1. S. Preston is teaching writing in one of the evening High schools of Brooklyn.
- E. J. Keep is teaching penmanship at Granger's Business College, Indianapolis, Ind.
- A. C. Wehh has opened an institute of penmanship at Nashville, Tenn. He writes a good hand, and cuts a graceful flourish.
- B. Musser, of Smithville, Ohio, who writes himself down as one of the "old hoys" (aged 69 years) incloses several specimens of practical writing that would fornish worthy examples for many of the "younger boys."

Tickets, elegantly engraved, have been issued for the Eighteenth Anniversary, on Dec. 15th, of the Trenton (N. J.) Business College, conducted by A. J. Ryder. We express our regrets for being unable to accept the invitation.

- II. C. Clark, who has for some years past been conducting a business college at Titusville, Pa., has lately opened another college at Erie, Pa. Mr. Clark purposes to take personal charge of the school at Erie. We wish him success.
- E. H. Isaacs, of Valparaiso, Ind., has issued the first number of a publication, entitled The Chirographer, which is an attractive paper of eight quarto pages. It is edited with ability, and hids fair to be a creditable addition to the list of penman's papers.
- J. M. Parson, book-keeper for Spencer & Tucker, Fort Worth, Texas, writes a superior business hand. He says: "I have not missed a copy of the JOURNAL for three years, I find myself greatly benefited by it, especially by your articles on letter-writing."

Thomas J. Risinger, for the past five years superintendent of penmanship and book-keeping in the schools of New Castle and Sharon, Pa., is now teacher of penmanship, theoretical book-keeping, commercial law and letter-writing in the Spencerian Business College, Detroit, Mich.

J. H. Bryant, from the Spencerian Business College of Cleveland, Obio, has been added to the faculty of the Spencerian College in Washington, and entered upon the duties of his position Monday, Nov. 19th, large accessions of students having rendered necessary an increase in the number of teachers.

Messrs, Cubh & McKes, who lately opened a business college at Champaign, III., are

and irregular? Second. Why is it that meeting with encouraging success. The some persons when desiring to write their Times of that city says:

The hall occupied is large enough to furnish departments for a bank, jobbing-office, recitation-room and husiness offices. Meeers Cobb & Mc Kee are energetic business men and deerve the unbounded success they are making of the husiness college. This college adds one more to the list of educational institutions of which Champaign may well be proud.



[Persons sending specimens for notice in this column should see that the packages containing the same are postage paid in full at letter rates. A large proportion of these packages come short paid, for some ranging from three cents upward, which, of course, we are obliged to pay. This is scarcely a desirable consideration for a gratuitous notice.]

- O. C. Vernon, Goshen, Ind., a letter.
- J. C. Proctor, Madison, Wis., a letter.
- C. L. Rickette, Keokuk, Iowa, a letter.
- F. A. Frost, Springfield, Mass., a letter.
- Alexander Smith, Chester, Pa., a letter.
- L. W. Hallett, Millerstown, Pa., a letter.
- A. B. Johnson, Elizabeth, N. C., a letter.
- David T. Morgan, Oberlin, Ohio, a letter. Harry Fox, Sharon, Ohio, a letter and cards.
- W. H. Lathrop, South Boston, Mass., a letter.
- G. E. Youmans, Savannah, Ga., a letter and
- cards.
- W. R. Foster, Troy Grove, Ill., a letter and
- J. W. Westervelt, Woodstock, Ontario, a letter.
- H. S. Taylor, Business College, N. Y., a letter.
- H. C. Kendall, artist-penman, Boston, Mass., a letter,
- Wilson M. Taylor, Easton, N. Y., flourished specimens.
- W. H. Wright, Baltimore, Md., cards and copy-slips,
- F. S. Heath, Epsom, N. H., cards and business capitals.
- H. K. Hostetter, Sterling, Ill., cards and flourished bird.
- C. D. Small, Grand Valley, Pa., a letter and Jourished bird.
- A. E. Dewliurst, Utica, N. Y., plain and flourished cards.
- C. C. Maring, Mendon, Mich., a letter and flourished swan.
- Isaac Lowenstein, Trenton, N. J., a letter and flourished bird.
- W. A. McCartney, Randolph, Pa., a design for autograph album. C. W. Tallman, Hillsdale, Mich., a letter
- and flourished wreath.

 I. S. Preston, Brooklyn, N. Y., a letter and
- elegant card-specimens.

 E. E. Lacey, Jones's Commercial College,
- St. Louis, Mo., a letter.

 F. P. Preuitt, of the Fort Worth (Texas)
- Business College, a letter.

 H. C. Clark, of the Erie and Titusville (Pa.)
- Business Colleges, a letter.
 W. H. Johnson, of the Glen City Business
- College, Quincy. Ill., a letter.

 J. D. Hayworth, aged sixteen, Kinmundy,
- Ill., a letter and cards, well written.
 J. W. Pierson, penman at Elliott's Burlington (Iowa) Business College, a letter.
- James McBride, penman at Nelson's Business College, Cincinnati, Ohio, a letter.
- G. W. Hensley, penman at the Indianapolia (Ind.) B. & S. Business College, cards.
 W. H. Patrick, penman at Sadler's B. & S.
- Business College, Baltimore, Md., a letter.

 R. S. Bonsall, penman at Carpenter's B. &
- S. Business College, St. Louis, Mo., a letter.

 J. H. Bryant, penman at the Spencerian
 Business College, Washington, D. C., a letter.
- C. R. Wells, special teacher of writing in the public schools of Syracuse, N. Y., a letter.
- E. L. Burnett, Penmanship Department of the Elmira (N. Y.) Business College, a skillfully-executed hand-specimen.

C. N. Crandle, of the Penmanship Department of the Normal College, Bushnell, Ill., a letter.

Uriah McKee, principal of the Writing Department of the Oberlin (Ohio) College, a latter

H. W. Johnson, perman at Musselman's Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., a letter.

Anna E. Hill, special teacher of writing in the public schools of Springfield, Mass., a letter. Harry Cohn, a student at Vernon & Immel's

Business Institute, Goshen, Ind., flourished specimens.

S. R. Webster, of the Corresponding School

- of Phonography and Penmanship, Rock Creek,
 Ohio, a letter.

 C. P. Housen, penman at the Central Ten-
- C. P. Housen, penman at the Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn., a letter. He says: "The JOURNAL is of inestimable aid to me in my work."
- D. E. Blake, Saybrook, Ill., a lad of sixteen years, writes a bandsome letter, with cardspecimens, and complains that the penmen's papers do not sufficiently encourage the efforts of young penmen, and surgests that some way be opened whereby young writers may enter into a fair competition with each other. We think well of the suggestion, and will hereafter comment specially upon specimens forwarded by such writers under sixteen years of age, and preserve all such in a special collection; and at the end of the coming year name the persons sending the three best specimens during the year, and publish one of each of the best specimens of plain and artistic penmanship in the December, 1884, number of the JOURNAL. All specimens must be well authenticated respecting the age of the writer, and be marked specially for competition, and may be in any department of penmanship.

Comments of the Press on the "Journal."

Below we quote from a few of the many highly-complimentary notices which the press of the country has been pleased to bestow upon the JOURNAL:

"THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL is one of the most attractive and interesting of our exchanges. It is most ably edited by D. T. Ames and B. F. Kelley—both of whom are penmeo of great skill and experience, alike as artists and teachers. Their able and skillful conduct of the JOURNAL has certainly placed it a long way in advance of any other paper of its class, and even given to it a very high rank among the class periodicals of our times. Has editorials are powerful appeals for good, practical writing, while the practical lessons in writing and correspondence have been of great value to all classes, and specially so to tenchers and young Indies and gentlemen who are seeking self-improvement at home or in the office. We know of no paper that is doing a more useful work than the JOURNAL, and it rently ought to find a place in every home, school, and counting-morn in the land. It consists of sixteen pages elegantly illustrated, and fine typography."—American Counting-room.

"The PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL is a system-page folio journal devoted to the interests of good penmanship. Its typographical appearance is extremely neat, and it is bandsomely illustrated with portraits and views, and fine examples of caligraphy by American penmen. In addition to the interesting and pithy stems of general news of the eraft it contains writing-lessons with novel illustrative diagrams."—London (Eog.) Paper and Printing Trade Journal.

"Every number is replete with hints and lessons in practical writing and a choice collection of literature We cannot speak too flatteringly of this journal. It needs only to be seen to be admired."—House and Home.

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- "It is really an art journal, and should be in every counting-room and in the hands of every teacher."—
 Whitehall Times.
- "It is without doubt the best paper devoted to penmassip in the world." -- Baylie's College Journal.
- "His without exception the most handsome and forcible educational Journal published."—Winnepeg (Caoada) College Journal.

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"It is notably beautiful end complete, always interesting and instructive."—The Clerk,

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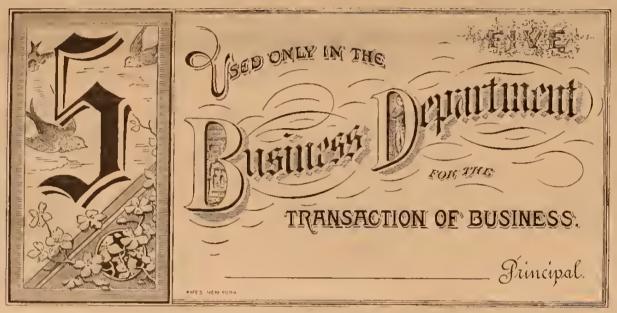
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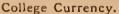
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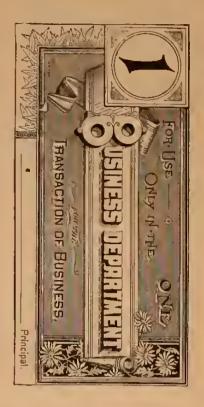
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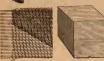
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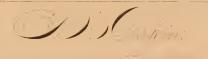
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